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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

OCTOBER 1985

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IT'S NOT EASY BEING AN ECONOMIST

It's not easy to take a myriad of ambiguous data elements, remember what their acronyms stand for, apply the theories of several different schools of economic thought, and come up with a believable analysis. Not only do we get mixed statistical signals, but the data in question often represent information more than a calendar quarter old and subject to revision. Furthermore, economists are frequently faced with a combination of economic relationships for which there is no historical comparison.

Besides, predicting the economic decisions of 235 million Americans (or for that matter 1.6 million Utahns) in an unstable world tends to be rather risky business. Regression, time series, and statistical analysis provide some relief; but we deal with limited state-specific data. Keeping in mind all these complexities, let's look at how the economy is shaping up.

UNEMPLOYMENT DOWN SLIGHTLY

First, what kind of figure did Utah's labor market cut this month? October's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped to

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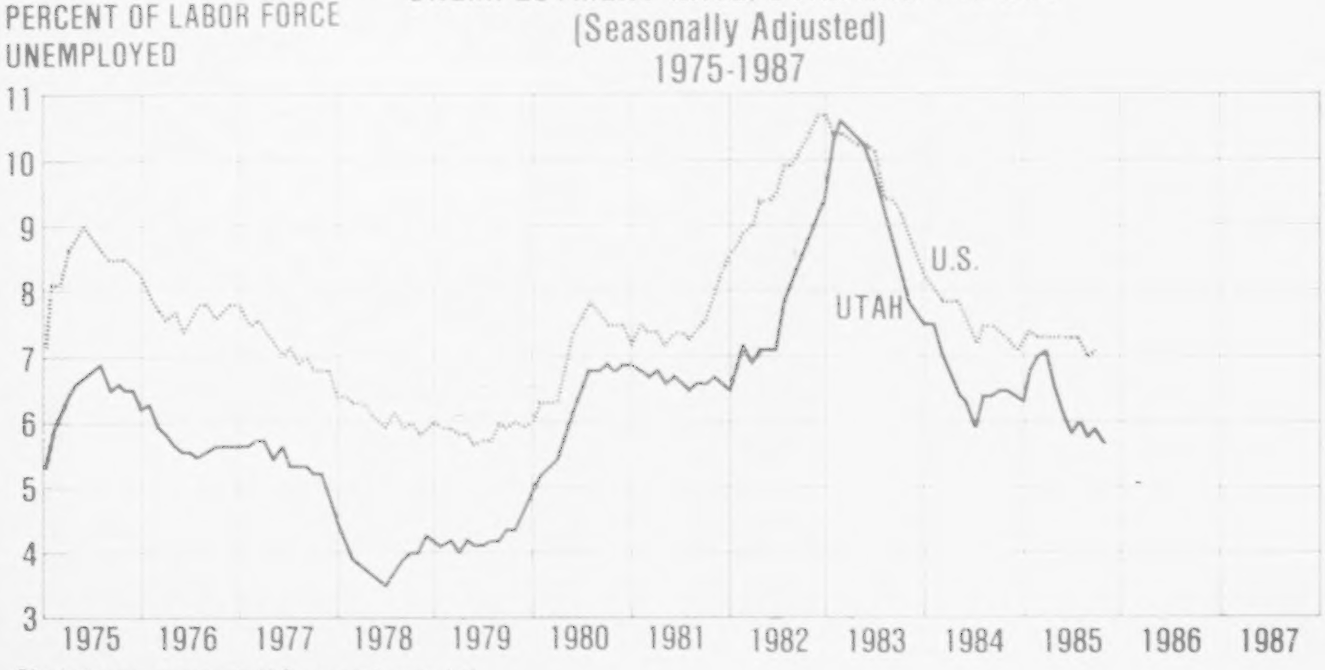
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
JOB SERVICE

5.6 percent — a 0.3 point decline from the September 1985 calculation of 5.9 percent. Utah's unemployment rate seems to be see-sawing just under the 6.0 percent mark and continues to register at least a full percentage point below the national average. Compared to the same month last year, 4,600 fewer individuals made up the ranks of the unemployed during October 1985.

JOBS INCREASING STEADILY

Nonfarm jobs continued to increase at a fairly steady year-over rate in October. Over the past four months (including October), nonagricultural employment growth registered about three percent. Although not spectacular, the 19,400 October 1984 to October 1985 increase in jobs certainly ranks as respectable. Even jobs in the coal mining industry show expansion (up 600 from last year). However, the service sector continued to expand at the highest year-over rate — 6.5 percent (around 8,100 jobs).

MORE GOOD NEWS . . .

How have other areas of the economy been faring? Inflation remains practically "dead in the water." September's Consumer Price Index indicated a year-over inflation rate of only 3.2 percent. The Producer Price Index actually dropped during September. In addition, a bumper farm crop means retail food prices may fall soon.

Nationwide, weekly earnings (adjusted for inflation and seasonality) rose 0.7 percent from August to September 1985 — the largest increase since April 1984. Moreover, U.S. weekly hours worked increased 0.3 percent in September from the prior month. Unadjusted October weekly earnings for Utah production workers also rose 0.7 percent from the previous month.

Added to all this good news, U.S. personal income expanded 0.3 percent in September 1985. Consumer spending made a 1.2 percent monthly gain (attributable mainly to increased vehicle sales in response to company incentives), and the third quarter Gross National Product grew at an annual rate of 3.3 percent.

ON THE OTHER HAND . . .

The indicators mentioned above depict a fairly rosy economic glow and, taken in and of themselves, might make an economist's job appear easy. However, other economic signals cast a shadow over this picture of sunshine. Nationwide, housing starts dropped a year-over 11.8 percent in September 1985 and business investment plans have been revised downward. In Utah, September building permits for residential housing fell 23.1 percent when compared to September 1984 (building permits predict future construction activity).

At 1.9 percent, the U.S. savings rate for September 1985 dropped to an all time low. Such a low savings rate may mean consumers will not be able to continue their current high levels of consumption. High consumer consumption, of course, fuels business expansion. Orders for durable goods dropped 1.1 percent in the same time period.

TO COMPLICATE MATTERS . . .

To further complicate matters, several circumstances may mitigate this "bad news." First of all, 1984 was a record construction year for Utah and maintenance of that record high growth would seem unlikely. Furthermore, although the country experienced a record low savings rate in September, increased spending on automobiles probably accounted for much of the drop in that rate and future expenditures may not be significantly curtailed. And while orders for total durable goods dropped, orders for nondefense durable goods actually increased 0.7 percent (orders for defense goods tend to be highly volatile). Furthermore, inventories remain low, a sign that further production expansion may be on the way.

See why it's not so easy to be an economist? And, we've just scratched the surface. Interest rates, trade deficits, money supply, or the national debt haven't even been considered, let alone the different schools of thought and the statistical procedures used to analyze data.

WHAT DOES IT ALL MEAN?

What does all this complicated information really mean? Most economists agree (yes, we do agree many times) an impending recession appears highly unlikely. Moderate growth seems to be the probable near-future scenario. Inflation should remain fairly steady. Utah's own economy is in fairly good shape — our unemployment rate is down and jobs are growing. However, local area pockets of employment/nemployment distress may not disappear any time soon; and construction is tapering off. Moreover, the national debt continues to worry most economists, and farmers in many parts of the country are experiencing a severe crisis.

The following outline summarizes the report *Hard at Work: Women in the Utah Labor Force* recently published by the Utah Department of Employment Security.

I. DEMOGRAPHICS

1. Women currently make up the largest share of Utah's population (50.4 percent).
2. Utah has the youngest population in the country and is one of the fastest growing states. (The Utah 1980 median age equaled 24.2 years compared to the U.S. median of 30.0 years.)
3. While the ratio of married couples compared to the total adult population in the state has dropped significantly in the past few decades, Utahns still retain a higher propensity for the married state than do their fellow Americans.
4. Simple observation and statistics reveal that not only are more people getting divorced, but adults are remaining single longer.
5. The 1984 Utah fertility rate weighed in at 23 births per 1,000 population; the U.S. rate was only 15 babies per 1,000 people.
6. In Utah as well as the nation, fertility rates are declining among most women. Utah women in their childbearing years are delaying births and are limiting family size overall when compared to their immediate predecessors.
7. The drop in Utah female fertility rates falls below the decline in fertility rates nationwide.
8. Overall, education is increasing for both sexes within the Beehive State.
9. While more than half of all U.S. college students were women in the fall of 1982, only 43 percent of Utah college students were female (that puts Utah at the bottom of the list of U.S. states and the District of Columbia).
10. Utah women still show a disproportionate tendency to major in the humanities, education, and nursing. However, some changes are being made—more and more business, law, and medical degrees are going to women.
11. Research indicates that several interesting correlations exist between these demographic characteristics and women's labor force experience:
    a. The fewer children a women has the more likely she is to be employed outside the home. Declining birth rates suggest higher overall labor force participation.
    b. Women who have or expect to have children generally earn less than childless women.
    c. The higher a women's educational attainment the fewer births she has or expects to have.
    d. The more schooling a woman obtains the more likely she is to be a labor force participant.

e. The closer a wife's earnings are to her husband's the more likely she is to delay having children.

f. Women who postpone childbirth display a solid attachment to the labor force both before and after their first child is born.

g. Early marriage is more of a deterrent to women's educational attainment than it is to men's.

h. As single women are the most likely labor force participants, the fact that more women are delaying marriage suggests a higher overall participation rate for women.

II. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

1. Utah women have been steadily moving into the workplace since the turn of the century, and they currently participate in the labor force in record numbers.

    a. In 1900, an estimated 13 percent of Utah's adult females worked outside the home.

    b. By 1940, almost a fourth of Utah women were labor force participants.

    c. In 1984, the Current Population Survey estimates that 54.4 percent of all Utah women 16 years and older were either working or looking for a job.

2. While it may seem that women have flooded into the job market in the last few years, actually the increase has been relatively steady.

3. Utah's female participation rate registers higher than does the rate for the country as a whole, in spite of the fact that Utah women initially lagged behind the rest of the American women.

4. Female rates tend to be understated as the average woman statistically outlives the average man.

5. Women 20 to 24 show the highest propensity to be labor force participants—their rate exceeds 70 percent.

6. More than half of Utah's married women have moved into the civilian labor force. Mothers of young (preschool) children, while least likely of all categories to work, have joined the work force at the fastest rate and 45 percent are currently labor force participants.

7. Utah women made up 42 percent of the Utah civilian labor force in 1984. Between the years of 1950 and 1980 Utah's labor force expanded more than one and one-half times; women accounted for 62 percent of this growth.

8. The only instance in recent history when women have not sustained higher unemployment rates occurred in the 1982-83 recession when heavily male dominated industries (such as mining, construction, heavy manufacturing) experienced the brunt of the economic malaise.

9. Women make up the largest share of discouraged workers—those who have stopped looking for work because of real or perceived barriers to their employment.

10. Approximately 30 percent of the 1984 Utah female labor force participants maintained part-time labor market status compared to 10 percent of Utah males.

11. Gains in the average expected female worklife have outdistanced gains in life expectancy by two to one.

12. Why have women continued their trek to the work place in ever increasing numbers?

    a. For increasing numbers of women, work force participation has become an economic necessity.

    b. Falling fertility, smaller families, and delayed childbirth make combining a job with home responsibilities easier.

    c. The increasing educational attainment of women means they have access to more interesting and better paying jobs.

    d. Changes in social mores make employment acceptable and even mandatory for certain groups of women.

    e. Perhaps the most important reason for the influx of women into the labor force can be stated simply—the jobs were there. Recent growth in jobs has been heavily concentrated in areas that are traditionally thought of as "women's work."

13. Three-fourths of Utah female labor force *nonparticipants* stated that home responsibilities kept them from seeking paid employment.

III. OCCUPATIONS

1. While women are making inroads into certain male sanctums of employment, in some senses, occupational segregation by sex is just as pronounced today as it was at the turn of the century. Women still tend to remain in jobs where more than half their occupational co-workers are of the same sex.

2. Utah women have made the largest gains between the Census years of 1970 and 1980 in occupations such as insurance investigators, computer operators, science technicians, bus drivers and public relation specialists.

3. Women appear to be making more progress into professional, technical and managerial jobs than blue collar, mechanical or structural jobs.

4. Backsliding with respect to occupational segregation is occurring some areas—secretarial and typing professions have become even more heavily packed with females than they were in the past. The 1980 Census showed that 99 percent of the secretaries in Utah were women.

5. The industrial concentrations of women closely reflect occupational outlines.

   a. Women are severely underrepresented in such industries as mining, construction, and heavy manufacturing.

   b. Women make up most of the private household workers and the *overwhelming* majority of unpaid family workers.

6. Why worry about the fact that there is sexual segregation by occupation in the job market?

   a. Economists contend that occupational segregation with total disregard for individual ability creates inefficiencies and inequities in the system.

   b. Inefficient allocation lowers the country's overall economic output and hurts everyone.

   c. Jobs traditionally held to be "woman's work" pay low salaries almost invariably. They also lack status, and provide limited chances for advancement. As more dual earner families come on the scene, these factors affect not only women but their husband's and family's economic well-being.

7. A number of theories have been advanced to account for the perpetuity of "the pink collar ghetto":

   a. Women may consciously trade off higher wages, chances for greater advancement, and job status for the flexibility and reduced demands that female occupations usually seem to offer. Thus, it becomes easier for them to combine work and family responsibilities.

   b. Women may underestimate the chances that they will work continuously or later on in life. (The "Prince Charming or Mr. Wealthy will carry me away" syndrome.)

   c. Women may select predominately female occupations because they think that these jobs are the only ones open to them.

   d. Women may be denied access to certain jobs because of hidden or outright sexual discrimination.

IV. INCOME

1. In 1979, according to Census data, the median earnings for year-round, full-time, Utah female workers registered only 53 percent of the median earnings for the comparable group of Utah men. The comparable figure for the U.S. was 56 percent.

2. Historically, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), the U.S. male/female earnings ratio has hovered right around 60 percent. (Figures vary depending on whose data you use and on what groups of workers are included.)

3. The most current BLS reading of the U.S. earnings ratio is for 1983 and registered at 64 percent. However, many economists believe part of this increase came as a result of the declining real wage for men during the recession.

4. The 1984 ratio for female wage and salary workers dropped from recession levels indicating women may not have made as much progress as originally anticipated.

5. The best paying jobs for Utah men tend also to be the best paying jobs for Utah women (you know, managers, doctors, lawyers). However women's median earnings in those professions do not even approach those of men.

6. In 1979, the median income for Utah women with four years of college was less than the median income of Utah men with a seventh grade education.

7. By age, the income gap is smallest for those under 20 years-old.

8. Utah wives contributed 16 percent of married couple earnings in 1979 (less than American wives in general who contributed almost one-fifth).

9. The Census shows that the more education the husband has, the smaller the fraction of the family's income is contributed by the wife *regardless* of her educational background.

10. Why does the earnings gap exist?

    a. Women have "career preferences" for lower paying "female occupations." However, even in occupations which are consistently female, men consistently out earn women; and some research indicates that "female occupations" may pay less merely because women work in them.

    b. Many women want to move in and out of the work force, choosing to remain at home, if they can, while their children are young. However, research indicates that increasingly most women can be separated into two different categories—those always in the labor market and those always out. Moreover, women with life-long job commitments do not make significantly more money than those women who move in and out of the labor force.

    c. Women tend to have spent less time in a particular job than men. Research indicates that this discrepancy accounts for only about 4 percent of "the gap." However, women have only recently been moving into "high paying" jobs in any significant numbers and most have not yet reached the top of their professions.

    d. Women are not as highly educated as men and tend to remain disproportionately illiterate in mathematics, science and engineering. Again, research shows that differences in education accounts for only a small portion of the earnings differential.

    e. Women are paid less than men with the same characteristics on the same job because they produce less. However, as far as this theory can be measured, equally productive men and women receive unequal wages.

    f. Although most women are delaying marriage/childbirth and obtaining a better education, significant numbers of women are marrying too young, becoming pregnant too soon, and divorcing at young ages. With no skills or training and often not even a high school education their projected income is limited. These women tend to drag the average down.

    g. Women may be paid less because they are discriminated against. Most research indicates that only about half of the differences in male/female earnings can be accounted for by reasoning stated above. This fact seems to imply some sort of institutionalized discrimination but does not prove it.

11. According to the Census, *one-third* of all female-headed households in Utah had incomes below poverty level in 1979.

    a. Young unmarried mothers, displaced homemakers, and elderly females make up a large portion of the poor.

    b. Due to the large social outlays required to sustain those in the ranks of poverty and on the basis of humanitarian concerns, much interest has been expressed by Utah government in integrating these women into the work force and preparing them to adequately support themselves.

V. MISCELLANEOUS

1. One of the major concerns of working parents (particularly working mothers) is the quality and cost of child care. Government and employers provide little help in resolving the child care issue and often the cost of that care negates much of the woman's earnings.

2. Many times a woman's employment outside the home creates marital tensions. In adapting to the wife's employment the central problem for husbands seems to be one of self-esteem—of getting over any embarrassment, guilt or apprehension associated with the wife's employment. For wives, the central problem appears to be getting the husband to share the housework.

3. Contrary to the predictions of many, researchers have found that employment has by far the most consistent tie to a woman's good health. Multiple roles appear to be linked to good health.

4. Research indicates that the effects of legislation to eliminate sexual discrimination in the workplace have been marginal at best. Moreover, government tax policies (income as well as Social Security) actually penalize two-earner families.

VI. THE FUTURE

1. Participation in the labor force for women should increase in the future—the Bureau of Labor Statistics predicts that 60 percent of adult women will be U.S. labor force participants by the year 2000.

2. Most employment growth is expected to come in the service sector—jobs typically held by women. The fact that women are in the labor force at all generates demand for service related products.

3. Working against rapid improvement in the areas of occupations and incomes is the sheer size of the female labor force. A great deal of change must occur to make any statistical improvement evident.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Oct. 1985(f)	Oct. 1984	% Change	Sept. 1985(p)	Sept. 1984	% Change	Aug. 1985(r)	Aug. 1984	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	771,900	731,600	5.5	775,600	738,300	5.1	757,300	731,500	3.5
Employed	732,800	687,900	6.5	735,000	695,500	5.7	718,200	688,700	4.3
Unemployed	39,100	43,700	—10.5	40,600	42,800	—5.1	39,100	42,800	—8.6
Percent of Labor Force	5.1	6.0	—	5.2	5.8	—	5.2	5.8	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	5.6	6.5	—	5.9	6.5	—	5.7	6.4	—
Labor Disputes	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Oct. 1985(f)	Oct. 1984	% Change	Sept. 1985(p)	Sept. 1984	% Change	Aug. 1985(r)	Aug. 1984	% Change
Total	635.8	616.4	3.1	632.8	613.8	3.1	624.2	606.6	2.9
Mining	9.0	11.2	—19.6	9.2	11.8	—22.0	9.1	12.0	—24.2
Metal Mining	1.5	3.3	—54.5	1.6	3.3	—51.5	1.7	3.4	—50.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.8	2.2	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.6	2.7	2.9	6.9
Other Mining & Quarrying	4.7	5.8	—19.0	4.7	5.7	—17.5	4.7	5.7	—17.5
Contract Construction	40.4	40.3	0.2	40.4	40.6	—0.5	40.3	40.1	0.5
Manufacturing	97.0	96.1	0.0	96.7	96.0	0.7	96.7	96.1	0.6
Durable Goods	68.6	68.4	0.3	68.2	68.5	—0.4	68.1	68.5	—0.5
Primary Metals	4.3	5.3	—18.9	4.3	5.5	—21.8	4.2	5.6	—25.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	21.8	21.5	1.4	21.7	21.4	1.4	21.7	21.3	1.9
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	9.3	10.1	—7.9	9.3	10.2	—8.8	9.4	10.1	—6.9
Transportation Equipment	14.4	13.3	8.3	14.3	13.2	8.3	14.3	13.1	9.2
Other Durable Goods	18.8	18.2	3.3	18.6	18.2	2.2	18.5	18.4	0.5
Non-Durable Goods	28.4	27.7	2.5	28.5	27.6	3.3	28.6	27.6	3.6
Food & Kindred Products	9.3	9.0	3.3	9.3	9.0	3.3	9.4	8.9	5.6
Textile & Apparel Products	6.1	6.4	—4.7	6.1	6.3	3.2	6.1	6.3	—3.2
Chemical & Petroleum Products	3.4	3.7	—8.1	3.5	3.7	—5.4	3.5	3.7	—5.4
Other Non-Durable Goods	9.6	8.6	11.6	9.6	8.5	12.9	9.6	8.6	11.6
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	36.4	36.5	—0.3	36.9	36.8	0.3	36.8	36.9	—0.3
Railroad Transportation	3.7	4.0	—7.5	3.7	4.0	—7.6	3.8	4.1	—7.3
Other Transportation	16.6	16.1	3.1	17.0	16.3	4.3	16.9	16.3	3.7
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	16.1	16.3	—1.2	16.2	16.4	—1.2	16.2	16.5	—1.8
Trade	149.5	144.0	3.8	149.5	143.7	4.0	149.2	143.1	4.3
Wholesale Trade	36.0	35.4	1.7	36.1	35.3	2.3	36.2	35.3	2.5
Retail Trade	113.5	108.7	4.4	113.4	108.4	4.6	113.0	107.8	4.8
Building Materials	5.4	5.6	—3.6	5.5	5.5	0.0	5.6	5.6	0.0
Food Stores	20.0	18.9	5.8	20.0	18.7	7.0	19.8	18.5	7.0
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	14.2	13.2	7.6	14.2	13.3	6.8	14.2	13.3	6.8
Eating & Drinking Places	36.1	33.7	7.1	36.5	34.3	6.4	36.3	33.7	7.7
Other Retail	37.8	37.3	1.3	37.3	36.6	1.9	37.1	36.6	1.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	31.3	30.2	3.6	31.4	30.2	4.0	31.3	30.3	3.3
Services	133.0	124.9	6.5	133.2	124.9	6.6	130.8	122.1	7.1
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	9.3	9.1	2.2	9.7	9.4	3.2	9.7	9.5	2.1
Personal Business Services & Amusements	46.5	41.3	12.6	46.7	41.6	12.3	47.2	41.9	12.6
Medical & Other Health Services	33.1	32.2	2.8	33.2	32.1	3.4	33.1	31.9	3.8
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	31.1	30.3	2.6	30.3	29.6	2.4	27.4	26.7	2.6
Other Services	13.0	12.1	7.4	13.2	12.1	9.1	13.4	12.1	10.7
Government	139.2	133.2	4.5	135.4	129.8	4.3	129.9	126.0	2.9
Federal Government	38.9	37.4	6.7	39.2	37.8	3.7	39.4	38.0	3.7
U.S. Federal Defense	23.2	22.4	3.6	23.1	22.3	3.6	23.4	22.4	4.5
Other Federal Government	15.7	15.0	4.7	16.0	15.5	3.2	16.0	15.6	2.6
State Government	36.4	36.4	0.0	33.7	33.1	1.8	33.0	32.8	0.6
State Education	19.9	20.3	—2.0	17.2	17.2	0.0	16.7	16.8	—1.2
Other State Government	16.5	16.1	2.5	16.5	16.0	3.1	16.3	16.0	1.2
Local Government	63.9	59.4	7.6	62.6	58.9	6.3	57.5	55.3	4.0
Local Education	39.5	37.4	5.6	37.5	35.7	5.0	32.1	31.1	3.2
Other Local Government	24.4	22.0	10.9	25.1	23.1	8.7	25.5	24.2	5.4
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Oct. '85 (f)	Oct. '84	% Change	Sept. '85 (p)	Aug. '85 (r)	July '85	June '85	May '85	Apr. '85	Mar. '85	Feb. '85
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	769.1	726.9	5.5	765.7	753.0	741.1	731.5	729.6	734.9	740.1	748.0
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	726.2	681.4	6.6	720.8	710.4	696.8	689.2	685.2	687.3	687.3	695.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	42.9	47.5	−9.7	44.9	42.6	44.3	42.3	44.4	47.6	52.8	52.7
Unemployment Rate	5.6	6.5	—	5.9	5.7	6.0	5.8	6.1	6.5	7.1	7.0
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	629.5	609.6	3.3	625.6	624.0	621.6	621.3	623.7	623.0	619.4	617.8
Mining	8.9	11.1	−19.8	9.1	8.9	9.4	9.7	9.8	10.2	11.0	11.0
Contract Construction	37.0	36.2	2.2	36.6	36.7	35.7	35.3	35.6	36.2	35.2	36.0
Manufacturing	96.4	95.5	0.9	95.7	95.8	95.5	95.4	96.8	96.9	94.8	94.7
Durable Goods	68.3	68.0	0.4	67.6	67.6	67.4	67.4	68.5	68.7	66.7	67.0
Nondurable Goods	28.1	27.5	2.2	28.1	28.2	28.1	28.0	28.3	28.2	28.1	27.7
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	36.2	36.4	−0.5	36.4	36.4	36.3	36.4	36.6	36.8	36.9	37.2
Trade	148.6	142.7	4.1	148.2	148.7	148.8	147.7	147.9	147.8	146.3	145.8
Wholesale	35.9	35.0	2.6	35.8	36.0	35.9	35.8	35.7	35.8	35.5	35.4
Retail	112.7	107.7	4.6	112.4	112.7	112.9	111.9	112.2	112.0	110.8	110.4
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	31.4	29.9	5.0	31.3	31.2	31.0	31.0	31.2	31.0	30.6	30.4
Services	131.8	123.1	7.1	131.4	131.2	130.8	130.3	129.6	128.4	128.8	127.4
Government	139.2	134.7	3.3	136.9	135.1	134.1	135.5	136.2	135.7	135.8	135.3
Federal	39.5	38.2	3.4	39.1	38.9	38.4	38.5	39.0	38.9	38.4	38.4
State	35.8	35.6	0.6	35.2	35.3	35.4	35.4	35.6	35.7	35.9	35.9
Local	63.9	60.9	4.9	62.1	60.9	60.3	61.6	61.6	61.1	61.5	61.0

Includes full and part-time jobs held by individuals, including multiple jobs held by the same person. Job figures are by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Sept. 1985(p)	% Change from Sept. '84	% Distribution	Sept. 1985(p)	% Change from Sept. '84	% Distribution	Sept. 1985(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	365.7	0.9	100.0	267.1	6.2	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	8.6	−22.5	2.4	0.6	−14.3	0.2	7.2	78.2
Contract Construction	36.5	1.9	10.0	3.9	14.7	1.5	31.6	78.2
Manufacturing	67.1	1.8	18.3	29.6	−1.7	11.1	64.1	66.3
Durable Goods	49.9	0.7	13.6	18.3	−2.1	6.9	44.4	65.1
Nondurable Goods	17.2	6.2	4.7	11.3	−0.9	4.2	19.7	69.1
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	23.9	7.4	6.5	13.0	18.8	4.9	29.5	79.9
Total Trade	80.5	5.2	22.0	89.0	2.7	25.8	132.7	88.8
Wholesale Trade	26.8	1.5	7.3	9.3	4.5	3.5	30.7	85.0
Retail Trade	53.7	7.2	14.7	59.7	2.4	22.4	102.0	89.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12.1	1.7	3.3	19.3	5.5	7.2	24.6	78.3
Services	63.7	3.2	17.4	69.5	10.0	26.0	100.8	75.7
Total Government	73.3	1.5	20.0	62.1	7.8	23.0	NA	NA
Federal Government	25.2	3.3	6.9	14.0	4.5	5.2	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	16.5	2.5	4.5	6.6	6.5	2.5	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.5	2.4	2.3	7.5	4.2	2.8	NA	NA
State Government	16.4	1.2	4.5	17.3	2.4	6.5	NA	NA
State Education	9.8	0.0	2.7	7.4	0.0	2.8	NA	NA
Other State Government	6.7	3.1	1.8	9.8	3.2	3.7	NA	NA
Local Government	31.8	1.0	8.7	30.8	12.4	11.5	NA	NA
Local Education	14.4	−6.5	3.9	23.1	13.8	8.6	NA	NA
Other Local Government	17.4	8.1	4.8	7.7	10.0	2.9	NA	NA

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p = preliminary
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	Oct. '85(f)	Oct. '84	% Chg.	Sept. '85(p)	Aug. '85(r)	Oct. '85(f)	Oct. '84	% Chg.	Sept. '85(p)	Aug. '85(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	493.8	469.3	5.2	495.2	486.1	100.2	93.3	7.4	98.7	93.6
Employed	470.8	443.1	6.3	470.4	462.5	94.7	87.6	8.1	93.2	88.3
Unemployed	23.0	26.2	−12.2	24.8	23.6	5.5	5.7	−3.5	5.5	5.3
Percent of Labor Force	4.7	5.6	—	5.0	4.9	5.5	6.1	—	5.6	5.7
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	438.5	424.5	3.3	436.6	432.2	74.3	71.4	4.1	72.9	69.6
Mining	2.0	3.5	−42.9	2.0	1.9	0.1	0.2	−50.0	0.1	0.1
Contract Construction	26.8	26.2	2.3	26.3	26.3	3.8	3.7	2.7	3.7	3.7
Manufacturing	65.1	64.4	1.1	64.9	64.8	12.7	12.5	1.6	12.6	12.5
Durable Goods	47.9	47.6	0.6	47.7	47.4	9.5	9.4	1.1	9.3	9.3
Nondurable Goods	17.2	16.8	2.4	17.2	17.4	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	28.4	28.5	−0.4	28.8	28.8	2.3	2.4	−4.2	2.3	2.3
Total Trade	109.6	105.3	4.1	109.0	108.6	14.9	14.3	4.2	15.1	15.0
Wholesale Trade	31.0	30.2	2.6	31.1	31.1	1.6	1.6	0.0	1.7	1.7
Retail Trade	78.6	75.1	4.7	77.9	77.5	13.3	12.7	4.7	13.4	13.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	25.6	24.4	4.9	25.7	25.6	2.2	2.1	4.8	2.2	2.2
Services	90.2	84.2	7.1	91.1	90.8	25.2	23.6	6.8	23.9	21.5
Total Government	90.8	88.0	3.2	88.8	85.4	13.1	12.6	4.0	13.0	12.3

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo — Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Preliminary and revised months, Employment and Earnings — Utah, prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Oct. '85(f)	Sept. '85(p)	Aug. '85(r)	Oct. '84	Oct. '85(f)	Oct. '84	% Change	Oct. '85(f)	Oct. '84	% Change
State Total	5.1	5.2	5.2	6.0	771,880	731,610	5.5	635,790	615,730	3.3
Bear River	3.4	3.7	3.9	5.2	51,860	50,270	3.2	37,220	36,200	2.8
Box Elder	2.8	3.7	3.0	5.5	20,020	19,820	1.0	13,800	13,470	2.4
Cache	3.8	3.8	4.5	5.0	30,930	29,490	4.9	23,040	22,360	3.0
Rich	4.9	2.3	3.6	2.5	910	960	−5.2	380	370	2.7
Wasatch Front	4.7	5.0	4.9	5.6	506,910	481,150	5.4	450,130	436,040	3.2
North	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.9	158,760	151,100	5.1	110,210	106,160	3.8
Davis	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.6	78,350	75,430	3.9	52,040	50,080	3.9
Morgan	5.4	5.7	4.5	2.8	2,320	2,140	8.4	980	950	3.2
Weber	4.2	4.5	4.7	6.2	78,090	73,530	6.2	57,190	55,130	3.7
South	5.1	5.5	5.3	5.9	348,150	330,050	5.5	339,920	329,880	3.0
Salt Lake	5.1	5.5	5.3	5.9	337,410	320,340	5.3	329,250	319,390	3.1
Tooele	5.8	6.2	5.8	6.3	10,740	9,710	10.6	10,670	10,490	1.7
Mountainlands	5.9	5.7	5.9	6.5	112,060	104,250	7.5	81,500	78,400	4.0
Summit	7.8	5.2	5.9	8.1	8,590	7,890	8.9	5,040	4,980	1.2
Utah	5.5	5.5	5.7	6.2	100,240	93,330	7.4	74,270	71,320	4.1
Wasatch	12.1	11.0	10.9	11.7	3,230	3,030	6.6	2,190	2,100	4.3
Central	7.5	6.6	6.9	7.3	28,940	27,200	6.4	16,880	16,440	2.7
Juab	12.7	9.4	10.0	15.7	2,160	2,070	4.3	1,520	1,400	8.6
Millard	6.0	4.5	4.5	6.4	9,370	8,050	16.4	5,410	5,140	5.3
Piute	7.2	5.9	7.0	12.2	470	490	−4.1	210	230	−8.7
Sanpete	11.4	11.2	11.2	7.1	7,370	7,290	1.1	4,010	4,070	−1.5
Sevier	4.5	4.2	5.0	6.3	8,610	8,330	3.4	5,310	5,200	2.1
Wayne	7.8	6.5	6.1	5.7	960	970	−1.0	420	400	5.0
Southwestern	5.1	5.0	4.6	6.5	29,030	26,440	9.8	19,850	19,040	4.3
Beaver	6.2	5.3	4.2	6.0	2,350	2,330	0.9	1,540	1,470	4.8
Garfield	5.8	5.5	5.4	6.2	1,980	2,010	−1.5	1,490	1,450	2.8
Iron	5.4	5.4	4.9	6.9	8,960	8,890	0.8	6,530	6,340	3.0
Kane	5.9	4.8	5.0	6.9	1,960	1,640	19.5	1,190	1,130	5.3
Washington	4.4	4.6	4.2	6.2	13,780	11,570	19.1	9,100	8,650	5.2
Uintah Basin	6.8	6.4	6.3	6.9	19,160	19,550	−2.0	13,110	13,160	−0.4
Daggett	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.0	440	460	−4.3	280	270	3.7
Duchesne	7.4	8.3	6.7	7.6	7,160	7,220	−0.8	4,410	4,360	1.1
Uintah	6.6	5.4	6.3	6.6	11,560	11,870	−2.6	8,420	8,530	−1.3
Southeastern	8.6	8.1	8.7	10.6	23,580	22,780	3.5	17,130	16,490	3.9
Carbon	8.4	8.5	8.6	10.0	10,200	9,660	5.6	7,810	7,700	1.4
Emery	7.5	7.2	8.4	10.7	5,770	6,150	−6.2	3,830	3,170	20.8
Grand	11.2	9.2	8.8	13.8	3,090	3,280	−5.8	2,300	2,360	−2.5
San Juan	8.5	7.6	9.3	8.8	4,520	3,690	22.5	3,190	3,260	−2.1

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept.(p) 1985	Aug.(r) 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept.(p) 1985	Aug.(r) 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept.(p) 1985	Aug.(r) 1985	Sept. 1984
MINING	$462.51	$472.08	$506.40	40.5	42.0	40.0	$11.42	$11.24	$12.66
CONSTRUCTION	501.68	518.66	511.20	38.8	40.3	40.0	12.93	12.87	12.78
MANUFACTURING	369.08	363.53	352.08	39.9	39.6	40.1	9.25	9.18	8.78
Durable Goods	384.34	378.95	361.97	40.8	40.4	40.9	9.42	9.38	8.85
Nondurable Goods	327.75	323.36	325.18	37.5	37.6	37.9	8.74	8.60	8.58
TRADE	241.64	242.19	242.03	31.3	31.7	32.4	7.72	7.64	7.47
Wholesale Trade	373.97	363.82	381.54	37.1	37.2	38.5	10.08	9.78	9.91
Retail Trade	191.19	195.95	188.73	29.1	29.6	30.1	6.57	6.62	6.27
AVERAGE	326.55	326.52	327.41	35.0	35.3	35.9	9.33	9.25	9.12

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept.(p) 1985	Aug.(r) 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept.(p) 1985	Aug.(r) 1985	Sept. 1984	Sept.(p) 1985	Aug.(r) 1985	Sept. 1984
MINING	$558.14	$587.48	$537.12	43.3	45.4	44.5	$12.89	$12.94	$12.07
Metal Mining	423.27	464.70	510.92	31.1	35.5	38.1	13.61	13.09	13.41
Bituminous Coal Mining	626.46	652.27	630.85	40.6	39.7	40.7	15.46	16.43	15.50
CONSTRUCTION	478.25	491.78	482.59	38.6	39.5	38.7	12.39	12.45	12.47
MANUFACTURING	385.69	382.70	362.29	40.9	40.8	39.9	9.43	9.38	9.08
Durable Goods	412.79	406.14	383.22	42.6	42.0	41.7	9.69	9.67	9.19
Primary Metal Industries	547.08	537.81	598.24	38.8	37.4	42.1	14.10	14.38	14.21
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	414.50	395.02	359.92	45.4	43.6	41.9	9.13	9.06	8.59
Transportation Equipment	497.87	506.86	434.98	42.3	43.1	39.4	11.77	11.76	11.04
Nondurable Goods	322.88	330.43	313.09	36.9	38.2	35.7	8.75	8.65	8.77
Food & Kindred Products	308.21	303.18	307.50	37.0	37.2	37.5	8.33	8.15	8.20
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	545.00	552.26	546.96	43.6	43.9	42.4	12.50	12.58	12.90
TRADE	221.54	221.96	224.02	30.1	30.7	31.2	7.36	7.23	7.18
Wholesale Trade	356.83	348.52	365.31	35.4	35.6	37.7	10.08	9.79	9.69
Retail Trade	180.69	183.67	181.66	28.5	29.2	29.3	6.34	6.29	6.20
Food Stores	231.03	233.77	231.95	30.2	30.8	30.4	7.65	7.59	7.63
Other Retail	186.24	184.93	175.51	29.1	29.4	29.9	6.40	6.29	5.87
AVERAGE	331.23	329.08	326.81	35.2	35.5	35.6	9.41	9.27	9.18

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast. Oct. '85	Preliminary Sept. '85	Final Aug. '85	Final Oct. '84	Final Sept. '85
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	10,522	10,832	9,222	10,108	10,406
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	6,194	6,849	6,678	5,915	6,070
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	16,716	17,681	15,900	16,023	16,476
Number of New Applications for Jobs	11,068	9,995	9,339	9,284	8,384
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	7,294	8,117	6,459	6,010	6,688
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,376	1,591	1,248	1,784	1,608
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	8,292	9,858	9,929	10,577	10,357
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	1.47	1.78	1.77	1.96	1.99
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$5,302,000	$5,121,354	$5,587,185	$5,180,786	$4,099,880

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

1967 = 100

Item	Index					% Change				
	Sept. '85	Aug. '85	July '85	June '85	Sept. '84	From Last Month	Sept. '84 to Sept. '85	Aug. '84 to Aug. '85	July '84 to July '85	June '84 to June '85
CONSUMER PRICES										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	324.5	323.5	322.8	322.3	314.5	0.3	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7
Food and Beverages	302.1	301.8	301.6	301.4	296.4	0.1	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.4
Food at Home	295.6	295.9	296.2	296.0	293.4	—0.1	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.6
Housing	353.8	352.9	351.6	350.4	341.4	0.3	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.2
Rent Residential	267.7	266.6	265.0	263.6	252.4	0.4	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.1
Fuel and Other Util	400.5	398.9	399.9	399.4	397.0	0.3	0.9	0.9	1.5	2.4
Medical Care	408.3	406.6	404.0	401.7	383.1	0.4	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.3
Apparel and Upkeep	209.6	205.3	202.8	204.6	204.2	2.1	2.6	2.6	3.2	3.6
Transportation	319.7	320.7	321.8	321.8	313.7	—0.3	1.9	2.5	2.8	2.8
Gasoline	377.4	381.8	385.3	384.5	367.8	—1.2	2.6	4.3	4.2	2.6
Energy[2]	432.6	433.8	437.1	436.8	429.0	—0.3	0.8	1.5	2.1	1.9
PRODUCER PRICES										
ALL COMMODITIES	305.8	307.2	309.9	309.5	309.5	—0.5	—1.2	—1.2	—0.6	—0.6
Finished Goods	290.2	293.5	294.8	294.0	289.8	—1.1	0.1	0.6	1.3	1.0
Intermediate Materials	317.9	317.8	318.6	320.2	320.3	0.0	—0.7	—1.1	—0.7	—0.4
Crude Materials	292.4	295.5	303.7	305.5	326.7	—1.0	—10.5	—10.3	—8.2	—8.3

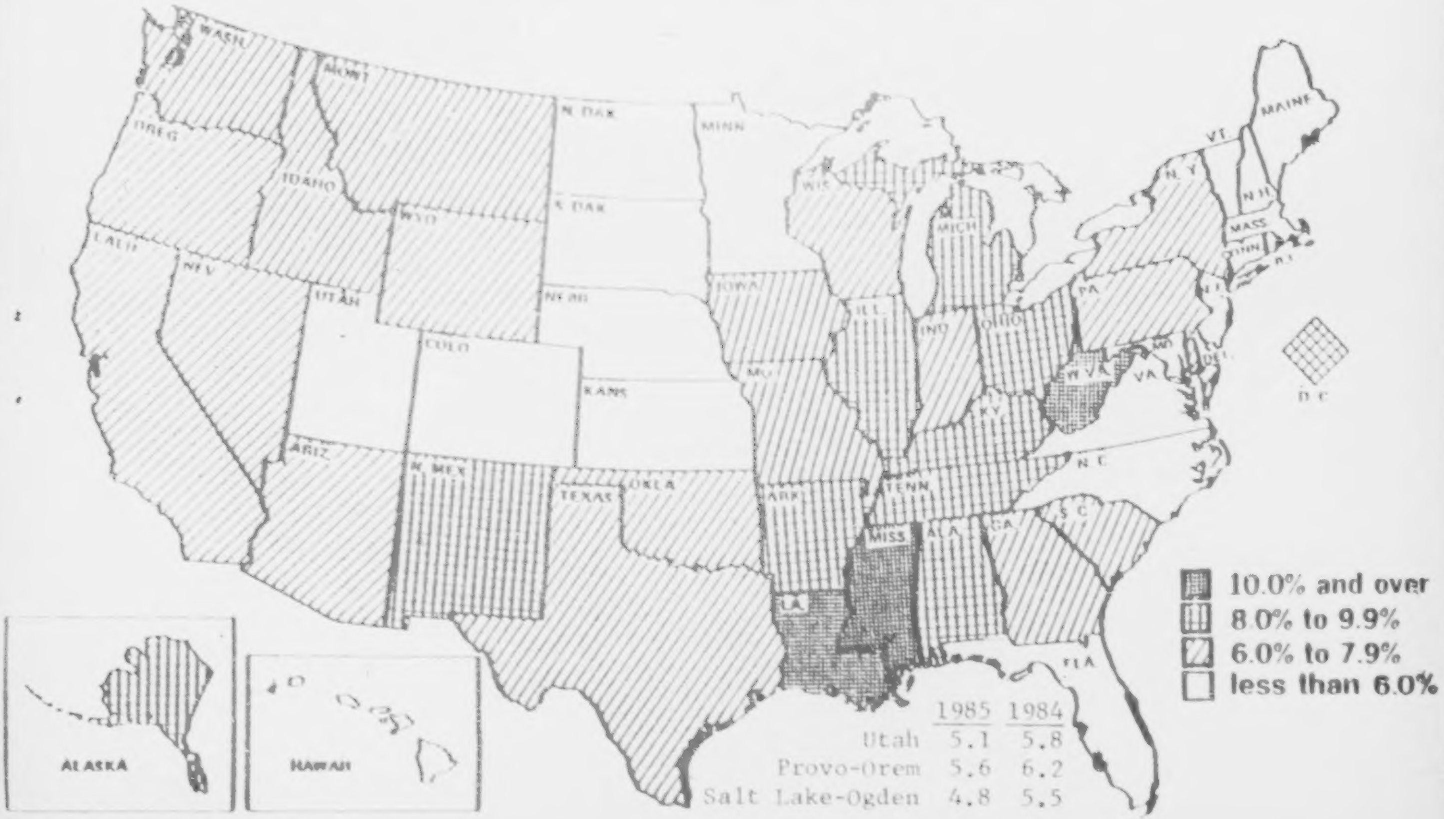
[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Unemployment Rates by State, August 1985

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)


WASH
MONT
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NEV
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DEL
COLO
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VA
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KANS
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ARIZ
N. MEX
N.C.
OKLA
TENN
TEXAS
ARK
S.C.
MISS
ALA
GA
LA
FLA
ALASKA
HAWAII
▥ 10.0% and over
▥ 8.0% to 9.9%
▨ 6.0% to 7.9%
☐ less than 6.0%

	1985	1984
Utah	5.1	5.8
Provo-Orem	5.6	6.2
Salt Lake-Ogden	4.8	5.5

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

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UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
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Salt Lake City, Utah 84147 Phone (801) 533-2345

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CLEARFIELD
1579 South State
P.O. Box 835 84015
773-8380

DELTA
520 East Topaz Blvd
Suite 109 84624
864-4545

EPHRAIM
390 North Main
P.O. Box 721 84627
283-4018

FILLMORE
Millard County Courthouse
P.O. Box 847 84631
743-5451

HEBER
90 N. Valley Square
Shopping Center, Suite 4
P.O. Box 158 84032
654-0360

KANAB
100 West Center Street
P.O. Box 1268 84741
644-5888

LOGAN
446 North 1st West
P.O. Box 307 84321
752-5381

MOAB
91 East Uranium Avenue
P.O. Box 580 84532
259-7124

NEPHI
Juab County Complex
P.O. Box 115 84648
623-0801

OGDEN
2655 Adams Avenue
P.O. Box 9820 84409
399-2181

PANGUITCH
565 North Main Street
P.O. Box 61 84759
676-8893

PARK CITY
1753 Sidewinder Drive
84060
649-8451

PRICE
685 East 2nd South
84501
637-3031

PROVO
1550 North 200 West
P.O. Box 1339 84603
373-7500

RICHFIELD
65 South 1st East
P.O. Box 688 84701
896-6491

ROOSEVELT
30 West 425 South
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722-2283

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

NOVEMBER 1985 published December 1985

AN UNEXPECTED HIKE . . .

Utah's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate took an unexpected leap of eight-tenths of a percentage point in November when compared to the prior month's revised rate of 5.8 percent. For those of us who prefer an exact figure, the jobless rate has climbed to 6.6 percent. However, November's relatively high unemployment rate seems to be a statistical aberration. What may appear to be gloomy news for the holiday season (particularly since our unemployment rate has been hovering right around six percent for the past six months) can be mitigated by a number of factors.

WILL THE GRINCH STEAL CHRISTMAS?

Still, some people will ask those rhetorical questions. Should the fact that the State exhibited 52,400 unemployed individuals during November (up 7,300 from October) blight Utah's Christmas with the likelihood of an impending recession? Probably not. Although economic activity may appear

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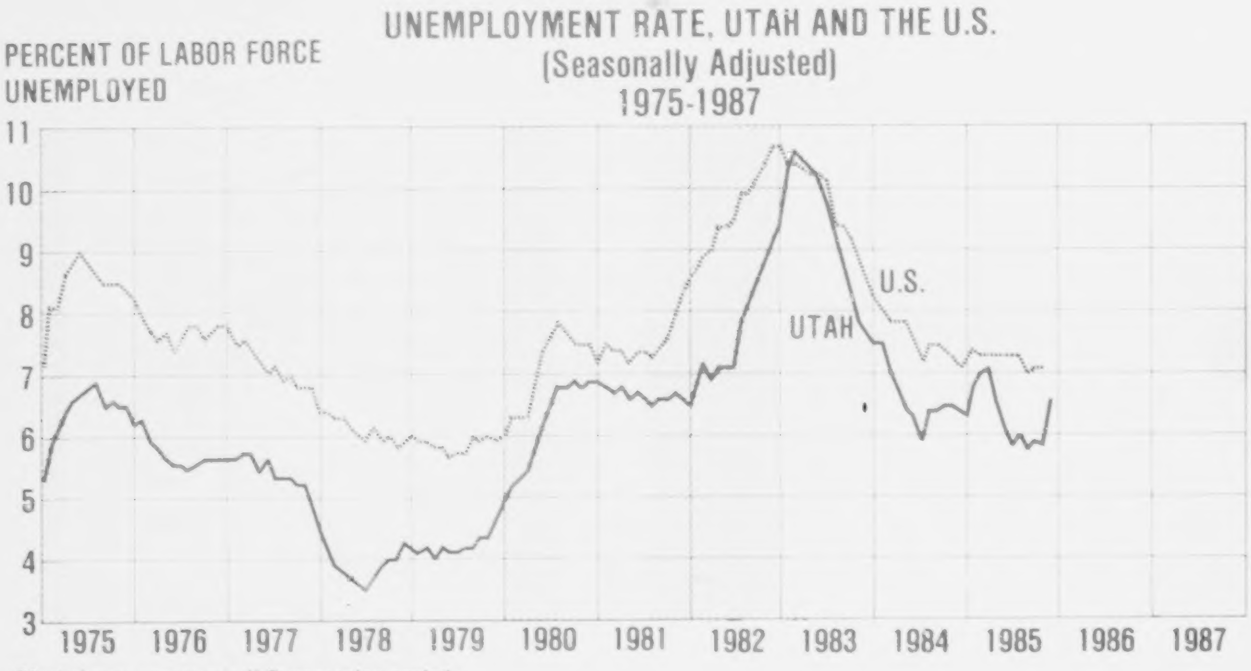

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987

Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

JOB SERVICE

sluggish in some areas (especially in comparison to last year's robust performance), nothing really implies a business bust — not even the jump in Utah's unemployment rate. Why not?

WINTER WONDERLAND

First of all, you might remember the nice "little" snowstorms that blanketed the Intermountain West a few weeks back. This unexpectedly harsh November weather (the wettest on record) resulted in a premature slow-down or stoppage of work in a number of industries. "Normally," inclement weather eases-in through the winter months and the seasonal adjustment factors (used to calculate unemployment levels) follow this trend. However, when the weather pulls an unexpected whammy, one month may take the strain of a temporarily higher unemployment rate. November 1985 appears to be a case in point. December's unemployment rate should settle down nearer the six percent range of the past half-year.

NONFARM JOBS PLOWING AWAY

Unlike the surprising jump in the unemployment rate, nonagricultural employment trudged along its steadily advancing trail. Between November 1984 and November 1985, nonfarm jobs increased 2.9 percent. Some may think that's nothing to write home about, but a 17,800 employment gain doesn't exactly put us in the recession league. Year-over growth in service sector jobs continued to take the lead by adding 8,100 jobs. Personal/business service employment increased a whopping 11.3 percent (4,700 positions). Furthermore, transportation equipment manufacturing (the defense industry) remained in its ascent mode. November to November employment growth in this sector registered at 9.0 percent (about 1,200 jobs). In addition, the coal mining industry continues to hold its own, expanding by 3.6 percent.

On the other hand, some industries continue to suffer employment declines. In spite of lower interest rates, 1985 building activity remains down from last year's record levels. This fact combined with the early snowstorms caused construction employment to drop slightly in the November 1984 to November 1985 time period. Primary metals manufacturing jobs are down by nearly one-fourth, and electric machinery/supplies manufacturing jobs have dropped nearly ten percent on a year-over basis. These drops reflect previous problems in the steel, copper, and electronics industries. In addition, a significant number of new "high-tech" lay-offs loom over Utah's economic horizon.

GOOD TIDINGS WE BRING TO YOU AND YOUR KIN

The Kennecott Minerals Corporation (KMC) recently brought a note of good cheer to the Utah economy with the announcement of the reopening of its Utah Copper Division. Kennecott maintains it may start rehiring as early as the spring of 1986 (depending on labor negotiations). The company expects to expand its work force to 2,100 upon completion of a $400 million modernization project in 1988.

WHEN THE GOING GETS TOUGH, DO THE TOUGH GO SHOPPING?

One of the big questions on everyone's mind this time of year appears to be how much fuel the holiday shopping season will pump into the economy. Some economists feel that the recent automobile buying spree may "bah humbug" the consumer's ability to fork out the bucks for a hefty Christmas. However, the U.S. Commerce Department reports that September 1985 year-to-date department store sales in the Salt Lake-Ogden area jumped 5.7 percent from figures for the same period last year. Moreover, September 1985 Salt Lake-Ogden sales increased three percent over the same month last year. Car industry incentives remained in effect during that particular month and department store spending increased in spite of high auto sales. This fact may indicate that consumer spending in the holiday season may still make retailers jolly. A recent Wharton Econometrics study indicates that about 25 percent of total yearly retail sales occur during the holiday season.

Not only does holiday buying add to the general cheer of the retail sector, it also brings additional seasonal jobs to the Utah economy. A 3,900 job increase in retail trade employment since September reflects this phenomenon. Last year, holiday spending (September to December) added about 6,400 retail jobs to Utah's total employment.

WRAPPING UP THE WHOLE PACKAGE . . .

What does it all mean? Although Utah's unemployment rate took a substantial climb during the month of November, bad weather may be blamed for much of the increase and the rate *does not* seem to signal an economic down-turn. The continued rise in the U.S. composite index of leading economic indicators suggests the national economy is headed for steady expansion. Utah's outlook appears similar, although several industries and counties may continue to suffer economic distress.

JOB SERVICE ASSISTANCE TO THE UTAH LABOR EXCHANGE FUNCTION

The transaction that occurs when a job seeker and an employer agree to sell and buy labor is the final function in the job market and is called labor exchange. Last year, labor was exchanged more than one-half million times in the Utah labor market.

The job market, made up of thousands of employers seeking labor, several hundred thousand employed persons, and tens of thousands of unemployed jobseekers, is dynamic in nature but not well defined or organized. As a result, both employers and jobseekers incur considerable expense and effort in their search for suitable workers and jobs. A jobseeker making unorganized mass personal and telephone contacts with employers, and an employer screening hundreds of applicants to fill a single job vacancy are examples of the market's inefficiencies. Job Service functions primarily to bring employers and jobseekers together in a more orderly process. Through use of both manual and computerized procedures, Job Service assists employers and jobseekers by matching job requirements with jobseeker qualifications and by arranging to bring selected jobseekers and employers together for hiring consideration. The following information gives some insight into assistance Job Service provided to facilitate the labor exchange function in Utah during 12 the month period ending June 30, 1985:

(1) Some 18,000 different employers listed 104,000 job openings while some 180,000 jobseekers registered for work.

(2) Over 77,000 of these openings were filled. Crude relationships for these activities, when compared to total job market activities, reflects the following:

(a) one out of every two (50%) employers in the state listed a job opening(s);
(b) one out of every five (20%) job openings in the state were listed with Job Service;
(c) one out of every four (25%) jobseekers in the state, and one out of every six, (17%) exchanges of labor, involved services of Job Service.

The job market is made up of job openings with many different job variables. One variable, job duration, occurs in response to the economic, seasonal, emergency and other labor needs of employers. Like the State's job market, openings listed with Job Service are varied by duration. Job openings listed by duration were: permanent jobs, 60 percent; temporary jobs, 17 percent; and short time/emergency jobs, 23 percent. By matching job duration needs of jobseekers to the duration needs of job openings (along with the other job and jobseeker requirements and qualifications) Job Service assisted in filling roughly three out of every four, or 74% of job openings listed, (See Table 1).

In addition to job matching and referral assistance, job seekers were also provided assistance in their efforts to exchange labor through their own efforts. Job search workshops and group sessions to develop written plans to secure employment were conducted under Job Service supervision. These programs, designed to produce orderly and meaningful strategies to locate employment and sell qualifications, were well received. Twenty-thousand jobseekers availed themselves to these supportive services. Other services to support the labor exchange process were provided as appropriate. For example, proficiency and aptitude tests were given to 24,000 jobseekers; over 8,200 jobseekers were determined eligible for the Targeted Job Tax Credit program, (this program allows employers a tax credit when they hire specified individuals); some 4,000 employers were granted tax credit certification under the TJTC program; about 14,000 non-job-ready jobseekers and jobseekers uncertain about career choices were provided employment counseling; over 1,500 jobseekers were enrolled in institutional training programs to develop or upgrade skills and to foster occupational changes; and more than 2,000 jobseekers filled employer subsidized on-the-job training opportunities.

Job Service also provided work tests to claimants receiving unemployment insurance benefits. Subsequently, more than 1,200 claimants were cited for improper application procedures and were referred to adjudicators for possible disqualification of benefits.

Moreover, a new procedure has been developed that selects jobseekers for possible job referral consideration based on their General Aptitude Test Battery (GATB) score. Research has found that persons with high aptitude scores perform better on complex jobs than persons with low scores. While the procedure is currently in a test phase it has the potential to aid jobseekers and employers in the match up process in a more efficient and more timely manner. This procedure, called Validity Generalization, was highlighted in the June 1985 issue of the Utah Labor Market Report.

In response to job listings by employers, Job Service matches of jobseeker qualifications to employer job requirements resulted in 289,000 job referrals. The average number of referrals per job opening was 2.8. For work of permanent duration the average number of referrals per opening was 3.7.

Over 180,000 different jobseekers registered with Job Service to fill the permanent, seasonal and short time job openings listed by employers. Jobseekers were comprised of new and reentrants to the labor force, and experienced (either employed or unemployed) workers and students. Over 85 percent of these jobseekers were unemployed. Roughly one out of every four jobseekers registered with Job Service filled one or more of the listed job openings, while half received one or more referrals. Table 2 lists the referral and job filling activities by jobseeker characteristic.

TABLE 1

UTAH JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED AND FILLED, BY JOB DURATION
JULY 1984 - JUNE 1985

	TOTAL	PERMANENT	TEMPORARY	SHORT TIME
JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED	104,000	62,700	17,320	23,980
JOB OPENINGS FILLED	77,360	40,650	14,000	22,710
FILLED RATE	74	65	81	95

SOURCE UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, LABOR MARKET INFORMATION (LMI) SERVICES.

TABLE 2

REGISTERED JOBSEEKERS AT UTAH JOB SERVICE BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, AND SERVICE RECEIVED
JULY 1984 to JUNE 1985

	DIFFERENT JOBSEEKERS			
	TOTAL	REFERRED TO A JOB	PLACED	JOB OPENINGS FILLED
TOTAL	180,000	97,700	46,500	77,360
FEMALE	77,000	42,100	18,550	26,800
YOUTH	50,850	29,600	15,200	20,600
VETERAN	20,600	12,050	6,150	14,350
MINORITY	19,900	11,400	6,022	11,250
UI CLAIMANT	32,000	15,000	6,600	10,050

SOURCE UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LABOR MARKET INFORMATION (LMI) SERVICES.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Nov. 1985(f)	Nov. 1984	% Change	Oct. 1985(p)	Oct. 1984	% Change	Sept. 1985(r)	Sept. 1984	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	788,200	731,400	7.8	778,900	731,600	6.5	776,100	738,300	5.1
Employed	738,200	686,900	7.5	737,600	687,900	7.2	735,400	695,500	5.7
Unemployed	50,000	44,500	12.4	41,300	43,700	—5.5	40,700	42,800	—4.9
Percent of Labor Force	6.3	6.1	—	5.3	6.0	—	5.2	5.8	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	6.6	6.4	—	5.8	6.5	—	5.9	6.5	—
Labor Disputes	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Nov. 1985(f)	Nov. 1984	% Change	Oct. 1985(p)	Oct. 1984	% Change	Sept. 1985(r)	Sept. 1984	% Change
Total	638.4	620.6	2.9	635.3	616.4	3.1	633.2	613.8	3.2
Mining	8.7	11.8	—24.6	9.0	11.2	—19.7	9.2	11.8	—22.0
Metal Mining	1.6	3.3	—51.5	1.6	3.3	—51.5	1.6	3.3	—51.5
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.9	2.8	3.6	2.9	2.2	31.8	2.9	2.8	3.6
Other Mining & Quarrying	4.4	5.7	—22.8	4.5	5.8	—22.4	4.6	5.7	—19.3
Contract Construction	38.5	39.0	—1.2	39.5	40.3	—2.0	39.6	40.6	2.5
Manufacturing	96.3	96.5	—0.2	96.1	96.1	0.0	96.3	96.0	0.3
Durable Goods	67.4	68.5	1.6	67.4	68.4	—1.5	67.7	68.5	—1.2
Primary Metals	4.1	5.3	—22.6	4.1	5.3	—22.6	4.2	5.5	—23.6
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	21.4	21.5	—0.5	21.4	21.5	—0.5	21.3	21.4	—0.5
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	9.2	10.2	—9.8	9.1	10.1	—9.9	9.1	10.2	—10.8
Transportation Equipment	14.5	13.3	9.0	14.4	13.3	8.3	14.4	13.2	9.1
Other Durable Goods	18.4	18.0	2.2	18.6	18.2	2.2	18.7	18.2	2.7
Non-Durable Goods	28.9	28.0	3.2	28.7	27.6	4.0	28.6	27.6	3.6
Food & Kindred Products	9.5	9.1	4.4	9.4	9.0	4.4	9.4	9.0	4.4
Textile & Apparel Products	6.1	6.4	—4.7	6.0	6.3	—4.8	6.0	6.3	—4.8
Chemical & Petroleum Products	3.5	3.7	—5.4	3.5	3.7	—5.4	3.5	3.7	—5.4
Other Non-Durable Goods	9.8	8.8	11.4	9.8	8.6	13.9	9.7	8.5	14.1
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	36.7	36.5	0.5	36.6	36.5	0.3	37.0	36.8	0.5
Railroad Transportation	3.7	4.1	—9.8	3.7	4.0	—7.5	3.8	4.0	—5.0
Other Transportation	16.8	16.1	4.3	16.7	16.1	3.7	17.0	16.3	4.3
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	16.2	16.3	—0.6	16.2	16.3	—0.6	16.3	16.4	—0.6
Trade	153.2	147.4	3.9	150.0	144.0	4.2	149.9	143.7	4.3
Wholesale Trade	36.2	35.5	2.0	36.0	35.4	1.7	36.1	35.3	2.3
Retail Trade	117.0	111.9	4.4	11[illegible].0	108.7	4.9	113.9	108.4	5.1
Building Materials	5.4	5.6	—3.6	5.4	5.6	—3.6	5.5	5.5	0.0
Food Stores	20.3	19.1	6.3	20.1	18.9	6.3	20.0	18.7	7.0
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	14.0	13.1	6.9	14.1	13.2	6.8	14.1	13.3	6.0
Eating & Drinking Places	36.6	33.5	9.3	36.6	33.7	8.6	37.0	34.3	7.9
Other Retail	40.7	40.6	0.2	37.8	37.3	1.3	37.3	36.6	1.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	31.3	30.4	3.0	31.3	30.2	3.6	31.3	30.1	3.6
Services	133.3	125.2	6.5	133.6	124.9	7.0	133.8	124.9	7.1
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	9.1	8.7	4.6	9.3	9.1	2.2	9.7	9.4	3.2
Personal Business Services & Amusements	46.2	41.5	11.3	46.2	41.3	11.9	46.7	41.6	12.2
Medical & Other Health Services	33.4	32.6	2.5	33.4	32.2	3.7	33.4	32.1	4.0
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	31.6	30.3	4.3	31.6	30.3	4.3	30.9	29.6	4.4
Other Services	13.0	12.1	7.4	13.2	12.1	9.1	13.2	12.1	9.1
Government	140.0	133.8	4.6	139.1	133.2	4.4	136.1	129.8	4.9
Federal Government	39.3	37.2	5.6	39.4	37.4	5.3	39.8	37.8	5.3
U.S. Federal Defense	23.5	22.6	4.0	23.4	22.4	4.5	23.2	22.3	4.0
Other Federal Government	15.8	14.6	8.2	16.0	15.0	6.7	16.6	15.5	2.1
State Government	36.8	36.7	0.3	36.3	36.4	—0.3	33.7	33.1	1.8
State Education	20.4	20.8	—1.9	19.9	20.3	—2.0	17.2	17.2	0.0
Other State Government	16.4	15.9	3.1	16.4	16.1	1.9	16.5	16.0	3.1
Local Government	63.9	59.9	6.7	63.4	59.4	6.7	62.6	58.9	6.3
Local Education	40.5	38.2	6.0	39.8	37.4	6.4	37.5	35.7	5.0
Other Local Government	23.4	21.7	7.8	23.6	22.0	7.3	25.1	23.1	8.7
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Nov. '85 (f)	Nov. '84	% Change	Oct. '85 (p)	Sept. '85 (r)	Aug. '85	July '85	June '85	May '85	Apr. '85	Mar. '85
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	788.9	732.1	7.8	776.1	766.2	753.0	741.1	731.5	729.6	734.9	740.1
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	736.5	685.2	7.5	731.0	721.2	710.4	696.8	689.2	685.2	687.3	687.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	52.4	46.9	11.7	45.1	45.0	42.6	44.3	42.3	44.4	47.6	52.8
Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.4	0.0	5.8	5.9	5.7	6.0	5.8	6.1	6.5	7.1
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[1]	631.8	613.4	3.0	629.2	626.0	624.0	621.6	622.1	622.0	620.4	619.4
Mining	8.9	12.0	—25.8	8.9	9.1	8.9	9.4	9.3	9.7	10.0	11.0
Contract Construction	36.2	35.8	1.1	36.2	35.9	36.7	35.7	35.6	36.3	36.4	35.2
Manufacturing	95.7	95.1	0.6	95.5	95.2	95.8	95.5	93.6	94.5	94.8	94.8
Durable Goods	67.0	67.3	—0.4	67.1	67.1	67.6	67.4	65.9	66.6	66.8	66.7
Nondurable Goods	28.7	27.8	3.2	28.4	28.1	28.2	28.1	27.7	27.9	28.0	28.1
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	36.8	36.8	0.0	36.4	36.5	36.4	36.3	36.3	36.5	36.7	36.9
Trade	149.7	144.1	3.9	149.2	148.6	148.7	148.8	148.3	147.1	146.9	146.3
Wholesale	36.0	35.0	2.9	35.9	35.8	36.0	35.9	35.6	35.5	35.4	35.5
Retail	113.7	109.1	4.2	113.3	112.8	112.7	112.9	112.7	111.6	111.5	110.8
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	31.4	30.1	4.3	31.4	31.2	31.2	31.0	30.8	30.9	30.7	30.6
Services	133.6	124.6	7.2	132.5	132.0	131.2	130.8	130.3	129.3	127.6	128.8
Government	139.5	134.9	3.4	139.1	137.5	135.1	134.1	137.9	137.7	137.3	135.8
Federal	40.2	38.3	5.0	40.0	39.7	38.9	38.4	39.0	39.2	39.2	38.4
State	35.8	35.7	0.3	35.7	35.7	35.3	35.4	36.0	36.0	36.2	35.9
Local	63.5	60.9	4.3	63.4	62.1	60.9	60.3	62.9	62.5	61.9	61.5

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[1] Includes full and part-time jobs held by individuals, including multiple jobs held by the same person. Job figures are by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Oct. 1985(p)	% Change from Oct. '84	% Distribution	Oct. 1985(p)	% Change from Oct. '84	% Distribution	Oct. 1985(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	366.5	1.3	100.0	268.8	5.6	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	8.4	—20.8	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.2	7.1	78.9
Contract Construction	35.8	—3.0	9.8	3.7	8.8	1.4	29.9	75.7
Manufacturing	66.2	0.2	18.1	29.9	—0.3	11.1	63.8	66.4
Durable Goods	49.0	—7.4	13.4	18.4	—0.5	6.8	44.2	65.6
Nondurable Goods	17.2	6.8	4.7	11.5	0.0	4.3	19.6	68.3
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	25.9	1.2	7.1	10.7	—1.8	4.0	24.8	67.8
Total Trade	79.0	3.5	21.6	71.0	4.9	26.4	133.2	88.8
Wholesale Trade	26.5	0.4	7.2	9.5	5.6	3.5	30.4	84.4
Retail Trade	52.5	4.8	14.3	61.5	4.9	22.9	102.8	90.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	11.8	—0.8	3.2	19.5	6.6	7.3	24.4	78.0
Services	63.6	3.6	17.4	70.0	10.2	26.0	100.3	75.1
Total Government	75.7	3.7	20.7	63.4	5.3	23.6	NA	NA
Federal Government	25.2	6.8	6.9	14.2	2.9	5.3	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	16.7	5.7	4.6	6.7	1.5	2.5	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.5	9.0	2.3	7.5	4.2	2.8	NA	NA
State Government	18.3	2.8	5.0	18.0	—3.2	6.7	NA	NA
State Education	11.4	0.0	3.1	8.5	—4.5	3.2	NA	NA
Other State Government	6.9	7.8	1.9	9.5	—2.1	3.5	NA	NA
Local Government	32.2	1.9	8.8	31.2	12.2	11.6	NA	NA
Local Education	15.9	—2.5	4.3	23.9	13.3	8.9	NA	NA
Other Local Government	16.3	5.8	4.4	7.3	10.6	2.7	NA	NA

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	Nov. '85(f)	Nov. '84	% Chg.	Oct. '85(p)	Sept. '85(r)	Nov. '85(f)	Nov. '84	% Chg.	Oct. '85(p)	Sept. '85(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	508.6	471.0	8.0	499.9	496.0	102.4	93.5	9.5	100.6	98.7
Employed	478.9	444.8	7.7	475.2	471.1	95.3	87.6	8.8	95.0	93.2
Unemployed	29.7	26.2	13.4	24.7	24.9	7.1	5.9	20.3	5.6	5.5
Percent of Labor Force	5.8	5.6	0.0	4.9	5.0	6.9	6.3	0.0	5.6	5.6
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	442.4	428.7	3.2	438.8	437.2	74.4	71.5	4.1	74.1	72.8
Mining	1.9	3.5	—45.7	1.9	1.9	0.1	0.2	—50.0	0.1	0.1
Contract Construction	25.8	25.5	1.2	26.3	25.9	3.7	3.6	2.8	3.7	3.7
Manufacturing	65.0	64.5	0.8	64.8	65.0	12.6	12.5	0.8	12.6	12.5
Durable Goods	47.4	47.5	—0.2	47.4	47.7	9.3	9.3	0.0	9.3	9.2
Nondurable Goods	17.6	17.0	3.5	17.4	17.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.3
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	28.7	28.7	0.0	28.6	28.9	2.3	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.3
Total Trade	112.9	108.7	3.9	110.1	109.1	15.3	14.8	3.4	14.9	15.1
Wholesale Trade	31.2	30.3	3.0	31.0	31.0	1.6	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.7
Retail Trade	81.7	78.4	4.2	79.1	78.1	13.7	13.2	3.8	13.3	13.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	25.6	24.5	4.5	25.6	25.6	2.2	2.1	4.8	2.2	2.2
Services	90.9	84.7	7.3	90.7	91.5	25.2	23.5	7.2	25.2	23.9
Total Government	91.6	88.6	3.4	90.8	89.3	13.0	12.5	4.0	13.1	13.0

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo — Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Pr[illegible]inary and revised months, Employment and Earnings — Utah, prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistic

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Nov. '85(f)	Oct.'85(p)	Sept.'85(r)	Nov.'84	Nov.'85(f)	Nov.'84	% Change	Nov.'85(f)	Nov.'84	% Change
State Total	6.3	5.3	5.2	6.1	788,200	731,400	7.8	638,400	619,890	3.0
Bear River	5.5	3.6	3.7	5.6	52,310	48,800	7.2	37,100	36,010	3.0
Box Elder	5.0	3.0	3.7	4.5	19,910	18,620	6.9	13,630	13,250	2.9
Cache	5.9	4.0	3.8	6.3	31,590	29,400	7.4	23,110	22,400	3.2
Rich	1.4	5.0	2.2	3.1	810	780	3.8	360	360	0.0
Wasatch Front	5.9	5.0	5.1	5.6	521,810	483,150	8.0	454,000	440,080	3.2
North	4.5	4.0	4.1	5.1	162,620	152,080	6.9	111,190	107,090	3.8
Davis	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.8	80,260	76,360	5.1	52,010	50,040	3.9
Morgan	6.5	5.5	5.7	6.0	2,310	2,140	7.9	970	950	2.1
Weber	5.0	4.4	4.6	6.5	80,050	73,580	8.8	58,210	56,100	3.8
South	6.5	5.4	5.5	5.8	359,190	331,070	8.5	342,810	332,990	2.9
Salt Lake	6.5	5.4	5.5	5.8	348,310	321,020	8.5	332,180	322,600	3.0
Tooele	7.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	10,880	10,050	8.3	10,630	10,390	2.3
Mountainlands	7.2	5.9	5.7	6.5	114,810	105,000	9.3	81,850	78,900	3.7
Summit	7.4	7.9	5.3	6.7	9,260	8,600	7.7	5,490	5,370	2.2
Utah	7.0	5.5	5.5	6.3	102,400	93,510	9.5	74,290	71,490	3.9
Wasatch	15.0	12.3	11.1	12.8	3,150	2,890	9.0	2,070	2,040	1.5
Central	9.4	7.8	6.6	8.3	28,080	26,460	6.1	16,350	16,240	0.7
Juab	18.7	13.1	9.5	19.5	2,080	2,040	2.0	1,390	1,390	0.0
Millard	6.5	6.2	4.4	6.2	9,280	8,320	11.5	5,380	5,090	5.7
Piute	4.0	8.0	6.0	11.9	400	450	—11.1	200	210	—4.8
Sanpete	14.4	12.2	11.2	9.3	6,900	6,720	2.7	3,770	4,050	—6.9
Sevier	6.9	4.7	4.2	6.4	8,540	8,040	6.2	5,200	5,100	2.0
Wayne	6.3	7.0	6.5	10.1	880	890	—1.1	410	400	2.5
Southwestern	6.6	5.3	5.0	6.7	29,160	26,850	8.6	19,410	18,740	3.6
Beaver	5.8	6.6	5.4	5.5	2,630	2,380	10.5	1,530	1,470	4.1
Garfield	12.9	6.3	5.5	13.7	1,770	1,700	4.1	1,230	1,210	1.7
Iron	6.9	5.7	5.5	7.1	9,140	8,550	6.9	6,570	6,400	2.7
Kane	9.9	6.0	5.0	11.6	1,850	1,720	7.6	1,080	1,030	4.9
Washington	5.3	4.5	4.6	5.1	13,770	12,500	10.2	9,000	8,630	4.3
Uintah Basin	7.9	7.1	6.4	7.9	18,680	18,420	1.4	12,700	13,100	—3.1
Daggett	1.9	2.3	1.8	1.0	420	380	10.5	260	250	4.0
Duchesne	8.6	8.2	8.3	9.5	6,960	6,810	2.2	4,270	4,310	—0.9
Uintah	7.7	6.7	5.4	7.1	11,300	11,230	0.6	8,170	8,540	—4.3
Southeastern	9.1	8.6	8.1	10.9	23,370	22,720	2.9	16,970	16,820	0.9
Carbon	7.5	7.9	8.5	10.1	10,040	9,740	3.1	7,770	7,620	2.0
Emery	9.8	8.0	7.3	11.6	5,840	5,700	2.5	3,840	3,770	1.9
Grand	13.6	11.6	9.2	15.3	3,010	2,980	1.0	2,170	2,210	—1.8
San Juan	8.5	9.1	7.7	8.8	4,480	4,300	4.2	3,190	3,220	—0.9

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct.(p) 1985	Sept.(r) 1985	Oct. 1984	Oct.(p) 1985	Sept.(r) 1985	Oct. 1984	Oct.(p) 1985	Sept.(r) 1985	Oct. 1984
MINING	$476.76	$491.40	$503.05	41.1	42.0	40.7	$11.60	$11.70	$12.36
CONSTRUCTION	505.76	512.07	508.16	37.8	39.0	39.7	13.38	13.13	12.80
MANUFACTURING	367.21	368.95	349.46	39.4	39.8	40.4	9.32	9.27	8.65
Durable Goods	376.99	383.39	359.68	39.6	40.7	41.2	9.52	9.42	8.73
Nondurable Goods	340.17	328.99	321.72	38.7	37.3	38.3	8.79	8.82	8.40
TRADE	240.98	241.49	232.25	31.5	31.2	31.3	7.65	7.74	7.42
Wholesale Trade	369.00	372.96	358.19	37.5	37.0	36.7	9.84	10.08	9.76
Retail Trade	192.72	191.69	183.67	29.2	29.0	29.2	6.60	6.61	6.29
AVERAGE	323.75	327.01	322.85	34.7	34.9	35.4	9.33	9.37	9.12

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct.(p) 1985	Sept.(r) 1985	Oct. 1984	Oct.(p) 1985	Sept.(r) 1985	Oct. 1984	Oct.(p) 1985	Sept.(r) 1985	Oct. 1984
MINING	$622.79	$555.05	$532.82	49.0	42.5	44.7	$12.71	$13.06	$11.92
Metal Mining	449.27	406.79	535.08	34.8	31.1	39.2	12.91	13.08	13.65
Bituminous Coal Mining	708.21	624.55	603.86	43.0	38.6	37.6	16.47	16.18	16.06
CONSTRUCTION	471.75	478.37	476.01	37.5	38.3	38.7	12.58	12.49	12.30
MANUFACTURING	380.43	383.94	359.10	40.3	40.5	39.9	9.44	9.48	9.00
Durable Goods	404.21	414.50	377.48	41.5	42.6	41.3	9.74	9.73	9.14
Primary Metal Industries	523.55	564.60	546.23	37.0	38.2	39.9	14.15	14.78	13.69
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	392.69	415.42	357.83	43.2	45.5	41.9	9.09	9.13	8.54
Transportation Equipment	529.48	497.87	472.47	43.4	42.3	41.3	12.20	11.77	11.44
Nondurable Goods	327.50	313.80	312.91	37.6	35.7	36.3	8.71	8.79	8.62
Food & Kindred Products	326.33	310.34	305.47	39.7	37.3	37.9	8.22	8.32	8.06
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	583.08	545.65	554.27	45.2	43.1	43.0	12.90	12.66	12.89
TRADE	218.70	221.54	218.27	30.0	30.1	30.4	7.29	7.36	7.18
Wholesale Trade	352.00	355.77	348.37	35.7	35.4	36.1	9.86	10.05	9.65
Retail Trade	179.42	181.26	178.46	28.3	28.5	28.6	6.34	6.36	6.24
Food Stores	234.38	231.03	224.73	30.4	30.2	29.3	7.71	7.65	7.67
Other Retail	185.18	183.97	173.74	28.8	28.7	29.2	6.43	6.41	5.95
AVERAGE	324.68	330.88	321.87	34.8	35.2	35.1	9.33	9.40	9.17

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast Nov. '85	Preliminary Oct. '85	Final Sept. '85	Final Nov. '84	Final Oct. '85
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	7,419	9,468	10,832	7,921	10,108
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	6,298	6,838	6,849	5,448	5,915
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	13,717	16,306	17,681	13,369	16,023
Number of New Applications for Jobs	7,059	9,106	9,995	7,197	9,284
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	7,475	7,120	8,117	6,310	6,010
Initial Claims (Key Week)	4,486	1,376	1,591	1,875	1,784
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	11,463	8,292	9,858	12,287	10,577
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	2.02	1.47	1.78	2.27	1.96
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$5,551,000	$5,712,635	$5,121,354	$5,219,231	$5,180,786

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

1967 = 100

Item	Index					% Change				
	Oct. '85	Sept. '85	Aug. '85	July '85	Oct. '84	From Last Month	Oct. '84 to Oct. '85	Sept. '84 to Sept. '85	Aug. '84 to Aug. '85	July '84 to July '85
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**325.5**	324.5	323.5	322.8	315.3	**0.3**	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.6
Food and Beverages	**302.5**	302.1	301.8	301.6	296.6	**0.1**	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.1
Food at Home	**295.3**	295.6	295.9	296.2	293.4	**—0.1**	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.3
Housing	**354.4**	353.8	352.9	351.6	341.2	**0.2**	3.9	3.6	3.9	4.0
Rent Residential	**269.9**	267.7	266.6	265.0	253.8	**0.8**	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.1
Fuel and Other Util.	**395.6**	400.5	398.9	399.9	392.4	**—1.2**	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.5
Medical Care	**410.5**	408.3	406.6	404.0	385.5	**0.5**	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.2
Apparel and Upkeep	**211.1**	209.6	205.3	202.8	205.7	**0.7**	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.2
Transportation	**320.9**	319.7	320.7	321.8	315.5	**0.4**	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.8
Gasoline	**374.2**	377.4	381.8	385.3	370.3	**—0.8**	1.1	2.6	4.3	4.2
Energy[2]	**427.1**	432.6	433.8	437.1	426.7	**—1.3**	0.1	0.8	1.5	2.1
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**308.0**	305.8	307.2	309.9	309.4	**0.7**	—0.5	—1.2	—1.2	—0.6
Finished Goods	**294.8**	290.2	293.5	294.8	291.6	**1.6**	1.1	0.1	0.6	1.3
Intermediate Materials	**317.8**	317.9	317.8	318.6	319.9	**0.0**	—0.7	—0.7	—1.1	—0.7
Crude Materials	**298.0**	292.4	295.5	303.7	320.0	**1.9**	—6.9	—10.5	—10.3	—8.2

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

1984 POPULATION AND 1983 PER CAPITA INCOME ESTIMATES FOR UTAH'S COUNTIES AND SELECTED CITIES

	POPULATION		PER CAPITA MONEY INCOME	
	APRIL 1980	JULY 1984	1979	1983
TOTAL STATE	1,461,037	1,651,591	$ 6,305	$ 7,668
BEAVER	4,378	5,103	4,908	5,283
BOX ELDER	33,222	36,873	5,798	7,493
Brigham City	15,596	16,331	6,273	8,144
CACHE	57,176	64,776	5,401	6,620
Logan	26,844	28,766	5,552	6,756
CARBON	22,179	25,347	6,883	7,698
Price	9,086	10,178	7,056	8,124
DAGGETT	769	841	5,662	6,712
DAVIS	146,540	169,298	6,275	7,811
Bountiful	32,877	34,305	7,312	9,144
Clearfield	17,982	21,859	5,100	6,409
Layton	26,403	31,255	6,165	7,926
DUCHESNE	12,565	15,544	5,531	6,706
Roosevelt	3,842	5,005	6,323	7,377
EMERY	11,451	13,424	5,896	6,683
Castle Dale	1,910	2,282	6,349	7,053
GARFIELD	3,673	4,199	4,969	6,012
GRAND	8,241	8,018	6,495	7,106
Moab	5,333	5,091	6,093	7,721
IRON	17,349	19,762	5,158	5,881
Cedar City	10,972	12,333	5,601	6,268
JUAB	5,530	6,131	5,223	6,360
KANE	4,024	4,418	4,528	5,418
MILLARD	8,970	12,816	4,809	6,370
Delta	1,930	3,025	5,084	6,703
MORGAN	4,917	5,214	6,237	7,452
PIUTE	1,329	1,448	4,893	5,339
RICH	2,100	2,535	5,821	6,932
SALT LAKE	619,066	697,367	$ 7,013	$ 8,645
Murray	25,750	26,929	7,373	9,113
Salt Lake City	163,034	164,844	7,409	9,268
Sandy City	52,210	63,498	6,462	8,383
West Valley City	72,509	89,147	5,798	7,152
SAN JUAN	12,253	12,158	3,701	4,177
Blanding	3,118	3,234	4,185	4,824
SANPETE	14,620	16,808	4,531	5,087
Ephraim	2,810	3,030	4,191	4,844
SEVIER	14,727	16,041	5,481	6,563
Richfield	5,482	5,764	5,763	7,075
SUMMIT	10,198	12,627	8,454	10,218
Park City	2,823	3,924	12,738	15,718
TOOELE	26,033	28,740	6,458	8,086
Tooele	14,335	15,687	6,787	8,470
UINTAH	20,506	27,994	5,768	6,661
Vernal	7,177	9,712	6,862	7,736
UTAH	218,106	240,590	5,199	5,954
American Fork	13,545	15,056	5,307	5,984
Orem	52,399	60,884	5,311	6,078
Provo	74,111	74,138	4,814	5,587
Springville	12,101	13,664	5,611	6,459
WASATCH	8,523	9,746	5,466	6,412
Heber	4,362	4,807	5,068	5,913
WASHINGTON	26,065	33,053	4,869	5,663
St. George	13,146	16,546	5,406	6,260
WAYNE	1,911	2,096	4,675	4,997
WEBER	144,616	158,623	6,585	8,178
Ogden	64,407	68,183	6,539	8,147
Roy	19,694	22,485	6,554	8,240

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, tables to be published in Current Population Reports, Series P-25.

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678-2244

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138 West 990 South 84302
723-5261

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153 East Main Street
P.O. Box 859 84513
381-2301

CEDAR CITY
106 East 2nd North
P.O. Box 669 84720
586-6585

CLEARFIELD
1579 South State
P.O. Box 835 84015
773-8380

DELTA
520 East Topaz Blvd
Suite 109 84624
864-4545

EPHRAIM
390 North Main
P.O. Box 721 84627
283-4018

FILLMORE
Millard County Courthouse
P.O. Box 847 84631
743-5451

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90 N. Valley Square
Shopping Center, Suite 4
P.O. Box 158 84032
654-0360

KANAB
100 West Center Street
P.O. Box 1268 84741
644-5888

LOGAN
446 North 1st West
P.O. Box 307 84321
752-5381

MOAB
91 East Uranium Avenue
P.O. Box 580 84532
259-7124

NEPHI
Juab County Complex
P.O. Box 115 84648
623-0801

OGDEN
2655 Adams Avenue
P.O. Box 9820 84409
399-2181

PANGUITCH
565 North Main Street
P.O. Box 61 84759
676-8893

PARK CITY
1753 Sidewinder Drive
84060
649-8451

PRICE
685 East 2nd South
84501
637-3031

PROVO
1550 North 200 West
P.O. Box 1339 84603
373-7500

RICHFIELD
65 South 1st East
P.O. Box 688 84701
896-6491

ROOSEVELT
30 West 425 South
#330-5(5) 84066
722-2283

SALT LAKE CITY
1234 South Main Street
P.O. Box 11750 84147
533-2400

ST. GEORGE
50 East 100 South
P.O. Box 70 84770
673-3588

TOOELE
7 South Main Street
P.O. Box 1269 84074
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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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WE WERE RIGHT!

Last month, after that surprising jump in the unemployment rate, we predicted that December's rate would fall back down near six percent. Well, we were right, it did! (Quite intelligent, aren't we?) The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for December registered at 5.8 percent, down six-tenths of a percentage point from the revised November 1985 rate of 6.4 percent. The December 1985 jobless rate falls seven-tenths of a point below the December 1984 figure. On a seasonally adjusted basis, approximately 45,500 Utahns ranked as unemployed during December.

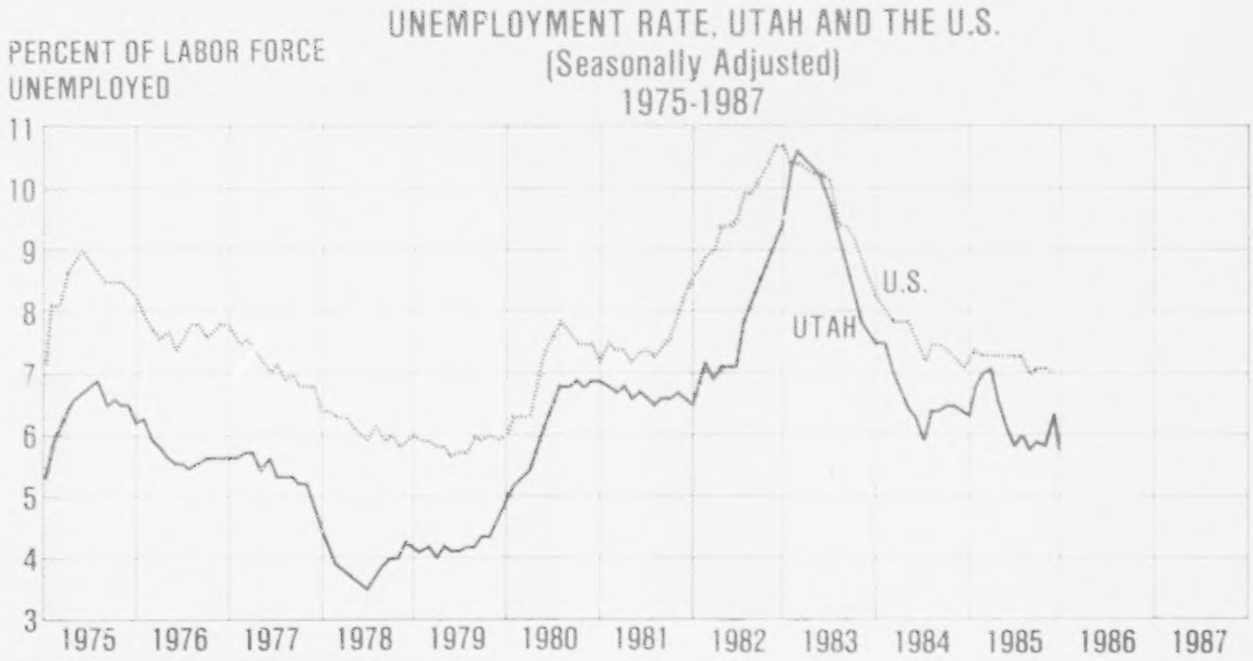
THE SAME OLD SONG . . .

Not much has changed as far as nonagricultural employment is concerned. Between December 1984 and December 1985, nonfarm jobs increased by 2.8 percent — a gain of 17,400 new positions. Year-over job growth has been registering right around three percent for the past six months. In fact, employment expansion figures have been respectable, but pretty monotonous for the past half-year. December saw no significant changes in the growth patterns of the different industries within the State. Transportation equipment (defense/space) manufacturing and personal/

IN THIS ISSUE:

Feature Article: A Review of Utah's 1985 Labor Market and a Look Ahead to 1986.

Recession/Recovery Effects on Nonagricultural Jobs, see page 7.



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987

Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

JOB SERVICE

business services are still going great guns in the job growth arena (with year-over growth rates of 8.1 percent and 10.8 percent respectively). Overall, the service industry remains the major employment expansion leader, adding 7,600 jobs on a year-over basis. On the other hand, comparing construction employment in December 1984 to December 1985 reveals a decline of nearly two percent.

THIS MONTH, U.S. STEEL MAKES AN ANNOUNCEMENT

Last month, we told you about a "good news" announcement by Kennecott Minerals Corporation. In December, the State received news somewhat less exciting. U.S. Steel announced plans to either deplete the work force at its Geneva plant by two-thirds or completely cease operations by 1990. While closure would certainly be a blow to Utah County and particularly Geneva workers, enough area job growth is expected to offset the employment losses (both primary and secondary effects). For example, just one company will add 1,200 new jobs to Utah County when their manufacturing facility goes into full production this year (1986). Moreover, if Geneva layoffs occur gradually, Utah County will be able to adapt to the impact of closure without too much of an economic shock. However, it will be difficult for new jobs to offer salaries comparable to the steel workers current wages.

WHAT WILL GRAMM-RUDMAN-HOLLINGS MEAN TO UTAH?

Congress finally did it! They passed a deficit reduction package. However, right now, no one is certain what the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings bill will mean. Both federal defense and nondefense jobs may be affected by cutbacks and future contracts to private business could be scaled back. Federal government jobs make up approximately six percent of Utah's total nonagricultural employment, and federal contracts with private industry provide a significant number of jobs to the Utah economy. But where, or to what extent, Gramm-Rudman-Hollings will strike is unknown. However, while some jobs and monies may be lost, a declining dollar should make U.S. (and Utah) goods/services more attractive on the world market. Although the bill may produce some negative and restraining results, our economy should end up in a stable economic mode. In addition, this economic environment should be more conducive to business/job growth than the current scenario.

SOME ECONOMIC DISTRESS LINGERS ON

For the past several months, we've been telling you that although Utah's economy is on fairly stable ground, several industries and counties still endure severe economic afflictions. As a new year has begun, let's take a look at these problem areas in the State.

What Utah industries can be found in economic distress? Metal mining positions fell by half compared to December of 1984 and oil and gas extraction employment dropped by about one-fifth for a combined loss of nearly 2,900 jobs. However, metal mining should rebound somewhat in the next few years as Kennecott Minerals Corporation reopens and modernizes their Utah operations. The primary metals industry has lost about 1,300 jobs on a year-over basis not to mention approximately 3,000 jobs during the previous portion of this decade. The aforementioned announcement by U.S. Steel suggests this Utah industry will be troubled for several years to come. Electrical machinery and supplies manufacturing ranks as the last major employment loser. This industry, dominated by the production of computer-related hardware, has lost 1,200 jobs since December 1984 and more layoffs have been announced. However, given past history, this industry could easily rebound in future months.

THE COUNTY STORY

In December 1985, five counties exhibited unemployment rates at least double the state jobless rate. Currently, we do not seasonally adjust county data; and one of the "five" (Garfield) appears to be merely experiencing a seasonal increase in its unemployment rate. The remaining four counties — Juab, Grand, Sanpete, and Wasatch — have been sustaining high unemployment rates for several months, and in some cases years. To some extent these counties are, or have been, tied to the troubled industries mentioned above. And in addition to these extreme cases, several other counties show unemployment rates significantly higher than the State average and/or losses in nonagricultural jobs.

AT LAST . . .

To sum things up, Utah's December unemployment rate bounced back down under six percent — as predicted. Total growth in nonfarm employment still averages near the three percent mark displaying moderate growth. No clear outcome is apparent with respect to the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings act. However, long term results should be favorable to the economy.

PLACES THAT WE'RE GOING TO, PLACES THAT WE'VE BEEN . . .

A REVIEW OF UTAH'S 1985 LABOR MARKET
AND
A LOOK AHEAD TO 1986

Certain times of the year evoke certain traditional responses. The end of an old year and the beginning of a new one stimulates those of us in the Labor Market Information section of Utah Job Service to respond with a Pavlovian look at the labor market — where it's been, where it's going. Just exactly how has the economy shaped up in 1985 and what will Utah's business activity be in upcoming episodes?

A HARD ACT TO FOLLOW

When we compare 1985 figures to 1984 figures it's important to remember that 1984 could be called a boom year. During that year, Utah saw it's unemployment rate plummet from 9.2 percent to only 6.5 percent. More than 34,000 new nonagricultural jobs were added to the Utah economy — a six percent gain. In fact, 1984 nonfarm employment growth almost doubled the jobs added from 1979 through 1983. Yes, I think we can call 1984 a boom year. So, don't forget that when 1985's performance doesn't quite measure up to the 1984 glamour year, it doesn't necessarily mean recent growth is sluggish from an historical perspective. On then to an analysis of 1985.

UNEMPLOYMENT STILL FALLING

During 1985, Utah's jobless rate continued to drop from 1984 levels. However, the rate did not descend in a precipitous fashion, falling only three-tenths of a point to an annual average of 6.2 percent. In fact, the number of jobless individuals actually increased. Nevertheless, the employed portion of the labor force expanded at a tempo sufficient to more than negate the slight rise in the number of individuals out of work — at least in terms of the unemployment rate. Moreover, the 1985 jobless rate ranks as the lowest since 1979. In 1985, the monthly average of unemployed individuals registered at 47,200. During the last few months of 1985, the unemployment rate has basically stabilized just under the six-percent mark (except for one of those unavoidable statistical gliches). This flattening may indicate we are in the "trough" period of the recovery. Note, also, that Utah's jobless rate has been running at least a full percentage point below that national average.

NONFARM JOBS CONTINUE TO SHINE

Now that we've covered unemployment, let's look at the employment side of the coin — one of the better indicators of economic health. When all the figures are in, we expect the average number of nonagricultural jobs in Utah to have climbed to 623,500 positions during 1985. This represents a gain of 22,400 new jobs — an expansion over 1984 figures of around 3.7 percent. Not too shabby — even though not quite as flashy as the State's 1984 performance. Employment in most industries has continued to swell although at rather uneven rates. Basically, high growth industries tended to be those with "non-tradable" products — those least affected by a strong dollar and foreign competition. Let's take a look at industry-by-industry performance for 1985.

DARK DAYS IN THE MINING SECTOR

Mining employment has been taking a nose-dive ever since its peak year of 1981. This year, the industry proved unable to break the trend — mining employment dropped by nearly one-fourth in 1985. Using annual averages, the mining sector lost 3,000 positions between the years 1984 and 1985. In addition, mining checked in as the only major industrial sector to actually lose jobs during the past year. What happened?

First, Kennecott Minerals Corporation (KMC) shut-down its Utah operations idling approximately 1,800 employees. A strong dollar and languishing demand were at least partially responsible for KMC Utah operations' unprofitableness. The 1985 layoffs ended a long line of job cutbacks. Comparisons between December 1984 and December 1985 employment levels show that metal mining jobs have dropped by more than half. However, things may be looking up for metal mining as we'll discuss later in the forecast section of the article.

In spite of these problems, coal mining employment has been holding its own and even advancing at a respectable pace. On the other hand, oil and gas extraction jobs have taken a severe beating. Year-over figures show employment in this sector down around 20 percent.

BUILDING UP

Annual average 1985 construction employment increased by nearly four percent (about 1,300 jobs) from 1984 (or at least that's what we expect when final tallies are available). This increase, following on the heels of 1984's booming year, should push 1985 to a record high of about 36,000 construction jobs. However, the pace of employment expansion slowed noticeably in the final months of the year. In fact, comparisons of December 1984 to December 1985 figures indicate that the industry started losing ground. Heavy construction has taken the largest down-turn as several projects finished up and severe weather hampered operations.

ENDURING DURABLES

Durable goods manufacturing jobs have increased only marginally (looking at annual averages, less than one percent) in 1985. This particular sector of the economy had added only about 400 jobs at year-end — a decided departure from its 1984 status as one of the top job winners. However, just like the larger "macro" scene, growth (or shrinkage) within this sector has proved disparate.

Primary metals continued to wane (with no relief in sight). A victim of foreign competion and numerous other problems, primary metals employment has dropped to less than half its peak year (1981) levels. Just since 1984, year-over figures display employment in this industry down nearly one-fourth. Electrical equipment and supplies manufacturing (which includes computer-related industries) also suffered setbacks in the past few months with more layoffs ahead. Fabricated metals and machinery employment remained virtually static. However, a bright star has appeared on the durable goods horizon. In December, year-over transportation equipment manufacturing employment jumped about eight percent. This sector, the provider of many national defense/space goods, reached record high employment levels in 1985.

NONDURABLES PROVING DURABLE

Although not one of the leaders of the employment pack, nondurables manufacturing provided a moderate showing during 1985. This industry should display a two percent job gain when final data are in — an increase of about 600 jobs. Textile/apparel products (a definite "tradable") and chemical/petroleum products manufacturing suffered from significant employment contraction, while food and kindred products executed an expansion better than the norm.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

Overall, employment in the transportation, communication, and public utilities industries remained practically fixed during 1985. The average number of jobs moved up by only four-tenths of a percentage point from 1984. Employment in railroad transportation has continued to fall as have jobs in communications and utilities. Conversely, transportation services and air transportation employment have exhibited significant gains — combined year-over growth has averaged near four percent.

TRADING PLACES

The trade sector (particularly retail) provided one of the better performances of 1985, expanding to nearly 148,000 jobs. Overall, trade employment jumped five percent, adding approximately 7,000 new jobs —almost as many as the 1983-1984 climb. While wholesale trade expansion appeared mediocre at three percent (adding about 1,000 new jobs), retail trade zoomed to 5.7 percent (contributing around 6,000 jobs). Building materials employment did show a year-over drop (December to December) as construction activity slowed down at the year-end. On the other hand, jobs in eating and drinking places almost exploded, growing by over 3,000 positions in a one year period. Automotive dealer and service station jobs performed above the norm — up almost seven percent between December of 1984 and December of 1985 (probably in response to the fall auto-spending spree.)

ON THE FINANCIAL SCENE . . .

Average annual employment growth in the financial sector was just that — average — well, actually a little better than average. We expect that final data will display expansion of 4.2 percent — an additional 1,300 jobs. Banks have experienced only mediocre growth, although with deregulation, employment in other types of credit institutions expanded much better than average. The real estate sector has been showing exceptional growth as construction activity advanced during the year.

THE STAR ATTRACTION OF 1985 — THE SERVICE SECTOR

The service sector reigns supreme as the star of the 1985 economic stage. Growth in this industry added about 9,300 new positions to the Utah job pool — a 7.7 percent increase over last year's substantial total and about 40 percent of 1985 total nonfarm job growth. In fact, the 1985 services industry outpaced its super 1984 percentage increase — the only nongovernmental sector to do so. The sparkling performance of this sector remains important in light of the fact that service industry jobs make up about one-fifth of total nonfarm jobs in the state of Utah.

Personal/business services led the charge. On a year-over basis, this section of the services industry augmented its 1984 employment by about 11 percent, accruing about 4,600 new positions. Hotels and lodging places haven't faired too poorly on the employment scene either, as Utah's skiing and tourist industries continue to swell. Even medical/health services employment upgraded its growth in comparison to 1984's rather sluggish advancement.

GOVERNMENT GROWS

Compared to the moderate increases of the past few years, government employment in Utah took off in 1985. The 4.2 percentage point change between 1984 and 1985 doubled the growth rate of 1983 to 1984. Local government made the largest civil servant contributions (3,100 jobs). The majority of this growth came from the educational system as school districts provided teaching services for Utah's large juvenile

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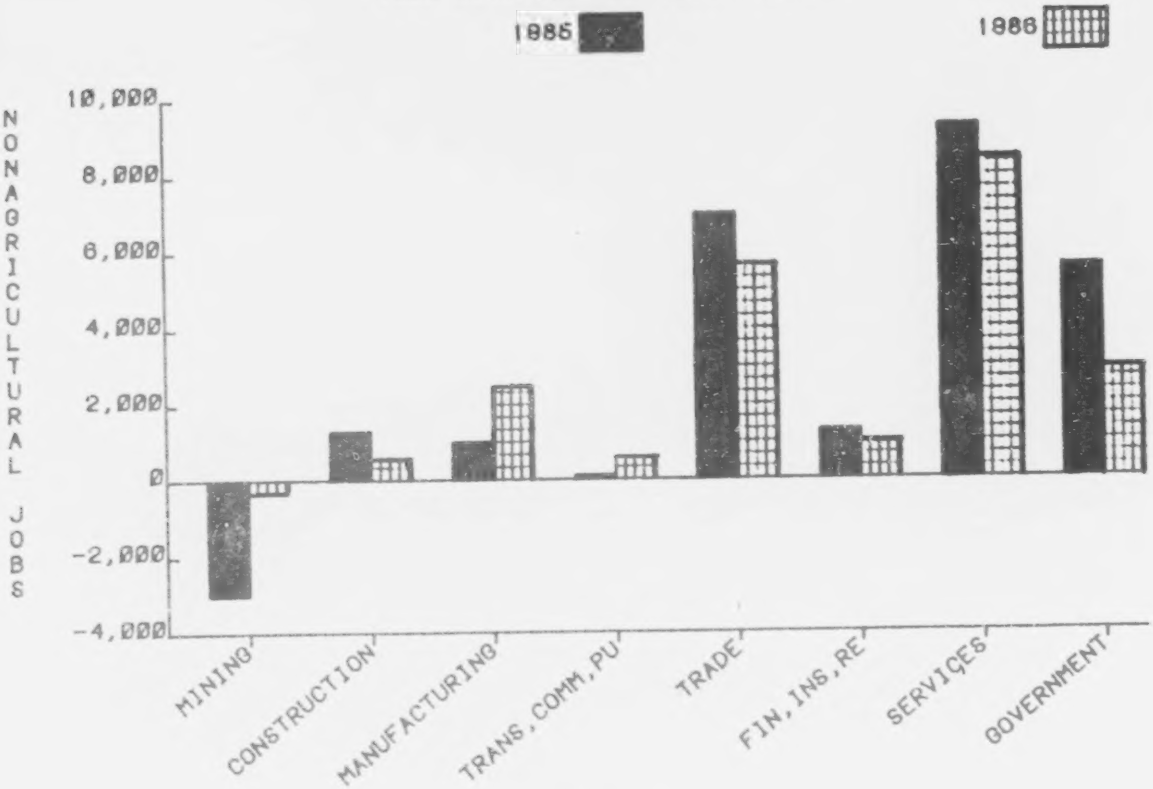
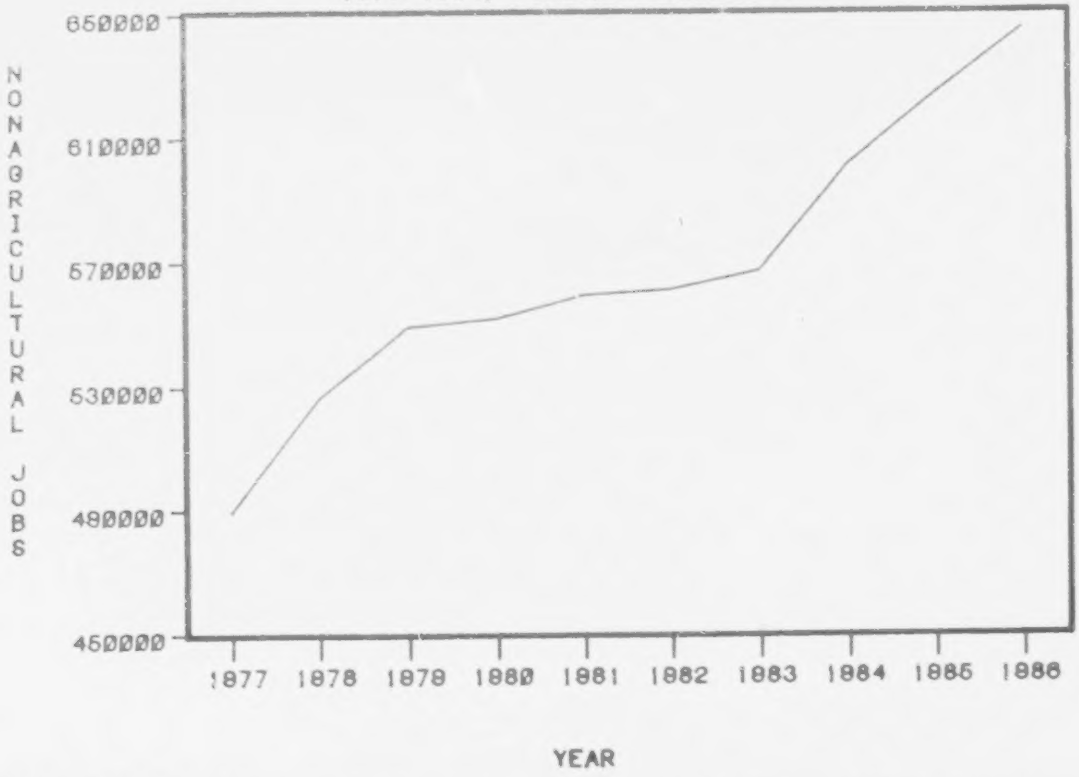
UTAH GROWTH IN NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY
1985 ESTIMATE AND 1986 FORECAST



UTAH NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS

1977-1984, FORECAST 1985-1986



SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

population. Federal government registered a 4.7 percent annual average increase as both defense and nondefense sections geared up adding about 1,800 new jobs to the Utah economy. On the other hand, growth in state government, on the average, remained marginal rising just under two percent. Moreover, year-over growth in state government employment has virtually ceased.

MIRROR, MIRROR ON THE WALL . . .

Just the other day, Louis Rukeyser wrote that economist's "ability to predict future events lies somewhere south of the average Ouija board — and barely ahead of the preseason football forecasts."[1] Of course, Mr. Rukeyser is entitled to his opinion; and granted, attempting to anticipate the actions of a complicated economy is risky business. However, Mr. Rukeyser has probably never examined the projections of Utah Job Service. We feel trends and economic indicators provide a fairly strong basis for forecasting the path of the Utah labor market for the coming year.

RERUNS ALREADY?

So what do we expect? In general terms, I suppose you could say a rerun of last year — with a few alterations. Of course in general terms, as the nation goes, so goes Utah. On a country-wide basis, the Commerce Department's index of leading economic indicators (which on the average foreshadows recessions by about ten months) has been on the upward track for six straight months. Lagging indicators don't suggest an imminent recession either. Mortgage rates have fallen to a six-year low. The dollar has weakened — good news for those sectors facing foreign competion. Congress has passed a bill aimed at eliminating federal deficits and consequently lowering the national debt. In other words, nothing signals any kind of a down-turn on the national scene. The recent recovery, which has passed the three year mark already, may prove to be the longest peace-time business expansion in U.S. history. Utah seems to be on the same path. However, remember that this boom has not found its way to all sectors or all geographical areas. Several industries remain severely depressed with little improvement in sight.

Even so, the State's 1986 unemployment rate should edge down to around 5.7 percent. We don't expect any great decline in the rate which seems to have reached a plateau phase. But on the other hand, no indication that joblessness should shoot up is apparent. Remember also that although this rate would be the lowest of the eighties, it still remains high in historical terms particularly in comparison to the economy of the 1960s and 1970s with their three to four percent unemployment. Since the early seventies the nation has never quite gotten back down to that old "full-employment" range (although Utah did in the late 1970s) even during the most rampant business booms. In fact, unemployment rates have been bottoming out at higher and higher levels following each economic down-turn.

Nonagricultural jobs in Utah should continue to increase — we're projecting at a rate near 3.4 percent adding more than 21,000 jobs in 1986. However, depending on certain circumstances Utah could add as many as 25,000 new positions to its nonfarm sector could slow down sufficiently to produce only 20,000 (economists like to use ranges, it's a lot safer). Of course, as in the past, expansion will not be evenly distributed between the different industrial sectors.

LIGHT AT THE END OF THE MINING TUNNEL

Good news on the metal mining front! Kennecott Minerals Corporation recently announced plans to reopen its Utah operations. The company feels a three-year, $400 million dollar, modernization project will make the facility profitable, and KMC may start hiring (at least for construction purposes) as early as the spring of 1986. In addition, the completion of the Intermountain Power Project (IPP) first unit in 1986 will mean more demand for Utah coal and hence coal miners. However, recent developments in the oil industry don't seem to presage a bright future for extractors in that sector. With all these factors in mind, we see annual average mining employment dropping slightly (about three percent) in 1986 — basically because we're starting out the year at a low level. No recurrence of huge layoffs is expected. Compared to the massive mining exodus of 1985, a light has appeared at the end of the tunnel.

BUILDING BLOCKS?

Construction remains one of the most difficult industries to gauge. Although a number of new major construction projects are in the works, Utah will lose many construction jobs with the completion of IPP's first unit. Moreover, in the past few months comparisons of year-over construction employment reveal a slight decline. On the other hand, the lowest mortgage rates in several years should spur residential building — particularly that of single family dwellings. In general, Utah should continue to add a few new construction jobs (about 600), but notice the rate of growth has decreased sharply from the banner year of 1984 and even 1985.

MANUFACTURING A DEFENSE

Improvement in the primary metals industry's employment situation seems unlikely. U.S. Steel has announced plans to reduce the work force at its Geneva works by at least two-thirds and perhaps to close the plant entirely. While this action is not expected until 1990, it certainly does not portend great expectations for the primary metals industry. Previously announced 1986 layoffs in the high-tech electronics field don't encourage a lot of optimism either. However, defense-related industries are expected to continue to add jobs to the Utah labor pool, at least for the time being.

On the nondurable goods side of the coin, at least two "food and kindred products" plants are expected to bring a substantial number of new jobs to the Utah scene during 1986. Moreover, by the end of 1986, the weaker dollar will probably begin to help out those manufacturing firms faced with stiff foreign competition (although it may also spur inflation). Put all these factors on an assembly line and what do you get? A projected increase of 2,500 durable/nondurable manufacturing jobs in 1986.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

When the Intermountain Power Project first unit goes on line in mid-1986, Utah may be losing construction jobs; but the State will be gaining a substantial number of public utilities jobs. However, total growth in the transportation, communications, and public utilities sector (TCPU) will probably average only about two percent — an increase of about 600 jobs.

LET'S MAKE A DEAL

The trade and financial sectors should continue to grow at fairly substantial rates during 1986. Wholesale trade growth slowed during the last portion of 1985, but retail trade still forges ahead at a good clip. Therefore, we are predicting an increase of 3.8 percent for the trade sector — an additional 5,700 jobs. The rate of growth in the financial sector is expected slow slightly in the upcoming year, averaging out to about 3.2 percent.

THE SHINING SERVICE STAR

The service sector should remain the star of Utah nonfarm job expansion during 1986. There doesn't seem to be any stopping the surge in service-related jobs. The Utah Department of Employment Security projects that service industry jobs should increase by around 6.5 percent. This growth would amount to about 8,500 new Utah positions — nearly 40 percent of the total of nonagricultural job gain in 1986.

GOVERNMENTALLY SPEAKING . . .

The passage of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Bill could virtually stifle employment growth in both federal defense and nondefense jobs. Not much growth is expected in state government jobs either. Local government will still probably continue to grow as Utah attempts to educate its bulging young population. Overall, we see the government sector employment increasing by about 2.1 percent — an addition of nearly 3,000 new jobs.

THE FINAL WORD

Although we can't be certain what lies ahead, Utah should continue to experience moderate economic growth during the coming year. Jobs should increase, unemployment should drop — a rerun, with variations from last year. All the indications are there. Of course, several rural counties and industries and will probably continue to suffer distress as Utah and the nation shift economic gears. Sorry, Mr. Rukeyser, but we don't have Ouija board to consult.

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[1] Rukeyser, Louis, "Rukeyser on Money," *The Enterprise*, October 14, 1985, page 8.

UTAH CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
1982 - 1984
PROJECTED 1985 AND 1986 DATA

	(NUMBERS IN THOUSANDS)					PERCENT CHANGE			
	1982	1983	1984	1985(e)	1986(f)	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	676.0	694.0	721.0	755.1	780.8	2.7%	3.9%	4.7%	3.4%
Total Employed Persons	623.0	630.0	674.0	708.0	736.3	1.1%	7.0%	5.0%	4.0%
Unemployed Persons	53.0	64.0	47.0	47.2	44.5	20.8%	—26.6%	0.4%	—5.7%
Unemployment Rate	7.8%	9.2%	6.5%	6.2%	5.7%				
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS	559.8	567.0	601.1	623.5	645.0	1.3%	6.0%	3.7%	3.4%
Mining	18.2	14.0	12.8	9.7	9.4	—23.4%	—8.5%	—23.8%	—3.1%
Contract Construction	26.9	28.7	34.8	36.0	36.7	7.0%	21.0%	3.7%	1.7%
Manufacturing	85.8	85.5	94.0	95.0	97.5	—0.3%	9.9%	1.0%	2.6%
Durable Goods	58.9	59.1	66.5	66.9	68.5	0.3%	12.5%	0.6%	2.4%
Nondurable Goods	26.9	26.4	27.5	28.1	29.0	—1.7%	4.2%	2.0%	3.2%
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	35.4	35.9	36.5	36.6	37.2	1.5%	1.5%	0.4%	1.7%
Trade	131.7	133.5	140.8	147.8	153.5	1.4%	5.5%	5.0%	3.8%
Wholesale	34.5	34.2	34.7	35.6	36.3	—0.8%	1.3%	2.9%	1.7%
Retail	97.3	99.3	106.2	112.2	117.2	2.1%	6.9%	5.7%	4.5%
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	26.6	28.0	29.7	31.0	31.9	5.3%	6.0%	4.2%	3.2%
Services	108.7	112.6	121.0	130.3	138.8	3.6%	7.5%	7.7%	6.5%
Government	126.5	128.8	131.5	137.1	140.0	1.8%	2.1%	4.2%	2.1%
Federal	37.3	37.1	37.5	39.2	39.7	—0.5%	1.0%	4.7%	1.3%
State	33.3	34.3	35.1	35.7	36.1	3.2%	2.1%	1.9%	1.1%
Local	56.0	57.3	59.0	62.1	64.1	2.5%	2.9%	5.3%	3.2%

e = estimate, December 1985; f = forecast, December 1985
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

HIGHLIGHTS OF UTAH LABOR MARKET 1985 REVIEW AND 1986 FORECAST

REVIEW OF 1985

1. Utah's 1985 nonfarm employment grew by 22,400 jobs — an increase of 3.7 percent from the previous year.
2. The 1985 unemployment rate for the State dropped only slightly from the 1984 figure of 6.5 percent to 6.2 percent.
3. The services industry showed the highest growth, increasing its employment by almost eight percent — 9,300 jobs.
4. Trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and government sectors all exhibited higher than average growth.
5. The only broad industry grouping to show employment declines was mining where jobs dropped by nearly one-fourth.

1986 FORECAST

1. Utah's economic activity in 1986 should generally follow the pattern set during 1985.
2. Nonagricultural employment in the State should grow between three and four percent adding 20,000 to 25,000 new jobs during 1986.
3. Utah's 1986 unemployment rate is expected to edge down to about 5.7 percent.
4. Major industries least affected by foreign competition are forecasted to show the highest growth rates — particularly wholesale/retail trade and the service sector.
5. The service industry should remain the fastest growing major industry in 1986 contributing approximately 40 percent of Utah's new jobs.
6. Again, mining appears as the only industry expected to show employment losses on an annual average basis.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Dec. 1985(f)	Dec. 1984	% Change	Nov. 1985(p)	Nov. 1984	% Change	Oct. 1985(r)	Oct. 1984	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**786,300**	734,600	7.0	787,900	731,400	7.7	778,800	731,600	6.5
Employed	**740,000**	687,300	7.7	739,800	686,900	7.7	737,400	687,900	7.2
Unemployed	**46,400**	47,300	−1.9	48,100	44,500	8.1	41,400	43,700	−5.3
Percent of Labor Force	**5.9**	6.4	—	6.1	6.1	—	5.3	6.0	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**5.8**	6.3	—	6.4	6.4	—	5.8	6.5	—
Labor Disputes	**0.0**	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Dec. 1985(f)	Dec. 1984	% Change	Nov. 1985(p)	Nov. 1984	% Change	Oct. 1985(r)	Oct. 1984	% Change
Total	**637.8**	620.4	2.8	637.1	620.6	2.7	635.0	616.4	3.0
Mining	**9.0**	11.9	−24.4	9.0	11.8	−23.7	9.1	11.2	−18.8
Metal Mining	**1.6**	3.2	−50.0	1.6	3.3	−51.5	1.6	3.3	−51.5
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2.9**	2.8	3.6	2.9	2.8	3.6	2.9	2.2	31.8
Other Mining & Quarrying	**4.5**	5.8	−22.4	4.5	5.7	−21.1	4.6	5.8	−20.7
Contract Construction	**35.5**	36.2	−1.9	37.9	39.0	−2.8	39.3	40.3	−2.5
Manufacturing	**95.9**	96.0	−0.1	95.9	96.5	−0.6	96.1	96.1	0.0
Durable Goods	**67.1**	68.1	−1.5	67.1	68.5	−2.0	67.4	68.4	−1.5
Primary Metals	**4.0**	5.3	−24.5	4.0	5.3	−24.5	4.1	5.3	−22.6
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**21.2**	21.6	−1.9	21.2	21.5	−1.4	21.4	21.5	−0.5
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**9.0**	10.2	−11.8	9.0	10.2	−11.8	9.0	10.1	−10.9
Transportation Equipment	**14.6**	13.5	8.1	14.5	13.3	9.0	14.4	13.3	8.3
Other Durable Goods	**18.3**	17.6	4.0	18.4	18.0	2.2	18.5	18.2	1.6
Non-Durable Goods	**28.8**	27.9	3.2	28.8	28.0	2.9	28.7	27.7	3.6
Food & Kindred Products	**9.3**	9.1	2.2	9.3	9.1	2.2	9.4	9.0	4.4
Textile & Apparel Products	**6.1**	6.4	−4.7	6.1	6.4	−4.7	6.0	6.4	−6.2
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3.5**	3.8	−7.9	3.5	3.7	−5.4	3.5	3.7	−5.4
Other Non-Durable Goods	**9.9**	8.8	12.5	9.9	8.8	12.5	9.8	8.6	14.0
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**36.8**	36.5	0.8	36.5	36.5	0.0	36.6	36.5	0.3
Railroad Transportation	**3.7**	3.9	−5.1	3.8	4.1	−7.3	3.7	4.0	−7.5
Other Transportation	**16.9**	16.3	3.7	16.6	16.1	3.1	16.7	16.1	3.7
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**16.2**	16.3	−0.6	16.2	16.3	−0.6	16.2	16.3	−0.6
Trade	**155.6**	149.9	3.8	152.8	147.4	3.7	149.9	144.0	4.1
Wholesale Trade	**36.1**	35.7	1.1	36.0	35.5	1.4	36.0	35.4	1.7
Retail Trade	**119.5**	114.2	4.6	116.8	111.9	4.4	114.0	108.7	4.9
Building Materials	**5.4**	5.5	−1.8	5.4	5.6	−3.6	5.4	5.6	−3.6
Food Stores	**20.3**	19.2	5.7	20.2	19.1	5.8	20.0	18.9	5.8
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**13.9**	13.0	6.9	14.0	13.1	6.9	14.1	13.2	6.8
Eating & Drinking Places	**37.0**	33.8	9.5	36.7	33.5	9.6	36.8	33.7	9.2
Other Retail	**42.9**	42.6	0.7	40.4	40.6	−0.5	37.7	37.3	1.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**31.6**	30.4	3.9	31.4	30.4	3.3	31.2	30.2	3.3
Services	**133.8**	126.2	6.0	133.2	125.2	6.4	133.7	124.9	7.0
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**9.3**	9.4	−1.1	8.8	8.7	1.1	9.2	9.1	1.1
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**47.0**	42.4	10.8	46.3	41.5	11.6	46.2	41.3	11.9
Medical & Other Health Services	**33.5**	32.5	3.1	33.4	32.6	2.5	33.3	32.2	3.4
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**31.2**	30.0	4.0	31.6	30.3	4.3	31.7	30.3	4.6
Other Services	**12.8**	11.9	7.6	13.0	12.1	7.4	13.2	12.1	9.1
Government	**139.6**	133.3	4.7	140.4	133.8	4.9	139.2	133.2	4.5
Federal Government	**39.4**	37.4	5.3	39.4	37.2	5.9	39.6	37.4	5.9
U.S. Federal Defense	**23.5**	22.8	3.1	23.4	22.6	3.5	23.4	22.4	4.5
Other Federal Government	**15.9**	14.6	8.9	16.0	14.6	9.6	16.2	15.0	8.0
State Government	**35.9**	35.6	0.8	36.6	36.7	−0.3	36.3	36.4	−0.3
State Education	**19.4**	19.8	−2.0	20.1	20.8	−3.4	19.8	20.3	−2.5
Other State Government	**16.5**	15.8	4.4	16.5	15.9	3.8	16.6	16.1	3.1
Local Government	**64.3**	60.3	6.6	64.4	59.9	7.5	63.3	59.4	6.6
Local Education	**40.9**	38.5	6.2	40.9	38.2	7.1	39.6	37.4	5.9
Other Local Government	**23.4**	21.8	7.3	23.5	21.7	8.3	23.6	22.0	7.3
Labor–Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Dec. '85 (f)	Dec. '84	% Change	Nov. '85 (p)	Oct. '85 (r)	Sept. '85	Aug. '85	July '85	June '85	May '85	Apr. '85
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**786.4**	734.6	7.1	788.6	776.0	766.2	753.0	741.1	731.5	729.6	734.9
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	**740.9**	688.2	7.7	731.1	730.8	721.2	710.4	696.8	689.2	685.2	687.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**45.5**	46.4	—1.9	50.5	45.2	45.0	42.6	44.3	42.3	44.4	47.6
Unemployment Rate	**5.8**	6.3	0.0	6.4	5.8	5.9	5.7	6.0	5.8	6.1	6.5
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[1]	**631.8**	614.2	—2.9	630.6	628.8	626.0	624.0	621.6	622.1	622.0	620.4
Mining	**9.0**	11.8	—23.7	9.0	9.0	9.1	8.9	9.4	9.3	9.7	10.0
Contract Construction	**35.9**	36.4	—1.4	35.7	36.0	35.9	36.7	35.7	35.6	36.3	36.4
Manufacturing	**95.3**	94.7	0.6	95.1	95.5	95.2	95.8	95.5	93.6	94.5	94.8
Durable Goods	**66.8**	67.1	—0.4	66.5	67.1	67.1	67.6	67.4	65.9	66.6	66.8
Nondurable Goods	**28.5**	27.6	3.3	28.6	28.4	28.1	28.2	28.1	27.7	27.9	28.0
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	**36.9**	37.0	—0.3	36.6	36.4	36.5	36.4	36.3	36.3	36.5	36.7
Trade	**149.2**	143.6	3.9	149.3	149.0	148.6	148.7	148.8	148.3	147.1	146.9
Wholesale	**35.8**	34.7	3.2	35.8	35.8	35.8	36.0	35.9	35.6	35.5	35.4
Retail	**113.4**	108.9	4.1	113.5	113.2	112.8	112.7	112.9	112.7	111.6	111.5
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**31.5**	30.1	4.7	31.5	31.3	31.2	31.2	31.0	30.8	30.9	30.7
Services	**133.7**	125.2	6.8	133.5	132.4	132.0	131.2	130.8	130.3	129.3	127.6
Government	**140.3**	135.4	3.6	139.9	139.2	137.5	135.1	134.1	137.9	137.7	137.3
Federal	**40.6**	38.7	4.9	40.3	40.2	39.7	38.9	38.4	39.0	39.2	39.2
State	**35.5**	35.4	0.3	35.6	35.7	35.7	35.3	35.4	36.0	36.0	36.2
Local	**64.2**	61.3	4.7	64.0	63.3	62.1	60.9	60.3	62.9	62.5	61.9

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[1] Includes full and part-time jobs held by individuals, including multiple jobs held by the same person. Job figures are by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Nov. 1985(p)	% Change from Nov. '84	% Distribution	Nov. 1985(p)	% Change from Nov. '84	% Distribution	Nov. 1985(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	**364.0**	0.6	100.0	**273.1**	5.5	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**8.4**	—24.3	2.3	**0.6**	—14.3	0.2	**6.6**	73.3
Contract Construction	**34.3**	—3.9	9.4	**3.6**	9.1	1.3	**29.3**	77.3
Manufacturing	**66.2**	—0.5	18.2	**29.7**	—1.0	10.9	**63.3**	66.0
Durable Goods	**48.7**	—3.2	13.4	**18.4**	1.1	6.7	**43.7**	65.1
Nondurable Goods	**17.5**	7.4	4.8	**11.3**	—3.4	4.1	**19.6**	68.1
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**25.6**	0.8	7.0	**10.9**	—1.8	4.0	**24.7**	67.7
Total Trade	**79.7**	2.7	21.9	**73.1**	4.7	26.8	**136.1**	89.1
Wholesale Trade	**26.5**	0.4	7.3	**9.5**	4.4	3.5	**30.4**	84.4
Retail Trade	**53.2**	3.9	14.6	**63.6**	4.8	23.3	**105.7**	90.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**12.0**	3.4	3.3	**19.4**	3.2	7.1	**24.4**	77.7
Services	**63.0**	3.1	17.3	**70.2**	9.5	25.7	**100.2**	75.2
Total Government	**74.8**	2.9	20.5	**65.6**	7.4	24.0	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**25.0**	6.8	6.9	**14.4**	4.3	5.3	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**16.7**	5.7	4.6	**6.7**	—1.5	2.5	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**8.4**	10.5	2.3	**7.6**	8.6	2.8	**NA**	NA
State Government	**17.2**	—3.9	4.7	**19.4**	3.2	7.1	**NA**	NA
State Education	**11.3**	—3.4	3.1	**8.8**	—3.3	3.2	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**5.9**	—4.8	1.6	**10.6**	9.3	3.9	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**32.5**	3.5	8.9	**31.9**	11.9	11.7	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**16.4**	0.0	4.5	**24.5**	12.4	9.0	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**16.1**	7.3	4.4	**7.4**	10.4	2.7	**NA**	NA

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p = preliminary
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	Dec. '85(f)	Dec. '84	% Chg.	Nov. '85(p)	Oct. '85(r)	Dec. '85(f)	Dec. '84	% Chg.	Nov. '85(p)	Oct. '85(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	508.6	476.4	6.8	508.5	499.4	101.2	93.4	8.4	101.4	100.7
Employed	481.7	448.2	7.5	480.0	474.6	94.2	87.0	8.3	94.4	95.1
Unemployed	26.9	28.2	−4.6	28.5	24.8	7.0	6.4	9.4	7.0	5.6
Percent of Labor Force	5.3	5.9	0.0	5.6	5.0	6.9	6.9	0.0	6.9	5.6
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	442.8	430.3	2.9	441.4	438.1	73.5	71.0	3.5	73.8	73.3
Mining	1.9	3.6	47.2	1.9	1.9	0.1	0.2	−50.0	0.1	0.1
Contract Construction	23.7	24.2	−2.1	25.4	25.9	3.4	3.4	0.0	3.6	3.7
Manufacturing	64.6	64.2	0.6	64.6	64.7	12.1	12.3	−1.6	12.0	12.0
Durable Goods	47.0	47.3	0.6	47.1	47.3	8.8	9.1	−3.3	8.7	8.7
Nondurable Goods	17.6	16.9	4.1	17.5	17.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.3
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	28.8	28.9	0.3	28.6	28.6	2.4	2.4	0.0	2.3	2.3
Total Trade	114.9	110.7	3.8	112.6	110.0	15.5	14.9	4.0	15.3	14.9
Wholesale Trade	31.1	30.2	3.0	31.1	31.0	1.6	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.6
Retail Trade	83.8	80.5	4.1	81.5	79.0	13.9	13.3	4.5	13.7	13.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	25.7	24.5	4.9	25.7	25.5	2.2	2.1	4.8	2.2	2.1
Services	91.2	85.4	6.8	90.8	90.7	24.6	23.0	7.0	25.2	25.2
Total Government	92.0	88.8	3.6	91.8	90.8	13.2	12.7	3.9	13.1	13.0

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo — Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Preliminary and revised months, Employment and Earnings Utah, prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Dec. '85(f)	Nov. '85(p)	Oct. '85(r)	Dec. '84	Dec. '85(f)	Dec. '84	% Change	Dec. '85(f)	Dec. '84	% Change
State Total	5.9	6.1	[illegible]	6.4	786,350	734,600	7.0	637,800	620,040	2.9
Bear River	4.7	6.2	3.6	6.3	51,940	48,810	6.3	37,120	35,610	4.2
Box Elder	4.4	4.5	3.1	7.3	20,370	19,200	6.1	14,020	13,160	6.5
Cache	4.8	5.7	4.0	5.8	30,740	29,110	5.6	22,740	22,090	2.9
Rich	6.5	8.2	5.0	2.3	830	840	1.2	360	360	0.0
Wasatch Front	5.3	5.6	5.0	5.9	521,580	487,970	6.9	454,350	441,430	2.9
North	4.4	4.7	4.0	5.5	163,380	153,630	6.4	111,240	107,330	3.6
Davis	3.6	3.8	3.5	4.2	80,410	76,750	4.8	51,900	50,030	3.7
Morgan	5.1	6.3	5.4	4.1	2,210	1,960	12.8	960	930	3.2
Weber	5.3	5.6	4.4	6.8	80,760	74,820	7.9	58,380	56,370	3.6
South	5.7	6.1	5.5	6.1	358,200	334,440	7.1	345,110	334,100	2.7
Salt Lake	5.7	6.0	5.4	6.1	347,450	324,750	7.0	332,600	323,830	2.7
Tooele	7.1	7.2	6.2	6.4	10,750	9,690	10.9	10,510	10,270	2.3
Mountainlands	6.9	7.0	5.9	[illegible]	115,030	105,650	8.9	81,960	79,340	3.3
Summit	4.3	6.3	5.9	5.2	10,780	9,350	15.3	6,640	6,400	3.8
Utah	6.9	6.9	7.2	6.8	101,190	93,400	8.3	73,300	70,980	3.3
Wasatch	15.1	14.7	12.4	15.2	3,060	2,900	5.5	2,020	1,960	3.1
Central	10.1	8.8	7.6	11.9	27,330	26,040	5.0	15,860	15,910	−0.3
Juab	16.2	14.9	13.3	22.1	2,060	2,050	0.5	1,420	1,370	3.6
Millard	7.3	6.5	6.1	6.2	8,940	7,720	15.8	5,140	5,010	2.6
Piute	8.4	6.5	6.0	16.7	400	430	−7.0	190	190	0.0
Sanpete	14.5	13.3	12.2	9.8	6,580	6,700	1.8	3,640	3,940	−7.6
Sevier	8.3	6.6	4.7	6.9	8,460	8,260	2.4	5,070	5,010	1.2
Wayne	10.3	7.5	7.0	8.9	890	880	1.1	400	390	2.6
Southwestern	6.1	6.4	5.3	7.2	28,580	25,620	11.6	19,100	18,510	3.2
Beaver	7.0	6.1	6.6	8.4	2,660	2,180	22.0	1,540	1,520	1.3
Garfield	13.6	12.6	6.3	18.0	1,880	1,720	−2.3	1,160	1,140	1.8
Iron	5.5	6.7	5.8	6.5	9,080	8,560	6.1	6,620	6,410	3.3
Kane	9.9	9.9	6.0	11.8	1,730	1,540	12.3	990	950	4.2
Washington	4.9	5.1	4.5	5.3	13,430	11,620	15.6	8,790	8,490	3.5
Uintah Basin	8.8	7.8	7.1	7.0	18,690	18,250	2.4	12,550	12,850	−2.3
Daggett	4.4	2.2	2.4	1.1	410	370	10.8	260	250	4.0
Duchesne	10.3	8.5	8.1	8.4	6,950	6,860	1.3	4,180	4,230	−1.2
Uintah	8.1	7.6	6.7	6.4	11,330	11,020	2.8	8,110	8,370	−3.1
Southeastern	9.1	8.7	8.7	11.8	23,190	22,130	4.8	16,870	16,400	2.9
Carbon	8.4	7.8	7.9	10.2	10,290	9,570	7.5	7,790	7,500	3.9
Emery	8.7	83	8.0	12.2	5,860	5,830	0.5	3,860	3,700	4.9
Grand	13.9	12.4	11.5	16.7	2,990	3,090	3.2	2,140	2,130	0.5
San Juan	7.9	8.7	9.1	11.5	4,050	3,640	11.3	3,060	3,070	−0.3

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov.(p) 1985	Oct.(r) 1985	Nov. 1984	Nov.(p) 1985	Oct.(r) 1985	Nov. 1984	Nov.(p) 1985	Oct.(r) 1985	Nov. 1984
MINING	$487.86	$471.50	$512.01	41.1	41.0	40.7	$11.87	$11.50	$12.58
CONSTRUCTION	479.37	508.82	521.01	35.3	38.0	39.5	13.58	13.39	13.19
MANUFACTURING	371.59	367.21	351.60	39.7	39.4	40.6	9.36	9.32	8.66
Durable Goods	379.69	379.29	359.10	39.8	39.8	40.9	9.54	9.53	8.78
Nondurable Goods	348.69	334.63	328.68	39.4	38.2	39.6	8.85	8.76	8.30
TRADE	231.00	240.24	230.16	30.0	30.8	31.4	7.70	7.80	7.33
Wholesale Trade	359.47	363.37	358.08	36.2	35.8	37.3	9.93	10.15	9.60
Retail Trade	184.48	194.59	183.08	27.7	29.0	29.2	6.66	6.71	6.27
AVERAGE	314.76	323.70	319.46	33.7	34.4	35.3	9.34	9.41	9.05

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov.(p) 1985	Oct.(r) 1985	Nov. 1984	Nov.(p) 1985	Oct.(r) 1985	Nov. 1984	Nov.(p) 1985	Oct.(r) 1985	Nov. 1984
MINING	$603.95	$602.27	$521.34	47.0	45.8	43.7	$12.85	$13.15	$11.93
Metal Mining	474.79	480.12	514.52	35.3	36.4	38.0	13.45	13.19	13.54
Bituminous Coal Mining	732.26	708.21	586.50	46.7	43.0	37.5	15.68	16.47	15.64
CONSTRUCTION	447.07	476.15	487.81	34.9	37.7	38.2	12.81	12.63	12.77
MANUFACTURING	390.05	381.78	368.85	40.8	40.4	40.4	9.56	9.45	9.13
Durable Goods	414.81	406.58	391.15	41.9	41.7	41.7	9.90	9.75	9.38
Primary Metal Industries	546.58	525.34	608.17	38.6	37.1	41.4	14.16	14.16	14.69
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	400.20	390.34	363.76	43.5	42.8	43.1	9.20	9.12	8.44
Transportation Equipment	550.26	529.48	480.22	44.7	43.4	40.8	12.31	12.20	11.77
Nondurable Goods	334.36	324.14	314.61	38.3	37.3	37.1	8.73	8.69	8.48
Food & Kindred Products	339.07	326.33	298.45	41.3	39.7	37.4	8.21	8.22	7.98
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	547.40	558.08	562.93	42.9	43.6	44.5	12.76	12.80	12.65
TRADE	213.60	220.37	216.04	29.3	29.7	30.3	7.29	7.42	7.13
Wholesale Trade	350.70	351.54	349.02	35.0	34.6	36.7	10.02	10.16	9.51
Retail Trade	173.60	181.04	176.65	27.6	28.2	28.4	6.29	6.42	6.22
Food Stores	228.44	234.69	231.36	29.9	30.4	29.7	7.64	7.72	7.79
Other Retail	177.18	186.50	169.07	27.3	28.3	29.0	6.49	6.59	5.83
AVERAGE	319.43	326.18	321.30	34.2	34.7	35.0	9.34	9.40	9.18

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast Dec. '85	Preliminary Nov. '85	Final Oct. '85	Final Dec. '84	Final Nov. '84
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	5,100	6,472	9,468	6,289	7,921
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	4,100	4,279	6,838	5,023	5,448
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	9,200	10,751	16,306	11,312	13,369
Number of New Applications for Jobs	6,500	7,903	9,106	5,916	7,197
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	4,600	5,736	7,120	5,111	6,310
Initial Claims (Key Week)	2,573	4,486	1,376	2,879	1,875
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	13,310	11,463	8,292	15,364	12,287
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	2.36	2.02	1.47	2.86	2.27
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$7,848,000	$5,562,777	$5,712,635	$6,403,206	$5,219,231

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

1967 = 100

Item	Index					% Change				
	Nov. '85	Oct. '85	Sept. '85	Aug. '85	Nov. '84	From Last Month	Nov. '84 to Nov. '85	Oct. '84 to Oct. '85	Sept. '84 to Sept. '85	Aug. '84 to Aug. '85
CONSUMER PRICES										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	326.6	325.5	324.5	323.5	315.3	0.3	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.4
Food and Beverages	303.6	302.5	302.1	301.8	296.3	0.4	2.5	2.0	1.9	1.7
Food at Home	296.6	295.3	295.6	295.9	292.4	0.4	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.5
Housing	355.0	354.4	353.8	352.9	340.9	0.2	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.9
Rent Residential	271.7	269.9	267.7	266.6	254.8	0.7	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.2
Fuel and Other Util	392.1	395.6	400.5	398.9	387.5	—0.9	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.9
Medical Care	413.0	410.5	408.3	406.5	387.5	0.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.5
Apparel and Upkeep	211.2	211.1	209.6	205.3	205.2	0.0	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.6
Transportation	323.2	320.9	319.7	320.7	316.1	0.7	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.5
Gasoline	376.1	374.2	377.4	381.8	369.2	0.5	1.9	1.1	2.6	4.3
Energy[2]	425.1	427.1	432.6	433.8	421.8	—0.5	0.8	0.1	0.8	1.5
PRODUCER PRICES										
ALL COMMODITIES	309.7	308.0	305.8	307.2	310.4	0.6	—0.2	—0.5	—1.2	—1.2
Finished Goods	296.7	294.8	290.2	293.5	292.3	0.6	1.5	1.1	0.1	0.6
Intermediate Materials	318.1	317.8	317.9	317.8	320.5	0.1	—0.7	—0.7	—0.7	—1.1
Crude Materials	305.6	298.0	292.4	295.5	323.7	2.6	—5.6	—6.9	—10.5	—10.3

---

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

RECESSION/RECOVERY EFFECTS ON NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS, UTAH AND U.S. 1979-1985

(Based on Annual Average Nonagricultural Jobs)

	Recession Period 1979-1982		Recovery Period 1982-1985		Net Gain/Loss In Jobs 1979-1985	
	Utah	U.S.	Utah	U.S.	Utah	U.S.
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	+ 2.1%	— 0.3%	+11.2%	+ 8.5%	+13.5%	+ 8.2%
Mining	+ 2.9	+17.7	—47.8	—13.8	—46.3	+ 1.5
Construction	—24.6	—12.5	+34.0	+17.9	+ 1.0	+ 3.2
Manufacturing	— 0.2	—10.7	+10.7	+ 3.6	+ 9.4	— 7.5
Transportation/ Communication/ Utilities	+ 5.5	— 1.1	+ 3.0	+ 3.9	+ 8.7	+ 2.8
Trade	+ 1.9	+ 1.3	+12.5	+12.7	+14.6	+14.1
Finance/Insurance/ Real Estate	+ 3.1	+ 7.4	+16.5	+10.0	+20.1	+18.1
Services	+12.9	+11.2	+18.9	+14.1	+34.3	+27.0
Government	+ 2.6	— 0.7	+ 8.3	+ 2.4	+11.3	+ 1.7

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services, and Employment and Earnings, November 1985, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. (1985 U.S. Employment Estimates by UDES, LMI)

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

JANUARY 1986 published February 1986

NEW YEAR, OLD PERFORMANCE

January 1986 delivered a new year, a new legislative session, a stock market headed for a new high, a new football championship, and a new national sorrow. But did January 1986 signal a new economic situation for the Beehive State? Well, it must be admitted — not really. The unemployment rate did edge up slightly from December's 5.9 percent to register at 6.1 percent. However, Utah's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate has been bouncing around six percent for nine months now; and January's slight increase doesn't exactly mark a departure from this particular trend. Although we haven't seen downward motion lately, the current jobless rate does fall seven-tenths of a percentage point below Utah's January 1985 rate; and the State is still running approximately one point below the national average. In other words, Utah remains in relatively good shape.

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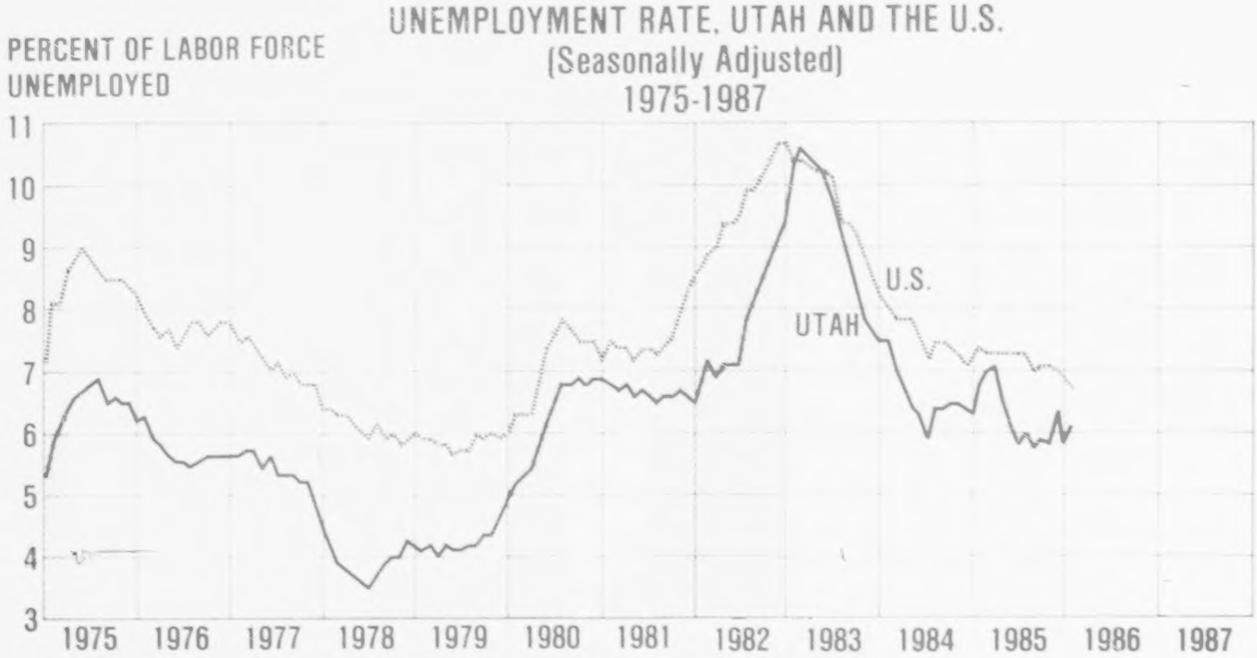
- Utah Job Outlook for Occupations
- ACCRA Cost-of-Living Comparisons
- Consumer Price Indexes
- Sources of Payroll Wages, Utah and U.S., see page 7



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987

Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

EMPLOYMENT DÉJÀ VU?

Lately, there's been a definite sense of déjà vu with respect to nonfarm job figures. Even though the numbers have changed, the trend seems very familiar. Still, there's a lot to be said for the stable, moderate growth the State is experiencing — even though it doesn't give us too terribly much to write about. January's increase over the same month in the prior year measured just under three percent (2.9 percent to be exact.) Basically, January's performance just continued in the same vein as the last half-year's. In numerical terms, Utah can claim 17,600 more nonfarm jobs this January than last. Mining, with the exclusion of the coal sector, continues to register severe job declines. Primary metals, electric machinery, and chemical/petroleum products manufacturing also remain among the significant employment losers. Big job winners in the nonfarm area include coal mining (jobs up 8.0 percent on a year-over basis), transportation equipment manufacturing (up 8.1 percent), eating and drinking establishments (up 7.1 percent), and the nondefense side of the federal government (up 8.7 percent). Construction employment, which has been showing year-over declines for the past several months, actually edged up in January. Figures from the Bureau of Economic and Business Research indicate the December 1985 valuation of permit authorized construction showed a year-over increase of nearly 80 percent, spurred primarily by a dramatic increase in new nonresidential projects. This gain should provide a shot in the arm for recently declining construction employment.

WORKING NINE TO FIVE

Now those mandatory and customary employment/unemployment figures have been covered, let's take a look at a different type of indicator to determine whether any new movement can be spotted. One signal of future employment expansion/contraction is provided by changes in the average weekly hours of production workers (see Table 8 of this publication for some figures and the bottom of this page for some ponderous definitions.) Logically, employers tend to reduce current employee work hours before initiating layoffs. On the other hand, when increased production is planned, employers generally will expand the hours of current staff before actually hiring new workers. Therefore, rational economists generally expect a rise in an industry's average weekly hours worked to precede growth in employment and the opposite occurrence to be the harbinger of employment contraction.

STILL THE SAME . . .

So, what about recent Utah trends? Basically, on an industry by industry basis, recent year-over job declines are imitated by recent year-over declines in the average weekly hours (or AWH — government-types love acronyms) of production workers. Conversely, industries whose employment has surged ahead, also have shown a swell in the average number of hours worked. For example, coal mining, which is making substantial strides towards regaining some of the employment ground it lost last year, has exhibited substantial growth in AWH. Well, so far, there's not much evidence of any deviations in the current employment trends.

However, a few exceptions exist. Case in point — fabricated metals manufacturing jobs have been falling below prior year levels, while AWH in the industry have been increasing (albeit slightly) for the past few months. However, AWH expansion does not appear large enough to signal any significant change. On the other side of the coin, employment in retail trade has been growing at a much faster rate than average, but AWH have declined. This particular sector relies heavily on part-time workers which may account for the apparent dichotomy. In other words, a large part of the increase in retail trade employment appears to be made up of part-timers.

But what does all this mean? At the present time, trends in average weekly hours do not provide any concrete indications of eminent employment expansions or contractions within the State.

THE LAST WORD

All in all, Utah's economy continued to follow a path of temperate growth during January. Recent "good news" regarding plant openings, reopenings, and expansions remains mitigated by layoffs, foreshadowed closures, and delays in the production of Utah's contribution to the space-shuttle program. And, who knows what the final outcome of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings may be? Federal jobs make up over six percent of Utah's nonfarm employment — not to mention the many private sector jobs sustained by federal contracts. No one is sure where (or how hard) the ax will fall. So many questions (including constitutionality) still remain concerning the eventual resolution of this balanced-budget provision that predicting economic conditions becomes more risky than usual. However, Utah's economic progress still remains bright.

Note: *Production and related workers* include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, trucking, hauling, maintenance, repair, janitorial, auxiliary production for plants own use, record keeping, and other services closely related with the above production operations. *Average weekly hours* include hours for which pay was received.

In order to give a special focus on older workers (age 55-plus) and employers who make an extra effort to hire from this group, the week of March 9-15, 1986 has been designated as "National Employ the Older Worker Week."

KING'S DREAM FULFILLED IN UTAH?

by, Kenneth E. Jensen, Labor Market Economist

Early in the 1960's Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. dreamed of Black and White equity. In the 20-plus ensuing years, has this dream been at least partly realized by Utah's Blacks? Four indicators —Educational Attainment, Median Family Income, Poverty Rates and Unemployment Rates — are used here to measure relative social and economic progress of Blacks and Whites in Utah. The accompanying table presents comparisons of some of these data.

Definite progress for Blacks is indicated by the educational attainment statistics. In both the percentage of high school graduates and the percentage with four or more years of college, Blacks have improved substantially more than Whites. For example, the ratio of Black high school graduates, age 25 and older, grew 52 percent compared to 20 percent for Whites. In other words, the rate of increase in Black high school graduates from 1970-1980 was 2.7 times the White rate. Similarly, the rate of increase for Blacks with 4 or more years of college, 62 percent, was 1.4 times faster than for Whites at 44 percent. Nevertheless, in terms of these two educational attainment indicators, Blacks in 1980 were where Whites were in 1970. It is noteworthy that, for both Blacks and Whites age 25 and over, Utah educational attainment percentages in 1980 are generally much higher than their United States' counterparts.

Median income of Black families, as a percentage of White median family income, increased slightly, from 70.6 percent in 1969 to 74.4 percent in 1979. Another way of noting this meager improvement in Black economic standing is by comparing rates of median family income change over the ten-year period — 128 percent for Blacks, 116 percent for Whites. If this relationship holds, the Black median will catch the White median in roughly 50 years.

The 1979 median income of Utah's Black families is about 20 percent higher than that of the Black families in the entire United States. This phenomenon is directly attributable to family structure differences between the two areas. Families headed by women comprise 21 percent of Utah's Black families compared to 37 percent for the United States' Blacks. (In contrast 9.1 percent of Utah's White families were headed by women in 1980.) Since the median income of female-headed Black families is less than half that of married-couple Black families, the above-mentioned Utah and United States family income difference is understandable. For Black married-couple families, the Utah and United States 1979 median incomes are the same ($17,500).

Poverty indicators also show a lack of relative progress in Black-to-White comparisons. The percentages of families with income less than 125 percent of poverty declined for both Blacks and Whites, but the Black rate decreased only 12 percent while the White rate decreased 18 percent. Thus, the general economic improvement occurring in this ten-year period was much less helpful to Blacks than to Whites. However, for families in more severe economic distress (100 percent of poverty), the Black rate declined more rapidly than that of Whites (29 percent to 20 percent).

Unemployment rates for both Blacks and Whites in Utah remained virtually unchanged from 1960 to 1980. The Black rate continued to be roughly double the White rate. This relationship has also been true for the United States.

From the sketchy information which is available, it appears that Utah's Blacks have made, and continue to make, limited progress toward social and economic equity with Whites, but major differences remain in all measured characteristics.

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF BLACK AND WHITE UTAH RESIDENTS
1960, 1970 AND 1980

NUMBER OF PERSONS

	1960	1970	1980
Total	890,627	1,059,273	1,461,037
Black	4,172	6,617	9,225
% of Total	0.47	0.62	0.63
White	873,828	1,031,926	1,382,550
% of Total	98.11	97.42	94.63

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED PERSONS AGE 25+ (In Percent)

	1970	1980	Rate of Change
High School Graduates			
Black	45.4%	69.2%	52.4%
White	67.6	80.9	19.7
4 or More Years of College			
Black	8.6%	13.9%	61.6%
White	14.0	20.2	44.3

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME

	1969		1979		Rate of Change
	Amount	% of White	Amount	% of White	
Black	$6,604	70.6%	$15,041	74.4%	127.8%
White	9,356	100.0	20,205	100.0	116.0

PERCENT OF FAMILIES BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL

	1969	1979	Rate of Change
100% of Poverty			
Black	25.6%	18.1%	−29.3%
White	8.8	7.0	−20.5
125% of Poverty			
Black	30.9%	27.2%	−12.0%
White	12.9	10.6	−17.8

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES CIVILIANS AGE 16+

	1960	1970	1980
Black	9.4%	9.7%	9.9%
White	4.1	5.1	5.3

Technical Note

Unfortunately, measuring social and economic progress of Utah's racial groups in the past 25 years is hampered by the lack of statistical data. For example, the 1960, 1970 and 1980 decennial censuses are the only sources of social and economic characteristics of Utah residents. However, 1960 census data were primarily tabulated for nonwhites with almost no specific information for Blacks. Thus, 1970 and 1980 are the earliest and latest years, respectively, for which comparative socio-economic characteristics of Utah's Blacks are available.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *General Population Characteristics — 1980; General Social and Economic Characteristics — 1970* and *1980*. Table prepared by Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services, January 1986.

UTAH JOB OUTLOOK FOR OCCUPATIONS

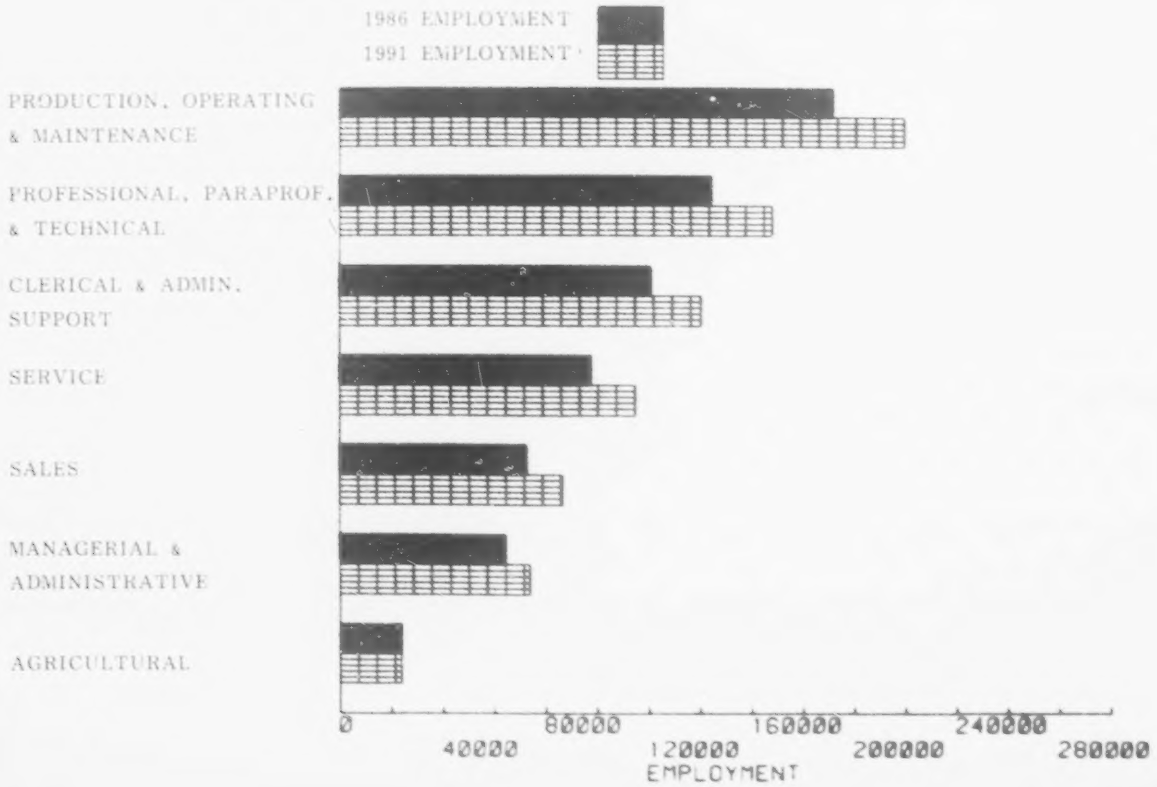
By
John T. Mathews and Paulette Tatar
Labor Market Economists

Overview

The job outlook for Utah looks good for the rest of the 1980's and through 1991. Even in the wake of recent shutdowns and layoffs, the overall Utah economy remains healthy and will continue to grow at a moderate pace for the 1986 to 1991 period. New jobs will average over 22,000 per year over the five year period for a total of 111,400 new jobs by 1991. This is a 15.6 percent increase between the 1986 total job estimate of 712,140 and the 1991 level of 823,550. The 22,000 new jobs per year equate to a 3.1 percent annual average growth rate. Job openings for the period will average 46,700 per year, this includes the 22,300 new job openings due to economic growth and 24,400 job openings that will occur each year to replace workers who leave the labor force or change occupations. A list of the top 50 demand occupations in Utah is also presented in this article.

In analyzing the following chart, it is evident that employment is not evenly distributed across the seven occupational categories. The outlook for each of the seven major categories is discussed in the following paragraphs.

UTAH EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY
1986 - 1991



Production, Operating, and Maintenance Occupations

This broad group accounts for 190,840 jobs, over a fourth of the total 712,000 jobs in 1986. Nearly 27,800 new jobs will be created raising the total jobs figure to 218,600 by 1991. Although large in the number of jobs, the growth rate will be 2.9 percent per year which is below the 3.1 average for all occupations. This occupational group will also lose a little of its employment share over the period, that is, in 1991 only 26.5 percent of total jobs will fall in Production, Operating, and Maintenance from the 26.8 figure for 1986. This loss of employment share reflects the slow but gradual shift away from blue collar work toward white collar and service occupations. There will still be many jobs in this category, the growth, however, will not be as fast as in other categories. Annual average job openings for the category will number 11,000 per year over the five year period. Roughly half — 5500 — of the 11,000 annual openings will result from growth (new jobs), another 5,450 openings will be due from the need to replace current workers who leave the labor force or change occupations. Although the Production, Operating, and Maintenance group contains a large number of occupations that are employed in many industry sectors, most are concentrated in Mining, Construction, and Manufacturing. Examples of occupations include: skilled craft workers (plumbers, carpenters, machinists, etc.); production assemblers and packagers; machine operators, equipment and truck drivers; and a large number of maintenance occupations.

Professional, Paraprofessional, and Technical Occupations

The second largest job group in the State is Professional, Paraprofessional, and Technical. As with the Production, Operating, and Maintenance category, this group contains many job titles spread across all industries. One in five jobs in both 1986 and 1991 will fall in this job category. A total of 143,500 positions in this job group will be in place in 1986 and by 1991 nearly 24,000 more will be added for a total of 167,400. The job growth rate of 3.3 percent is slightly higher than the 3.1 percent figure for the average of all occupations. This category should experience about 8,690 job openings per year over the 1986 to 1991 period. Openings due to new demand will number 4,780 per year with another 4,180 job openings resulting from current workers leaving the work force or changing occupations.

Clerical and Administrative Support Occupations

Occupying the third largest job category are the Clerical and Administrative Support occupations. They claim almost 17 percent — 120,200 — of the total 712,000 jobs in 1986. New jobs in this group will increase at a rate of 3.3 percent per year to a total of 139,740 by 1991, thus adding some 19,500 new jobs to the economy. Roughly 8,400 job openings for Clerical workers will occur each year over the 1986 to 1991 period. Over half of these job openings will result from the need to replace Clerical workers who leave the labor force or change their occupation. Thirty-nine hundred of the 8,400 job openings will result from new Clerical positions. Every industry in the job market employs some type of Clerical worker. Typical occupations include secretary, typist, accounting clerk, teller, data entry keyer, and general office clerk.

Service Occupations

Service occupations constitute nearly 97,300 or 13.7 percent of all jobs in 1986 and will grow by an annual 3.5 percent rate to reach a total of 114,400 by 1991, an increase of over 17,000 new jobs. In each year of the five years in the projection period an average of 7,550 job openings will occur, 4,130 of which will be to replace current workers who leave the labor force or change occupations. Another 3,420 job openings will result from brand new positions in Service occupations. This occupational category includes a variety of Service related titles: food service workers (waiters/waitresses, cooks, etc.); security guards; nurse aids and orderlies; janitors, porters, cleaners, and maids; cosmetologists; and child care workers. As the growth in Service and Trade industries accelerates due to a fast growing population, so will the demand for Service workers.

Sales and Related Occupations

Sales occupations claim the title of "fastest growing" occupational category with an annual average growth rate of 3.8 percent. The new job growth rate is the highest of all categories but the volume of current and projected employment ranks fifth among the seven occupational categories. Sales occupations account for 72,350 jobs in 1986 and will grow to 86,100 by 1991, a total of over 13,700 new jobs. Sales and Related occupations enjoy a high growth rate because they are employed in a growth industry, namely Trade which has an industry growth rate of 3.7 percent per year during the 1986 to 1991 period. Examples of sales occupations include: sales agent, insurance; sales agent, financial and business service; sales clerk; and cashier.

Managerial and Administrative Occupations

Over 64,000 jobs will fall in this occupational category in 1986. New jobs totaling 9,430 will raise the total to 73,570 by 1991 for a growth rate of 2.9 percent per year. Each year 4,020 job openings are expected to occur in managerial occupations. Of the 4,020 annual job openings 2,130 will result to replace workers who leave the labor force or change occupations, another 1,890 job openings will be in response to net increased demand for managers. Like Clerical, this is an occupational category that is common to all business activity.

Agricultural Occupations

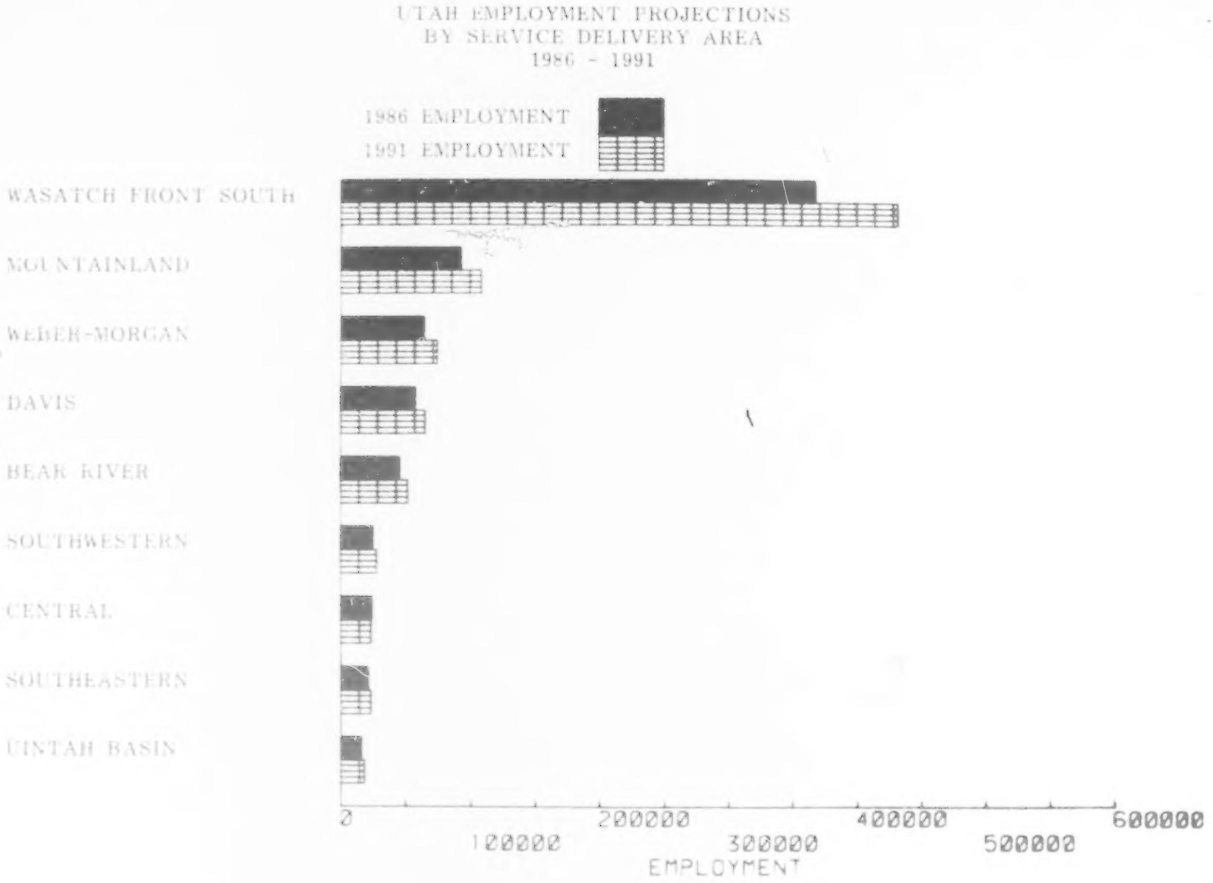
The smallest job category of the seven is the Agricultural group which totals 23,830 jobs for 1986. Employment in this sector is expected decline following both local and national trends to the 23,760 level by 1991. This is the only category actually showing a net decline in total jobs. The drop in jobs is however very small, roughly 70 over the period. Annual average job openings in agricultural related occupations will number 1,290 each year over the 1986 to 1991 period. These job openings will result only from the need to replace workers who leave the labor force or change occupations.

TOP 50 OCCUPATIONS IN UTAH THROUGH 1991

Accountants & Auditors
Accounting & Bookkeeping Clerks
Assemblers & Fabricators
Automobile & Motorcycle Mechanics
Blue-Collar Workers Supervisors
Cabinet Makers & Bench Carpenters
Carpenters
Cashiers
Combined Food Preparation & Service Workers
Computer Operators, Except Peripheral Equipment
Computer Programmers & Aides
Cooks, Fast Food & Short Order
Cooks, Restaurant
Dental Assistants
Designers (Except Interior)
Drafters
Electronic & Electrical Assemblers
Electronic & Electrical Engineers
Electronic & Electrical Technicians
Food Preparation Workers
Food Service & Lodging Managers
General Office Clerks
Guards, Security
Helpers, Construction
Housekeeping Supervisors
Janitors, Porters, Cleaners, & Maids
Licensed Practical Nurses
Loan & Credit Clerks
Maintenance Repairers, General Utility
Mechanical Engineers
Nurses, Registered
Nursing Aides & Orderlies
Order Clerks, Merchandise & Service
Pharmacists
Production Inspectors & Testers
Production Packagers & Fillers
Receptionists & Information Clerks
Sales Clerks
Secretaries
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor
Stock Clerks, Stockroom or Warehouse
Switchboard Operators
Systems Analysts, Data Processing
Teachers, Elementary School
Teachers, Preschool
Teachers, Secondary School
Tellers
Truck Drivers
Typists & Word Processing Equipment Operators
Waiters & Waitresses

Jobs in the Geographic Context

Of Utah's nine Service Delivery Areas (SDA's) the largest source of jobs and job openings will be the *Wasatch Front South SDA* (Salt Lake and Tooele counties). In fact, over half of all jobs and job openings will be concentrated in this SDA (see the following chart). Nearly 368,000 of the State's 712,000 jobs in 1986 will fall in the Wasatch Front South area. By 1991, over 432,000 of the 824,000 total jobs will be claimed by this area. In terms of new jobs, the state is expected to create 111,400, an annual growth rate of 3.1 percent. Over 64,000 of all new jobs will be in the Wasatch Front South for an annual growth rate of 3.5 percent — the highest of any SDA in the State.



UTAH EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS BY SERVICE DELIVERY AREA 1986 - 1991

The *Mountainland* Service Delivery Area (Summit, Utah, and Wasatch counties) hold the number two position in the number of current and projected jobs in the state with 92,700 estimated for 1986 and 108,600 projected for 1991. These job levels account for 13 percent of total Utah jobs both in the base year (1986) and the projected year (1991). During this five year period 15,800 more jobs are projected for the SDA which equates an annual growth rate of 3.4 percent. Mountainland will claim a 14 percent share of all of the new jobs in the State.

Nine percent of Utah jobs fall in the *Weber-Morgan* Service Delivery Area. This nine percent represents over 64,000 jobs in 1986 and 74,100 in 1991 placing the SDA in the third position in the state. The annual growth rate of 3.2 percent for the SDA is slightly higher than the state average of 3.1. New jobs will number 10,100 over the five year period which is nine percent of the total 111,400 anticipated statewide.

The *Davis County* Service Delivery Area claims fourth position in total jobs in the state with 57,200 expected for 1986 and 64,800 projected for 1991. New jobs will number 7,600 over the five year period equating to an annual job growth rate of 2.7 percent — slightly lower than the state average of 3.1. Davis County's share of employment in 1986 in Utah is 8.1 percent but with the less than average employment growth anticipated the County's share of 1991 jobs will drop to 7.9 percent.

These four Service Delivery Areas — Weber-Morgan, Davis County, Wasatch Front South, and Mountainland — **constitute 81 percent of total jobs in Utah now and in 1991. Eighty-eight percent —nearly nine out of every 10 new jobs — will occur in this corridor.**

In fifth position in the employment volume hierarchy is the *Bear River* Service Delivery Area (Box Elder, Cache, and Rich counties). Bear River's share in 1986 of total jobs is 6.3 percent or over 45,000 of the 712,000 state figure. Employment growth of nearly 6,400 over the five year period will boost total jobs in the area to the 51,500 level by 1991. This increase results in an annual growth rate of 2.8 percent. Bear River will maintain its share of total jobs in the state throughout the period.

The *Southwestern* Service Delivery Area (Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane, and Washington counties) will account for nearly 24,700 jobs in 1986, the sixth highest job level in the state. New jobs of 3,240 will raise the total to 27,900 by 1991 for an annual growth rate of 2.6 percent. The SDA will maintain its 3.5 percent share of total jobs during the period.

The *Central* Service Delivery Area consisting of Juab, Millard, Piute, Sanpete, Sevier, and Wayne counties will actually experience a slight decline in total jobs over the 1986 to 1991 period. The "no growth" is a result primarily of the completion of the Intermountain Power Project (IPP) in Millard County. Total jobs across the SDA will decline by about 400 from the 1986 level of 23,770 to the 1991 figure of 23,370. With this net loss of jobs the Central SDA will also decrease its share of total jobs in the state from 3.3 percent to 2.8 percent between the 1986 and 1991. The net loss of jobs may be misleading in the overall picture simply because of the number of construction workers at IPP is very large relative to the stable level of jobs outside the IPP environment. In other words, its not because the other parts of the five-county area are in the declining posture, but because IPP's employment impact is so large that the SDA shows a net decline.

In the *Southeastern* Service Delivery Area the 1986 estimate for total jobs is 20,780. Over 2,400 new growth jobs are projected through 1991 raising the job count to the 23,200 level, an annual average growth rate of 2.3 percent. This SDA, consisting of Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan counties, accounts for about 2.9 percent of total jobs in the state and will basically maintain its share of employment over the five year period. Overall growth in jobs is expected to be considerably slower than average for the 1986 to 1991 period. Growth in Coal Mining, however, is projected to be strong.

The *Uintah Basin* Service Delivery Area (Daggett, Duchesne, and Uintah counties) is the smallest SDA in terms of jobs in the State. In 1986 nearly 16,000 jobs will be located in the SDA with the 1991 job projection to reach the 17,900 level. Nineteen hundred and sixty new jobs will be created in the SDA over the five year period for an annual employment growth rate of 2.5 percent. The 16,000 job level in the Uintah Basin accounts for 2.2 percent of total state jobs. This proportion will remain the same in 1991.

In summary, eight out of ten jobs in Utah will be in the corridor along the Wasatch Front from the Weber-Morgan SDA to Mountainland SDA. In fact, almost 90 percent of all new jobs between 1986 and 1991 will occur in this same area.

The Utah Job Outlook for Occupations, 1986 to 1991, is available from the Labor Market Information Services Section, P.O. Box 11249, Salt Lake City, Utah 84147. To order, call 533-2740.

UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX — ALL ITEMS
1967 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average	% Change from Prior Year
1967	98.6	98.7	98.9	99.1	99.4	99.7	100.2	100.5	100.7	101.0	101.3	101.6	100.0	2.8
1968	102.0	102.3	102.8	103.1	103.4	104.0	104.5	104.8	105.1	105.7	106.1	106.4	104.2	4.2
1969	106.7	107.1	108.0	108.7	109.0	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.6	112.2	112.9	109.8	5.4
1970	113.3	113.9	114.5	115.2	115.7	116.3	116.7	116.9	117.5	118.1	118.5	119.1	116.3	6.0
1971	119.2	119.4	119.8	120.2	120.8	121.5	121.8	122.1	122.2	122.4	122.6	123.1	121.3	4.3
1972	123.2	123.8	124.0	124.3	124.7	125.0	125.5	125.7	126.2	126.6	126.9	127.3	125.3	3.3
1973	127.7	128.6	129.8	130.7	131.5	132.4	132.7	135.1	135.5	136.6	137.6	138.5	133.1	6.2
1974	139.7	141.5	143.1	143.9	145.5	146.9	148.0	149.9	151.7	153.0	154.3	155.4	147.7	11.0
1975	156.1	157.2	157.8	158.6	159.3	160.6	162.3	162.8	163.6	164.6	165.6	166.3	161.2	9.1
1976	166.7	167.1	167.5	168.2	169.2	170.1	171.1	171.9	172.6	173.3	173.8	174.3	170.5	5.8
1977	175.3	177.1	178.2	179.6	180.6	181.8	182.6	183.3	184.0	184.5	185.4	186.1	181.5	6.5
1978	186.9	188.3	189.8	191.3	193.2	195.1								
-U	187.2	188.4	189.8	191.5	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.8	199.3	200.9	202.0	202.9	195.4	7.7
-W	187.1	188.4	189.7	191.4	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.7	199.1	200.7	201.8	202.9	195.3	7.6
1979-U	204.7	207.1	209.1	211.5	214.1	216.6	218.9	221.1	223.4	225.4	227.5	229.9	217.4	11.3
-W	204.7	207.1	209.3	211.8	214.3	216.9	219.4	221.5	223.7	225.6	227.6	230.0	217.7	11.5
1980-U	233.2	236.4	239.8	242.5	244.9	247.6	247.8	249.4	251.7	253.9	256.2	258.4	246.8	13.5
-W	233.3	236.5	239.9	242.6	245.1	247.8	248.0	249.6	251.9	254.1	256.4	258.7	247.0	13.5
1981-U	260.5	263.2	265.1	266.8	269.0	271.3	274.4	276.5	279.3	279.9	280.7	281.5	272.4	10.4
-W	260.7	263.5	265.2	266.8	269.1	271.4	274.6	276.5	279.1	279.7	280.4	281.1	272.3	10.2
1982-U	282.5	283.4	283.1	284.3	287.1	290.6	292.2	292.8	293.3	294.1	293.6	292.4	289.1	6.1
-W	282.1	282.9	282.5	283.7	286.5	290.1	291.8	292.4	292.8	293.6	293.2	292.0	288.6	6.0
1983-U	293.1	293.2	293.4	295.5	297.1	298.1	299.3	300.3	301.8	302.6	303.1	303.5	298.4	3.2
-W	292.1	292.3	293.0	294.9	296.3	297.2	298.2	299.5	300.8	301.3	301.4	301.5	297.4	3.0
1984-U	305.2	306.6	307.3	308.8	309.7	310.7	311.7	313.0	314.5	315.3	315.3	315.5	311.1	4.3
-W	302.7	303.3	303.3	304.1	305.4	306.2	307.5	310.3	312.1	312.2	311.9	312.2	307.6	3.4
1985-U	316.1	317.4	318.8	320.1	321.3	322.3	322.8	323.5	324.5	325.5	326.6	327.4	322.2	3.6
-W	312.6	313.5	315.3	316.7	317.8	318.7	319.1	319.6	320.5	321.3	322.6	323.4	318.4	3.5

-U = CPI for all urban consumers. -W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.

Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

ACCRA* COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS

THIRD QUARTER 1985

Component Index Weights:	**100%**	**17%**	**22%**	**11%**	**13%**	**7%**	**30%**
City	**All Items**	**Groceries**	**Housing**	**Utilities**	**Transportation**	**Health Care**	**Miscellaneous**
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	**101.7**	**102.9**	**97.2**	**93.0**	**101.9**	**105.5**	**106.6**
Provo-Orem, Utah	Not available this quarter						
Western States							
Phoenix, Arizona	106.3	99.2	118.6	102.5	106.9	119.0	99.6
San Francisco, California	127.2	109.9	189.9	59.5	119.9	151.6	113.4
San Diego, California	116.8	95.5	162.1	82.6	119.7	122.6	105.6
Denver, Colorado	107.6	105.8	134.9	75.1	110.1	111.7	98.7
Portland, Oregon	102.9	107.8	99.1	68.8	117.0	134.9	101.8
Billings, Montana	104.4	106.5	124.4	81.4	91.9	111.0	100.9
Reno-Sparks, Nevada	108.3	101.3	124.0	93.0	104.5	115.6	106.1
Albuquerque, New Mexico	100.3	107.0	106.0	76.4	99.9	100.0	101.4
Tacoma, Washington	104.5	104.4	109.9	62.5	97.0	136.1	112.0
Casper, Wyoming	99.3	97.6	87.5	96.5	96.1	111.2	108.5
Other Areas							
Atlanta, Georgia	107.8	98.3	115.0	129.0	103.8	108.1	101.6
Indianapolis, Indiana	99.3	101.4	96.9	97.4	111.7	98.8	95.4
St. Louis, Missouri	97.0	92.7	97.4	95.7	99.4	101.9	97.5
New York, New York	136.3	107.6	179.8	172.9	117.6	164.3	108.9
Houston, Texas	104.1	104.8	86.4	125.1	110.2	106.4	105.8
Highest City	139.1 Anchorage, AK	137.6 Anchorage, AK	195.5 Fairfield, CT	172.9 New York, NY	136.3 Nashua, NH	184.2 Anchorage, AK	135.0 Anchorage, AK
Lowest City	87.8 Japlin, MO	88.3 Albany, GA	70.6 Anniston, AL	52.5 Seattle, WA	77.9 Jonesville WI	75.8 Glens Falls NY	86.4 Canton, OH

Note: These indexes give a "reasonably accurate" measurement of intercity cost-of-living differencs. They measure relative price levels in participating cities, as compared with the national average of 100, and are a comparison of prices at a single point in time. They do not measure inflation (price changes through time). Percentage differences between cities should not be considered as exact measures. Spreads of three or fewer index whole numbers in the All Items index do not represent statistically significant differences and may not show which city is more expensive. Differences of more than three whole numbers in the All Items index can be considered to represent actual inter-city differences in costs of consumer goods and services; but the differences should be considered a reasonable indication rather than a precise measure of the extent of difference.

Source: *American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Jan. 1986(f)	Jan. 1985	% Change	Dec. 1985(p)	Dec. 1984	% Change	Nov. 1985(r)	Nov. 1984	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	789,600	742,500	6.3	781,600	734,600	6.4	787,600	731,400	7.7
Employed	736,100	686,600	7.2	734,900	687,300	6.9	739,300	686,900	7.6
Unemployed	53,500	55,900	—4.3	46,700	47,300	—1.3	48,300	44,500	8.5
Percent of Labor Force	6.8	7.5	—	6.0	6.4	—	6.1	6.1	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	6.1	6.8	—	5.9	6.3	—	6.4	6.4	—
Labor Disputes	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Jan. 1986(f)	Jan. 1985	% Change	Dec. 1985(p)	Dec. 1984	% Change	Nov. 1985(r)	Nov. 1984	% Change
Total	626.0	608.4	2.9	636.4	620.0	2.7	636.6	619.9	2.7
Mining	8.5	11.3	—24.8	8.9	11.8	—24.6	9.0	12.1	—25.6
Metal Mining	1.6	3.2	—50.0	1.7	3.2	—46.9	1.6	3.3	—51.5
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.7	2.5	8.0	2.9	2.8	3.6	2.9	2.8	3.6
Other Mining & Quarrying	4.2	5.6	—25.0	4.4	5.8	—24.1	4.5	6.0	—25.0
Contract Construction	32.0	31.8	0.6	35.5	36.0	—1.4	37.9	38.1	—2.5
Manufacturing	93.7	93.6	0.1	95.3	95.9	—0.6	95.7	95.3	0.4
Durable Goods	65.8	66.6	—1.2	66.6	67.5	—1.3	66.9	67.9	—1.5
Primary Metals	3.8	5.4	—29.6	3.8	5.3	—28.3	3.9	5.3	—26.4
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	20.8	21.0	—1.0	21.1	21.6	—2.3	21.2	21.5	—1.4
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	8.9	9.7	—8.2	8.9	9.7	—8.2	8.9	9.8	—9.2
Transportation Equipment	14.6	13.5	8.1	14.5	13.4	8.2	14.5	13.3	9.0
Other Durable Goods	17.7	16.9	4.7	18.2	17.6	3.4	18.4	17.9	2.8
Non-Durable Goods	27.9	27.0	3.3	28.7	27.9	2.9	28.8	28.0	2.9
Food & Kindred Products	8.6	8.4	2.4	9.3	9.1	2.2	9.3	9.3	0.0
Textile & Apparel Products	6.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	6.1	—1.6	6.0	6.1	—1.6
Chemical & Petroleum Products	3.5	3.7	—5.4	3.5	3.7	—5.4	3.5	3.6	—2.8
Other Non-Durable Goods	9.8	8.9	10.1	9.9	8.9	11.2	9.9	8.9	11.2
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	35.9	35.9	0.0	36.4	36.9	—1.4	36.4	36.7	—0.8
Railroad Transportation	3.5	3.8	—7.9	3.5	3.9	—10.3	3.7	4.0	—7.5
Other Transportation	16.1	15.9	1.3	16.6	16.6	0.0	16.6	16.3	1.8
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	16.2	16.2	0.0	16.3	16.4	—0.6	16.2	16.3	—0.6
Trade	149.7	143.9	4.0	154.9	149.8	3.4	152.9	147.4	3.7
Wholesale Trade	35.7	34.8	2.6	35.9	35.0	2.6	36.0	35.2	2.3
Retail Trade	114.0	109.2	4.4	118.9	114.8	3.6	116.9	112.3	4.1
Building Materials	5.2	5.1	2.0	5.4	5.3	1.9	5.4	5.4	0.0
Food Stores	20.2	18.9	6.9	20.3	19.0	6.8	20.4	19.0	7.4
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	13.9	13.0	6.9	13.9	13.1	6.1	14.0	13.1	6.9
Eating & Drinking Places	36.1	33.7	7.1	36.7	34.5	6.4	36.7	34.1	7.6
Other Retail	38.6	38.5	0.3	42.6	42.9	—0.7	40.4	40.7	—0.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	31.4	30.1	4.3	31.5	30.2	4.3	31.3	30.0	4.3
Services	134.4	126.5	6.2	133.9	125.3	6.9	132.9	124.3	6.9
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	9.4	9.3	1.1	9.4	9.3	1.1	8.8	8.6	2.3
Personal Business Services & Amusements	47.2	42.5	11.1	46.8	41.8	12.0	46.1	41.2	11.9
Medical & Other Health Services	33.9	32.7	3.7	33.7	32.2	4.7	33.5	32.1	4.4
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	31.4	30.3	3.6	31.4	30.3	3.6	31.6	30.7	2.9
Other Services	12.5	11.6	7.8	12.6	11.7	7.7	12.8	11.8	8.5
Government	140.4	135.2	3.8	140.0	134.6	4.0	140.4	135.4	3.7
Federal Government	39.8	37.9	5.0	39.6	37.6	5.3	39.4	37.4	5.3
U.S. Federal Defense	23.5	22.9	2.6	23.5	22.9	2.6	23.5	22.7	3.5
Other Federal Government	16.3	15.0	8.7	16.1	14.8	8.8	15.9	14.8	7.4
State Government	36.8	36.3	1.4	36.5	35.7	2.2	36.7	36.7	0.0
State Education	20.2	20.3	—0.5	19.9	19.7	1.0	20.2	20.6	—1.9
Other State Government	16.6	16.0	3.8	16.6	16.0	3.8	16.5	16.1	2.5
Local Government	63.8	61.0	4.6	63.9	61.3	4.2	64.3	61.3	4.9
Local Education	40.6	39.1	3.8	40.6	39.1	3.8	40.8	39.1	4.3
Other Local Government	23.2	21.9	5.9	23.3	22.2	5.0	23.5	22.2	5.9
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Jan. '86 (f)	Jan. '85	% Change	Dec. '85 (p)	Nov. '85 (r)	Oct. '85	Sept. '85	Aug. '85	July '85	June '85	May '85
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	801.2	753.6	6.3	781.6	788.3	776.0	766.2	753.0	741.1	731.5	729.6
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	752.1	702.6	7.0	735.8	737.6	730.8	721.2	710.4	696.8	689.2	685.2
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	49.1	51.0	—3.7	45.8	50.7	45.2	45.0	42.6	44.2	42.3	44.4
Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.8	—	5.9	6.4	5.8	5.9	5.7	6.0	5.8	6.1
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[1]	636.9	619.1	2.9	630.3	630.0	628.8	626.0	624.0	621.6	622.7	622.6
Mining	8.5	11.3	—24.8	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.1	8.9	9.4	9.3	9.7
Contract Construction	37.5	37.3	0.5	35.9	35.7	36.0	35.9	36.7	35.7	35.6	36.3
Manufacturing	94.9	94.8	0.1	94.7	94.9	95.5	95.2	95.8	95.5	93.6	94.5
Durable Goods	66.5	67.3	—1.2	66.3	66.3	67.1	67.1	67.6	67.4	65.9	66.6
Nondurable Goods	28.4	27.5	3.3	28.4	28.6	28.4	28.1	28.2	28.1	27.7	27.9
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	36.9	36.9	0.0	36.5	36.5	36.4	36.5	36.4	36.3	36.3	36.5
Trade	151.9	146.1	4.0	148.4	149.4	149.0	148.6	148.7	148.8	148.3	147.1
Wholesale	36.2	35.2	2.8	35.6	35.8	35.8	35.8	36.0	35.9	35.6	35.5
Retail	115.7	110.9	4.3	112.8	113.6	113.2	112.8	112.7	112.9	112.7	111.6
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	31.6	30.3	4.3	31.4	31.4	31.3	31.2	31.2	31.0	30.8	30.9
Services	135.5	127.5	6.3	133.8	133.2	132.4	132.0	131.2	130.8	130.9	129.9
Government	140.1	134.9	3.9	140.7	139.9	139.2	137.5	135.1	134.1	137.9	137.7
Federal	40.5	38.5	5.2	40.8	40.3	40.2	39.7	38.9	38.4	39.0	39.2
State	35.9	35.5	1.1	36.1	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.3	35.4	36.0	36.0
Local	63.7	60.9	4.6	63.8	63.9	63.3	62.1	60.9	60.3	62.9	62.5

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[1] Includes full and part-time jobs held by individuals, including multiple jobs held by the same person. Job figures are by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Dec. 1985(p)	% Change from Dec. '84	% Distribution	Dec. 1985(p)	% Change from Dec. '84	% Distribution	Dec. 1985(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	364.7	1.8	100.0	271.6	3.7	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	8.3	—25.2	2.3	0.6	—14.3	0.2	6.6	74.2
Contract Construction	31.9	—2.7	8.7	3.6	12.5	1.3	27.3	76.9
Manufacturing	65.1	—0.6	17.9	30.2	1.0	11.1	63.4	66.5
Durable Goods	47.7	—2.9	13.1	18.9	2.7	7.0	43.9	65.9
Nondurable Goods	17.4	6.1	4.8	11.3	—1.7	4.2	19.5	67.9
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	25.4	—1.2	7.0	11.0	—1.8	4.1	24.5	67.3
Total Trade	80.1	3.1	22.0	74.7	3.6	27.5	138.5	89.5
Wholesale Trade	26.3	1.5	7.2	9.6	5.5	3.5	30.8	85.8
Retail Trade	53.8	3.9	14.8	65.1	3.3	24.0	107.7	90.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	11.8	3.5	3.2	19.7	4.8	7.3	24.8	78.7
Services	64.2	4.9	17.6	69.7	8.7	25.7	101.1	75.5
Total Government	77.9	6.9	21.4	62.1	0.5	22.9	NA	NA
Federal Government	25.1	5.9	6.9	14.5	3.6	5.3	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	16.7	3.7	4.6	6.8	0.0	2.5	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.4	10.5	2.3	7.7	6.9	2.8	NA	NA
State Government	20.4	18.6	5.6	16.1	—13.0	5.9	NA	NA
State Education	13.9	26.4	3.8	6.0	—31.0	2.2	NA	NA
Other State Government	6.5	4.8	1.8	10.1	3.1	3.7	NA	NA
Local Government	32.4	1.3	8.9	31.5	7.5	11.6	NA	NA
Local Education	16.5	—1.8	4.5	24.1	8.1	8.9	NA	NA
Other Local Government	15.9	4.6	4.4	7.4	5.7	2.7	NA	NA

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p = preliminary
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	Jan. '86(f)	Jan. '85	% Chg.	Dec. '85(p)	Nov. '85(r)	Jan. '86(f)	Jan. '85	% Chg.	Dec. '85(p)	Nov. '85(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	510.4	479.0	6.6	506.2	508.2	100.6	93.7	7.4	100.6	101.4
Employed	479.2	446.7	7.3	478.9	479.6	93.3	86.3	8.1	93.8	94.4
Unemployed	31.2	32.3	−3.4	27.3	28.6	7.3	7.4	−1.4	6.8	7.0
Percent of Labor Force	6.1	6.7	0.0	5.4	5.6	7.3	7.9	0.0	6.8	6.9
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	435.1	422.3	3.0	442.1	440.2	72.1	69.7	3.4	73.8	74.3
Mining	2.0	3.5	−42.9	2.1	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Contract Construction	21.6	21.6	0.0	23.8	25.4	3.0	2.8	7.1	3.6	3.6
Manufacturing	63.4	63.4	0.0	64.7	64.4	11.7	12.0	−2.5	11.8	12.0
Durable Goods	46.2	46.8	−1.3	47.0	46.9	8.6	9.0	−4.4	8.7	8.7
Nondurable Goods	17.2	16.6	3.6	17.7	17.5	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.3
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	28.3	28.3	0.0	28.2	28.5	2.2	2.2	0.0	2.2	2.3
Total Trade	110.0	105.8	4.0	115.1	112.6	14.9	14.3	4.2	15.4	15.3
Wholesale Trade	30.8	29.9	3.0	31.5	31.1	1.6	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.6
Retail Trade	79.2	75.9	4.3	83.6	81.5	13.3	12.7	4.7	13.8	13.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	25.6	24.6	4.1	25.3	25.6	2.2	2.1	4.8	2.2	2.2
Services	92.0	86.4	6.5	91.9	90.5	24.6	23.1	6.5	25.1	25.2
Total Government	92.2	88.7	3.9	91.0	91.3	13.4	13.1	2.3	13.4	13.6

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo — Orem is Utah County.
Note: f forecast, p preliminary, r revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Preliminary and revised months, Employment and Earnings—Utah, prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Jan. '86(f)	Dec. '85(p)	Nov. '85(r)	Jan. '85	Jan. '86(f)	Jan. '85	% Change	Jan. '86(f)	Jan. '85	% Change
State Total	6.8	6.0	6.1	7.5	789,580	742,500	6.3	626,010	608,480	2.9
Bear River	5.1	4.7	5.2	6.3	51,430	48,090	6.9	36,110	34,750	3.9
Box Elder	4.2	4.4	4.5	6.0	19,920	18,550	7.4	13,550	12,890	5.1
Cache	5.6	4.8	5.6	6.5	30,720	28,820	6.6	22,210	21,530	3.2
Rich	5.9	6.4	3.2	4.2	790	720	9.7	350	330	6.1
Wasatch Front	6.2	5.4	5.7	6.8	523,470	491,050	6.6	446,450	433,320	3.0
North	5.6	4.7	4.7	6.3	164,660	154,560	6.5	110,460	106,630	3.6
Davis	5.0	3.8	3.8	5.0	81,170	75,720	7.2	51,040	49,400	3.3
Morgan	7.9	5.7	6.6	8.1	2,260	2,130	6.1	930	920	1.1
Weber	6.3	5.5	5.6	7.5	81,230	76,710	5.9	58,490	56,310	3.9
South	6.4	5.8	6.1	7.0	358,810	336,490	6.6	335,990	326,690	2.8
Salt Lake	6.4	5.7	6.1	7.0	348,070	326,590	6.6	325,570	316,640	2.8
Tooele	8.0	7.2	7.3	7.7	10,740	9,900	8.5	10,420	10,050	3.7
Mountainlands	7.3	6.7	7.1	8.0	115,400	107,960	6.9	81,150	78,400	3.5
Summit	4.6	4.3	6.3	5.7	11,870	11,250	5.5	7,220	6,990	3.3
Utah	7.2	6.7	6.9	7.9	100,530	93,700	7.3	72,090	69,590	3.6
Wasatch	20.7	15.0	14.7	17.0	3,000	3,010	−0.3	1,840	1,820	1.1
Central	13.3	11.0	8.9	13.0	27,670	26,590	4.1	15,030	15,240	−1.4
Juab	25.4	18.9	14.9	24.4	2,290	2,130	7.5	1,390	1,380	0.7
Millard	6.4	7.8	6.5	7.3	9,090	8,740	4.0	5,160	5,190	−0.6
Piute	16.8	10.1	6.5	19.8	430	420	2.4	190	180	5.6
Sanpete	22.0	15.7	13.3	17.8	6,740	6,580	2.4	3,280	3,590	−8.6
Sevier	10.0	8.7	6.6	11.5	8,210	7,890	4.1	4,660	4,550	2.4
Wayne	16.1	11.5	7.7	15.0	910	830	9.6	350	350	0.0
Southwestern	7.5	6.2	6.5	8.7	29,620	27,470	7.8	19,070	18,510	3.0
Beaver	8.6	5.9	6.2	8.3	2,710	2,450	10.6	1,500	1,470	2.0
Garfield	19.4	16.6	12.7	24.0	1,680	1,640	2.4	1,060	1,010	5.0
Iron	6.0	5.9	6.7	7.6	9,330	8,920	4.6	6,670	6,520	2.3
Kane	16.5	9.2	9.9	18.3	1,820	1,700	7.1	950	910	4.4
Washington	5.7	4.8	5.1	6.3	14,080	12,760	10.3	8,890	8,600	3.4
Uintah Basin	10.6	8.9	7.9	10.1	18,800	18,590	1.1	12,140	12,640	−4.0
Daggett	3.6	2.8	2.2	1.8	360	330	9.1	240	230	4.3
Duchesne	12.4	10.9	8.5	11.4	7,160	7,080	1.1	4,100	4,310	−4.9
Uintah	9.6	7.8	7.7	9.5	11,280	11,180	0.9	7,800	8,100	−3.7
Southeastern	10.0	8.9	8.8	14.8	23,210	22,790	1.8	16,080	15,650	2.7
Carbon	9.3	7.8	7.9	13.0	10,170	9,940	2.3	7,500	7,380	1.6
Emery	8.5	8.5	8.4	17.9	5,780	5,760	0.3	3,630	3,320	9.3
Grand	19.1	13.6	12.6	21.0	3,100	3,020	2.6	2,020	2,020	0.0
San Juan	6.9	8.3	8.8	10.5	4,160	4,070	2.2	2,930	2,930	0.0

Note: f forecast, p preliminary, r revised.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec.(p) 1985	Nov.(r) 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec.(p) 1985	Nov.(r) 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec.(p) 1985	Nov.(r) 1985	Dec. 1984
MINING	$525.48	$529.52	$497.06	43.5	44.2	39.2	$12.08	$11.98	$12.68
CONSTRUCTION	487.60	477.40	520.87	36.8	35.6	38.9	13.25	13.41	13.39
MANUFACTURING	388.80	371.45	358.39	40.5	39.6	41.1	9.60	9.38	9.72
Durable Goods	396.90	380.33	370.82	40.5	39.7	41.9	9.80	9.58	8.85
Nondurable Goods	364.41	348.30	322.82	40.4	39.4	38.8	9.02	8.84	8.32
TRADE	239.40	227.70	237.54	31.5	30.4	32.1	7.60	7.49	7.40
Wholesale Trade	375.12	356.48	371.26	37.7	36.6	38.0	9.95	9.74	9.77
Retail Trade	191.92	181.61	188.97	29.3	28.2	29.9	6.55	6.44	6.32
AVERAGE	321.90	313.48	314.87	34.8	34.0	35.7	9.25	9.22	8.82

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary r = revised

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec.(p) 1985	Nov.(r) 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec.(p) 1985	Nov.(r) 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec.(p) 1985	Nov.(r) 1985	Dec. 1984
MINING	$632.79	$591.89	$523.87	46.7	45.6	42.8	$13.55	$12.98	$12.24
Metal Mining	506.90	491.83	513.38	37.0	35.9	38.0	13.70	13.70	13.51
Bituminous Coal Mining	860.93	717.77	576.91	52.4	45.4	37.1	16.43	15.81	15.55
CONSTRUCTION	475.02	443.40	494.60	37.7	35.5	37.9	12.60	12.49	13.05
MANUFACTURING	388.22	389.37	362.00	41.3	40.9	40.0	9.40	9.52	9.05
Durable Goods	411.63	413.28	381.61	42.7	42.0	41.3	9.64	9.84	9.24
Primary Metal Industries	451.45	547.22	528.63	34.7	38.7	39.1	13.01	14.14	13.52
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	416.32	397.27	360.82	45.4	43.8	42.7	9.17	9.07	8.45
Transportation Equipment	533.63	550.26	518.63	43.0	44.7	43.4	12.41	12.31	11.95
Nondurable Goods	336.16	334.36	317.58	38.2	38.3	37.1	8.80	8.73	8.56
Food & Kindred Products	328.86	334.56	308.87	40.4	40.8	38.9	8.14	8.20	7.94
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	563.77	543.57	546.55	43.3	42.7	42.5	13.02	12.73	12.86
TRADE	220.10	209.68	223.17	30.4	29.7	31.3	7.24	7.06	7.13
Wholesale Trade	365.54	347.71	361.21	36.3	35.3	37.2	10.07	9.85	9.71
Retail Trade	179.42	169.44	183.22	28.8	28.1	29.6	6.23	6.03	6.19
Food Stores	214.12	218.48	225.00	28.1	28.9	30.0	7.62	7.56	7.50
Other Retail	188.57	164.40	191.40	31.8	29.2	31.9	5.93	5.63	6.00
AVERAGE	323.29	316.37	320.72	35.1	34.5	35.4	9.19	9.17	9.06

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary r = revised

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast Jan. '86	Preliminary Dec. '85	Final Nov. '85	Final Jan. '85	Final Dec. '85
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	4,550	5,948	6,472	6,963	6,289
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	3,060	3,820	4,279	5,127	5,023
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	7,610	9,768	10,751	12,090	11,312
Number of New Applications for Jobs	3,310	6,765	7,903	4,309	5,916
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	3,560	4,934	5,736	5,121	5,111
Initial Claims (Key Week)	2,583	3,463	4,486	2,918	2,879
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	18,549	15,805	11,463	21,251	15,364
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	3.27	2.78	2.02	3.92	2.86
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$11,641,000	$8,832,608	$5,562,777	$10,065,248	$6,403,206

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

1967 = 100

Item	Index					% Change				
	Dec. '85	Nov. '85	Oct. '85	Sept. '85	Dec. '84	From Last Month	Dec. '84 to Dec. '85	Nov. '84 to Nov. '85	Oct. '84 to Oct. '85	Sept. '84 to Sept. '85
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**327.4**	326.6	325.5	324.5	315.5	**0.2**	3.8	3.6	3.2	**3.2**
Food and Beverages	**305.6**	303.6	302.5	302.1	297.2	**0.7**	2.8	2.5	2.0	**1.9**
Food at Home	**299.3**	296.6	295.3	295.6	293.2	**0.9**	2.1	1.4	0.6	**0.7**
Housing	**355.8**	355.0	354.4	353.8	341.2	**0.2**	4.3	4.1	3.9	**3.6**
Rent Residential	**272.4**	271.7	269.9	267.7	256.1	**0.3**	6.4	6.6	6.3	**6.1**
Fuel and Other Util.	**393.3**	392.1	395.6	400.5	386.0	**0.3**	1.9	1.2	0.8	**0.9**
Medical Care	**414.7**	413.0	410.5	408.3	368.5	**0.4**	6.7	6.6	6.5	**6.6**
Apparel and Upkeep	**209.0**	211.2	211.1	209.6	203.2	**—1.0**	2.9	2.9	2.6	**2.6**
Transportation	**324.0**	323.2	320.9	319.7	315.8	**0.2**	2.6	2.2	1.7	**1.9**
Gasoline	**376.8**	376.1	374.2	377.4	365.7	**0.7**	3.0	1.9	1.1	**2.6**
Energy[2]	**426.5**	425.1	427.1	432.6	418.9	**0.3**	1.8	0.8	0.1	**0.8**
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**310.2**	309.7	308.0	305.8	309.9	**0.2**	0.1	—0.2	—0.5	**—1.2**
Finished Goods	**297.2**	296.7	294.8	290.2	292.4	**0.2**	1.6	1.5	1.1	**0.1**
Intermediate Materials	**318.8**	318.1	317.8	317.9	319.8	**0.2**	—0.3	—0.7	—0.7	**—0.7**
Crude Materials	**304.7**	305.6	298.0	292.4	323.1	**—0.3**	—5.7	—5.6	—6.9	**—10.5**

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

SOURCES OF WAGES EARNED BY MAJOR INDUSTRY
UTAH AND UNITED STATES - 1984

	UNITED STATES	UTAH	UTAH DIFFERENCE FROM U.S.
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	—
Private Sector	82.6	77.2	— 5.4%
Agriculture Industries	0.7	0.3	— 0.4
Mining	1.7	4.0	+ 2.3
Construction	5.3	7.1	+ 1.8
Manufacturing	25.5	19.4	— 6.1
Transportation/Communication/ Public Utilities	6.9	8.1	+ 1.2
Wholesale Trade	7.4	7.2	— 0.2
Retail Trade	10.1	10.4	+ 0.3
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	6.8	5.2	— 1.6
Services	18.2	15.5	— 2.7
Public Sector	17.4	22.8	+ 5.4
Federal Government	4.3	8.7	+ 4.4
State Government	3.8	5.4	+ 1.6
Local Government	9.3	8.7	— 0.6

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Wages, Annual Averages 1984, November 1985, Bulletin 2249.

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381-2301

CEDAR CITY
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CLEARFIELD
1579 South State
P.O. Box 835 84015
773-8380

DELTA
520 East Topaz Blvd
Suite 109 84624
864-4545

EPHRAIM
390 North Main
P.O. Box 721 84627
283-4018

FILLMORE
Millard County Courthouse
P.O. Box 847 84631
743-5451

HEBER
90 N. Valley Square
Shopping Center, Suite 4
P.O. Box 158 84032
654-0360

KANAB
100 West Center Street
P.O. Box 1268 84741
644-5888

LOGAN
446 North 1st West
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752-5381

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P.O. Box 580 84532
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623-0801

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PARK CITY
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LAB 449

UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

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Utahns basking in the warmth of an unusual February sun may have also recognized the glow of a lower unemployment rate. Utah's seasonally adjusted jobless rate dropped one-tenth of a point to 5.7 percent in February 1986. Not only has the current jobless rate declined in comparison with figures for the past three months, but it is also six-tenths of a percentage point below the February 1985 figure. In terms of people, and on a seasonally adjusted basis, approximately 43,000 Utah residents were out there looking for work during the month of February. Please note that the figures just quoted do not include recent Morton Thiokol layoffs. However, if the number of idled Thiokol workers does not increase substantially, no significant effect on the State's labor force statistics will be evident. Moreover, Utah's unemployment rate continues the recent tradition of registering about one full percentage point below the national average.

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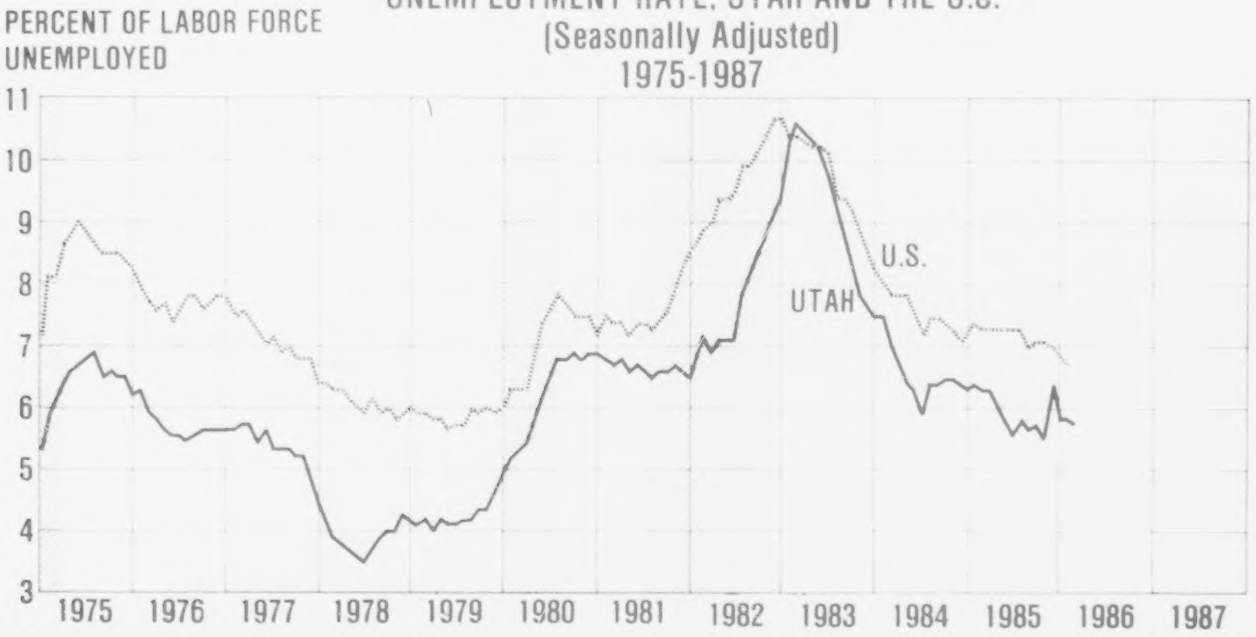
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S. (Seasonally Adjusted) 1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

MAKING JOBS WHILE THE SUN SHINES

Now, for some more good news — nonagricultural jobs picked up during February! Although Utah has performed quite respectably in the nonfarm job arena during the past few months, February displayed an even better record. Between February 1985 and February 1986, the State added approximately 20,200 new positions to its nonagricultural industries — a gain of 3.3 percent. This growth compares favorably with the January and December year-over increases of 19,600 and 18,000 jobs respectively.

Utah's service industry continued to paint the best employment picture, supplementing its already prodigious performance with 9,300 new jobs over the same February to February period. Personal and business services led the way with an 11.1 percent increase from last year. In addition, the employment expansion of the retail trade sector meant 5,400 new Utah jobs on a year-over basis. As Utahns eat out more frequently, eating/drinking places continue to make a particularly fine employment showing with a year-to-year growth rate of 7.0 percent. Not to be left behind, food stores added a substantial number of new jobs — this sector showed a 7.5 percent increase. Moreover, the finance, insurance, and real estate industry held its own with a 5.6 percent gain. And finally rounding out the picture, the federal government kept up its end of the employment expansion (in Utah anyway) by showing a 6.0 percent increase, the majority of which can be credited to nondefense activities.

ON THE DARK SIDE

On the other hand, while the aforementioned industries flourished, other sectors suffer the ongoing anguish of employment contraction. Coal mining (up 7.4 percent) remains the one bright spot in the mining sector which has lost 2,400 jobs since last February. Primary metals continues to show employment losses of over 1,000 positions, and again, the future for this Utah industry does not appear encouraging. Transportation equipment manufacturing, the prime contributor of new durable goods sector jobs, will suffer a slight slowdown when the effects of the recent Morton Thiokol layoffs show up in the numbers. Jobs in the construction industry remained static compared to a year ago. However, you might remember that 1985 was a record high year for Utah construction employment.

CHANGES, CHANGES, CHANGES

The astute readers of this newsletter have probably already noticed something different in current and historical employment/unemployment figures appearing in this report. So, let's get the explanation out in the open. First, understand that the Utah Department of Employment Security cooperates with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in producing this data. Without boring you with the details of sampling procedures and statistical methods, suffice it to say that BLS procedures have been revised to more accurately reflect the actual size of Utah's population and various employment/residence relationships affecting the computation of the unemployment rate. On a state level, the most noticeable changes will be in the *size* of the labor force, while counties may show various other changes.

You might also note that nonfarm jobs data have been finalized and revised (see the table below). In addition, several new items have been added to Table 3. Two of these items are the subject of this month's feature article. In other words, you have new data to digest and we have some new and improved labor force indicators to help us gauge the Utah labor market.

A BRIEF REVIEW

Let's review. In February, unemployment dropped slightly while the rate of growth in nonagricultural jobs increased — both good signs for the Utah economy. Coupled with reassuring economic news on the national front, these factors seem to indicate accelerated business expansion for the State. On the other hand, Utah still faces the effects of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings bill, upcoming layoffs, and any number of unpredictable events. Still, the current outlook remains favorable.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS IN UTAH
January 1985 to February 1986
(Thousands of Jobs)

	Final		Original Forecast	Rebenched Forecast*
Jan	608.5	Oct '85	635.8	635.0
Feb	608.9	Nov	638.4	636.6
Mar	614.5	Dec	637.8	638.1
Apr	618.7	Jan '86	626.0	628.0
May	621.7	Feb	—	628.9
June	625.9			
July	621.8			
Aug	626.9			
Sept	634.9			

* This table provides final nonagricultural jobs from January to September 1985, with original and rebenched forecasts for the succeeding months to February 1986. Tables in this issue and succeeding issues will reflect the rebenching of data to September 1986.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services, February 1986

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY, 1985

	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employed	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
State Total	730,000	687,000	43,000	5.9
Bear River	43,097	41,001	2,095	4.9
Box Elder	15,747	15,037	710	4.5
Cache	26,479	25,125	1,354	5.1
Rich	870	839	31	3.6
Wasatch Front	496,284	469,861	26,423	5.3
North	153,693	146,473	7,220	4.7
Davis	77,682	74,794	2,888	3.7
Morgan	1,687	1,576	110	6.5
Weber	74,324	70,103	4,222	5.7
South	342,591	323,388	19,203	5.6
Salt Lake	326,653	308,198	18,455	5.6
Tooele	15,938	15,190	748	4.7
Mountainland	102,362	95,340	7,022	6.9
Summit	6,552	6,028	524	8.0
Utah	91,912	85,852	6,060	6.6
Wasatch	3,898	3,460	438	11.2
Central	24,368	22,192	2,176	8.9
Juab	1,969	1,662	307	15.6
Millard	8,737	8,254	483	5.5
Piute	381	331	50	13.1
Sanpete	6,044	5,252	792	13.1
Sevier	6,357	5,886	471	7.4
Wayne	880	807	73	8.3
Southwestern	27,348	25,674	1,674	6.1
Beaver	2,384	2,238	146	6.1
Garfield	1,484	1,282	201	13.5
Iron	8,253	7,741	512	6.2
Kane	2,068	1,885	183	8.8
Washington	13,160	12,528	632	4.8
Uintah Basin	17,110	15,639	1,471	8.6
Daggett	356	343	14	3.9
Duchesne	5,727	5,126	601	10.5
Uintah	11,027	10,170	856	7.8
Southeastern	19,413	17,285	2,129	11.0
Carbon	8,712	7,837	875	10.0
Emery	4,036	3,509	526	13.0
Grand	3,121	2,713	409	13.1
San Juan	3,544	3,226	318	9.0

NOTE: Lack of rounding does not infer accuracy, but is for convenience only.

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (RS4).

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH BY DISTRICT, COUNTY AND MAJOR INDUSTRY, 1985

District and County	Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	Services & Misc.	Government
State Total	624,384	9,721	35,814	94,233	36,804	147,836	31,007	131,257	137,712
Bear River	36,139	12	1,506	12,994	787	6,513	734	4,088	9,503
Box Elder	13,741	10	409	7,615	196	2,423	202	1,048	1,758
Cache	22,004	1	1,014	5,361	579	4,009	527	2,999	7,514
Rich	394	1	6	18	12	82	4	40	231
Wasatch Front	445,650	2,838	24,324	65,119	28,986	110,137	25,649	91,706	96,892
North	109,856	195	5,775	15,777	4,207	23,488	3,312	19,366	37,736
Davis	51,537	114	3,114	6,575	1,634	10,019	1,039	7,108	21,934
Morgan	980	10	51	225	20	304	16	43	311
Weber	57,340	71	2,610	8,976	2,553	13,166	2,256	12,215	15,493
South	335,796	2,643	18,549	49,343	24,779	86,648	22,337	72,341	59,156
Salt Lake	325,314	2,335	18,234	48,147	24,563	85,448	22,178	71,497	52,912
Tooele	10,486	308	315	1,197	216	1,201	159	884	6,246
Mountainland	77,764	335	3,851	11,762	2,459	16,641	2,757	25,198	14,761
Summit	5,729	258	361	190	191	1,475	548	1,820	886
Utah	70,111	71	3,402	11,483	2,232	14,537	2,153	23,075	13,158
Wasatch	1,925	6	89	89	36	629	56	304	716
Central	16,287	676	2,839	1,959	1,028	3,326	405	1,701	4,353
Juab	1,487	78	94	128	15	474	39	171	488
Millard	5,674	226	2,245	362	498	933	92	412	906
Piute	182	0	15	21	5	17	1	7	116
Sanpete	3,630	16	174	676	105	574	91	393	1,401
Sevier	4,900	335	254	535	400	1,295	175	693	1,213
Wayne	418	21	58	37	4	34	8	26	230
Southwestern	19,604	302	1,470	1,534	1,009	5,549	865	3,994	4,881
Beaver	1,459	34	264	31	224	318	30	169	389
Garfield	1,331	38	35	222	45	159	18	317	497
Iron	6,358	168	414	421	275	1,841	347	1,084	1,808
Kane	1,175	9	10	58	16	358	25	379	320
Washington	9,278	52	747	801	449	2,872	445	2,045	1,867
Uintah Basin	12,417	2,230	1,073	374	803	2,600	248	2,121	2,968
Daggett	262	0	0	0	28	27	0	42	165
Duchesne	4,327	685	349	193	266	940	103	399	1,392
Uintah	7,829	1,544	724	181	510	1,633	145	1,680	1,412
Southeastern	16,524	3,328	750	491	1,733	3,071	349	2,448	4,354
Carbon	7,566	1,506	229	269	516	1,693	185	1,229	1,939
Emery	3,838	1,135	259	10	936	333	54	266	845
Grand	2,227	332	77	70	169	596	73	397	513
San Juan	2,899	356	185	143	111	450	37	557	1,060

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services (RS4).

NEW UTAH ECONOMIC INDICATORS

By Brad M. McGarry, Labor Market Economist

One measure of the overall state of the economy is the unemployment rate. Not only is it an easy to understand measurement, but it is perceived by many to be the most important labor market indicator. This is one reason the unemployment rate is so often quoted. Even minute fluctuations in the unemployment rate that might not have any statistical or economic significance get plenty of "air time." The unemployment rate is one of the most frequently used measures of labor market performance and is used by many people to interpret how well the economy is relieving hardships experienced by job seekers. Because of these features, and others not mentioned, the unemployment rate has long been published by Job Service.

However, there is the employment side of the labor market coin that deserves attention. The concept of employment seems to be more distinct than is the concept of unemployment. For example, to be considered unemployed, among other things, a person must be without a job, be available for work, and have actively sought work. On the other hand, being employed is an observable experience which is not as fettered with definitional requirements as being unemployed. Beginning with this issue of the Utah Labor Market Report, a non-farm jobs index and an employment rate will be published each month in Table 3. Both of these labor market measures have value for analyzing current labor market trends.

Non-Farm Jobs Index

The non-farm jobs index, like the consumer price index (CPI), has a base year where the annual average is equal to 100. This base year has been established as 1977. To figure a monthly employment index, that month's seasonally adjusted non-farm jobs figure is divided by the 1977 annual average non-farm jobs figure and multiplied by 100.

The advantage of this type of measure is that changes in non-farm jobs for any state or the nation can be reduced to an index for comparison purposes. Since all indexes are based on the same scale, a direct comparison of Utah's non-farm jobs trends can be made with any other state or with national trends. Chart 1 shows Utah's non-farm jobs index versus the national index. Since 1977, Utah's index has been consistently higher than the national index. Also, Utah's index roughly follows the national trend when it goes up or down but it has increased more rapidly than the national trend.

One advantage of the non-farm jobs index over the unemployment rate is that effects of seasonal adjustments are reduced. Another advantage of the non-farm jobs index over the unemployment rate is that measurement errors are smaller because of the large numbers the non-farm jobs index is based on. The result of smaller measurement errors and smaller seasonal adjustments is reduced fluctuations from period to period in the non-farm jobs index. This allows an additional evaluation of relative strength of the state's labor market co-incident with what is indicated by the unemployment rate.

One of the many uses of the non-farm jobs index is that of a general indicator of the level and direction of economic activity. For example, during the 1982 recession the index for Utah fell from 117.0 in January 1982 to a low of 112.2 in December 1982. As the business expansion took over, the employment index improved steadily, and in January 1986 registered a high of 131.5.

Employment Ratio

The employment ratio indicates that proportion of the population 16 years and older that is employed (see Chart 2). To calculate the employment ratio for the State of Utah, the seasonally adjusted (nonagricultural) employment figure is divided by the total noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over. Over a period of time, the employment ratio reflects the net change in the number of job holders relative to the size of the population.

When using the employment ratio, a few points should be kept in mind. Because the size of the population is continually changing, a rise in employment may or may not appear as an increase in the employment ratio. In order for the ratio to increase, employment must grow faster than population. If the ratio declines, it could signal that employment has decreased, or that growth in total nonagricultural jobs failed to keep pace with the increases in population. In essence, what the employment ratio tells us is whether the economy is generating enough jobs to satisfy needs of a constantly changing population.

As an example, from June 1974 to June 1975, Utah employment actually increased as shown by the employment index. However, in the same period, the employment ratio declined. The June 1974 employment ratio for Utah was 56.7, while the June 1975 ratio was 55.0, suggesting that the population grew more rapidly than jobs did in that recession period.

Utah's employment ratio was 58.0 in January 1986 (most current date). This marks the third year in a row that the January ratio has been higher than the previous year. It also stops the slide the ratio experienced in 1985. This tendency for the ratio to drop as a year progresses has been exhibited throughout the 1980's. The 1985 drop of 2.1 percent was the biggest decline since 1982 when it fell 6.1 percent, and is the third largest downturn since 1980.

In conclusion, this brief discussion points to the usefulness of two additional indicators for analyzing Utah's labor market conditions and trends. First, the non-farm index measures the relative change in total non-farm jobs, independent of other factors. Second, the employment ratio measures the comparative change in the number of those same jobs with the change in population. Both indicators help to provide a better understanding of labor market conditions and trends in the State of Utah, and both allow comparisons to national labor market conditions and trends.

CHART 1

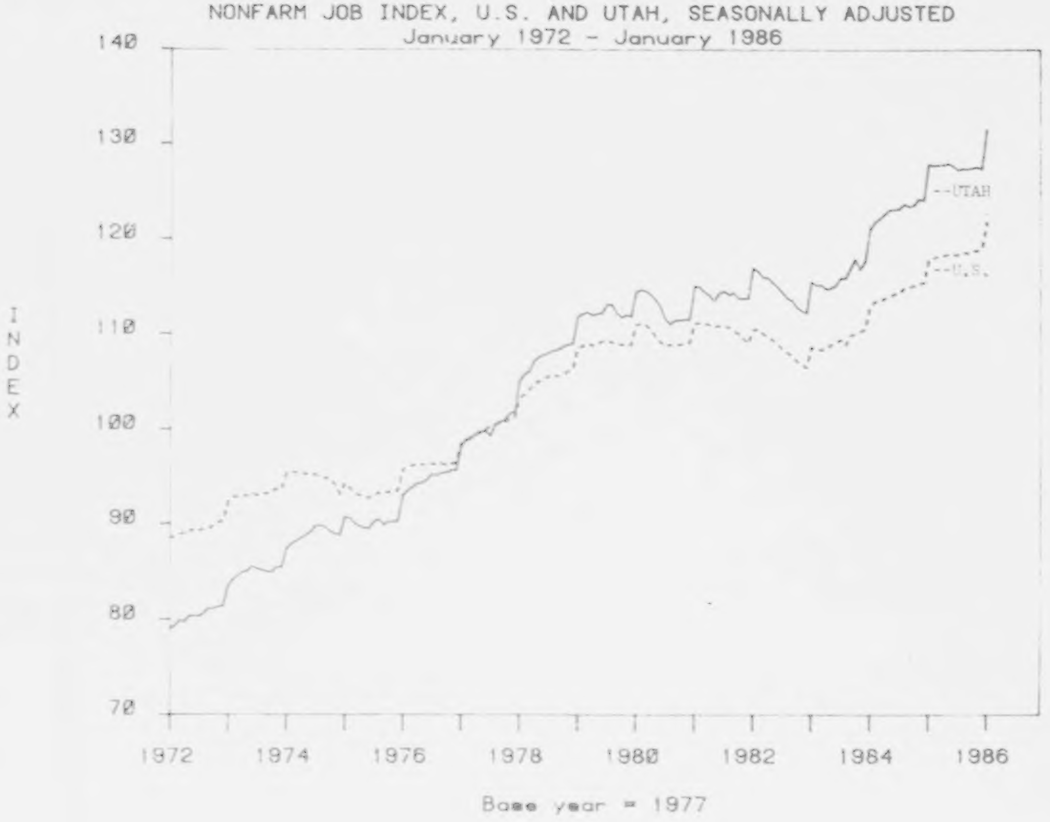
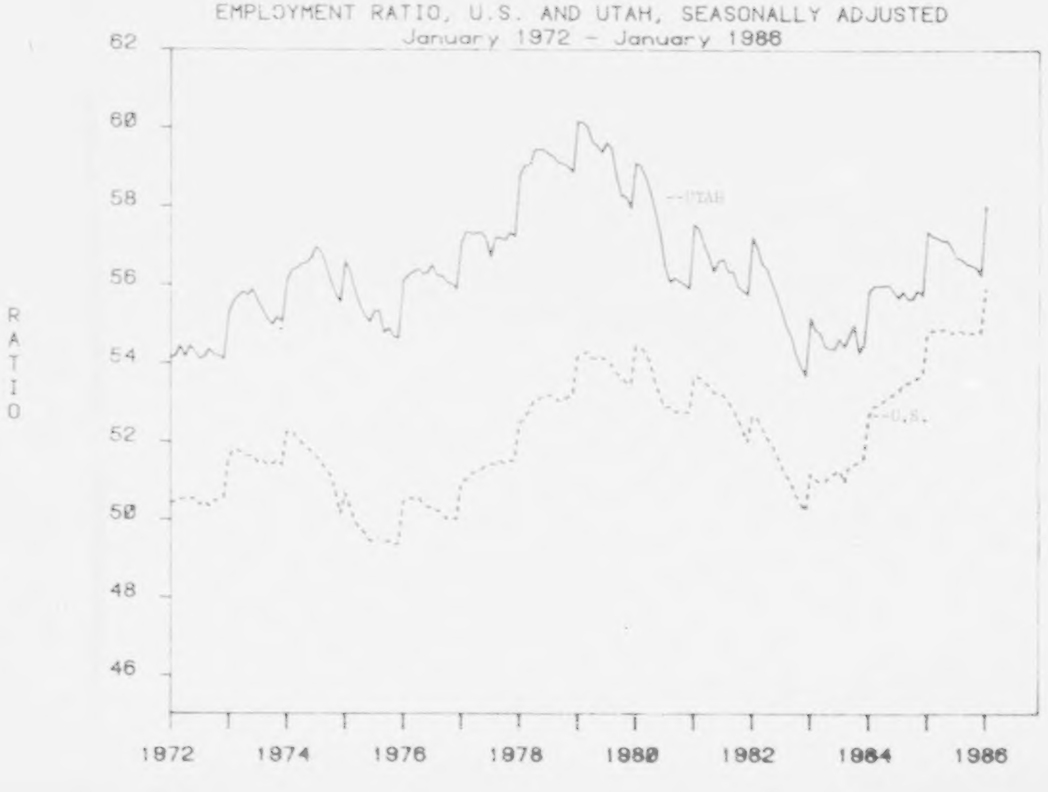

NONFARM JOB INDEX, U.S. AND UTAH, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
January 1972 - January 1986

CHART 2


EMPLOYMENT RATIO, U.S. AND UTAH, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
January 1972 - January 1986

UNITED STATES NON-FARM JOB INDEX (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)
(1977=100)

	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1972	88.4	88.7	88.9	89.0	89.2	89.4	89.2	89.5	89.5	89.8	90.1	90.3
1973	92.3	92.8	92.9	92.9	93.0	93.1	93.0	93.2	93.2	93.4	93.7	93.6
1974	95.4	95.5	95.4	95.3	95.3	95.2	95.2	95.1	94.8	94.7	94.1	93.2
1975	94.3	93.8	93.3	93.0	93.0	92.7	92.9	93.3	93.2	93.4	93.3	93.5
1976	95.7	96.1	96.2	96.4	96.3	96.2	96.3	96.4	96.4	96.2	96.4	96.5
1977	98.4	98.7	99.1	99.4	99.7	100.0	100.3	100.4	100.8	100.8	101.1	101.2
1978	103.3	103.6	104.1	104.8	105.0	105.4	105.6	105.7	105.6	105.8	106.1	106.4
1979	108.5	108.7	109.0	108.8	109.0	109.2	109.2	109.2	108.9	108.9	108.8	108.9
1980	111.0	111.1	111.0	110.5	109.7	109.2	108.7	108.9	108.8	108.9	109.0	109.1
1981	111.1	111.2	111.1	111.0	110.8	110.9	110.9	110.7	110.4	110.0	109.5	109.0
1982	110.5	110.5	110.1	109.7	109.4	109.0	108.4	108.1	107.7	107.2	106.8	106.5
1983	108.6	108.5	108.4	108.5	108.9	109.2	109.4	108.9	109.9	110.1	110.3	110.6
1984	112.9	113.5	113.5	113.8	114.0	114.3	114.4	114.9	115.0	115.2	115.3	115.5
1985	117.9	118.0	118.2	118.3	118.4	118.3	118.5	118.6	118.6	118.8	118.9	119.0
1986	121.8											

UTAH NON-FARM JOB INDEX (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)
(1977=100)

	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1972	79.0	79.3	79.9	79.7	80.4	80.4	80.3	80.6	81.1	81.1	81.3	81.4
1973	83.4	84.1	84.6	84.9	85.0	85.5	85.3	85.1	84.9	84.9	85.4	85.4
1974	87.3	87.8	88.1	88.5	88.8	89.1	89.8	89.8	89.6	89.2	88.9	88.8
1975	90.7	90.6	90.0	89.7	89.5	89.5	90.2	90.5	89.8	90.3	90.2	90.3
1976	93.0	93.5	93.9	94.3	94.4	94.7	95.3	95.1	95.4	95.4	95.7	95.7
1977	98.1	98.9	99.1	99.4	99.7	99.8	99.3	100.5	100.8	101.0	101.6	101.8
1978	104.9	105.7	106.1	107.1	107.5	107.8	108.0	108.2	108.3	108.7	108.9	109.0
1979	111.8	112.1	112.3	112.0	112.1	112.2	113.1	113.1	112.2	111.8	112.0	111.8
1980	114.4	114.7	114.5	114.2	113.6	112.9	111.6	111.0	111.4	111.5	111.5	111.5
1981	115.1	115.0	114.4	114.1	113.5	114.3	114.6	114.1	114.3	113.8	113.8	113.8
1982	117.0	116.6	116.0	116.0	115.4	115.0	114.4	113.8	113.5	112.8	112.5	112.2
1983	115.6	115.2	115.2	114.8	114.9	115.2	115.9	115.9	116.9	117.9	116.8	117.7
1984	121.0	121.8	122.2	122.6	123.1	123.2	123.2	123.7	123.4	123.6	124.2	124.1
1985	127.8	127.8	127.8	127.8	128.0	127.7	127.3	127.4	127.4	127.5	127.6	127.3
1986	131.5											

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT RATIO (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1972	50.4	50.5	50.5	50.5	50.5	50.6	50.4	50.4	50.3	50.5	50.5	50.6
1973	51.5	51.8	51.8	51.7	51.6	51.6	51.5	51.5	51.4	51.4	51.5	51.4
1974	52.3	52.3	52.1	52.0	51.9	51.8	51.6	51.5	51.3	51.1	50.7	50.1
1975	50.7	50.3	50.0	49.7	49.7	49.5	49.4	49.5	49.4	49.4	49.3	49.4
1976	50.4	50.6	50.5	50.6	50.4	50.3	50.3	50.2	50.2	50.0	50.0	50.0
1977	50.9	51.0	51.1	51.2	51.3	51.4	51.4	51.4	51.5	51.4	51.5	51.5
1978	52.5	52.6	52.8	53.1	53.1	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.1	53.1	53.2	53.2
1979	54.2	54.2	54.3	54.1	54.1	54.2	54.1	54.0	53.8	53.6	53.5	53.5
1980	54.5	54.4	54.3	54.0	53.5	53.2	52.9	52.9	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8
1981	53.7	53.7	53.5	53.4	53.3	53.3	53.2	53.1	52.8	52.6	52.3	52.0
1982	52.7	52.6	52.4	52.1	51.9	51.7	51.4	51.2	51.0	50.6	50.4	50.2
1983	51.2	51.1	51.0	51.0	51.1	51.2	51.3	51.0	51.4	51.4	51.5	51.6
1984	52.7	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.1	53.2	53.3	53.5	53.5	53.6	53.6	53.7
1985	54.8	54.8	54.9	54.9	54.9	54.8	54.8	54.6	54.8	54.8	54.8	54.8
1986	55.9											

UTAH EMPLOYMENT RATIO (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1972	54.1	54.2	54.4	54.2	54.4	54.3	54.1	54.2	54.3	54.2	54.2	54.1
1973	55.3	55.6	55.7	55.8	55.7	55.9	55.6	55.4	55.1	55.0	55.2	55.0
1974	56.1	56.4	56.4	56.5	56.6	56.7	57.0	56.8	56.5	56.1	55.8	55.5
1975	56.6	56.3	55.8	55.5	55.2	55.0	55.3	55.3	54.8	54.9	54.7	54.6
1976	56.0	56.2	56.3	56.4	56.3	56.3	56.5	56.2	56.2	56.0	56.0	55.9
1977	57.1	57.4	57.3	57.3	57.3	57.2	56.7	57.2	57.2	57.1	57.3	57.2
1978	58.8	59.0	59.0	59.4	59.4	59.4	59.3	59.2	59.1	59.1	59.0	58.9
1979	60.2	60.1	60.0	59.6	59.5	59.4	59.6	59.4	58.8	58.3	58.2	58.0
1980	59.1	59.0	58.7	58.4	57.9	57.3	56.5	56.1	56.2	56.1	56.0	55.9
1981	57.6	57.4	57.0	56.7	56.3	56.6	56.7	56.3	56.3	56.0	55.8	55.8
1982	57.2	56.9	56.5	56.4	56.0	55.7	55.4	54.9	54.7	54.2	53.9	53.7
1983	55.2	54.9	54.8	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.6	54.4	54.7	55.0	54.3	54.5
1984	55.8	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	55.9	55.7	55.8	55.6	55.7	55.9	55.7
1985	57.4	57.2	57.2	57.1	57.1	56.9	56.7	56.7	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.2
1986	58.0											

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Feb. 1986(f)	Feb. 1985	% Change	Jan. 1986(p)	Jan. 1985	% Change	Dec. 1985(r)	Dec. 1984	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	741,000	713,500	3.9	740,100	711,300	4.0	739,600	716,700	3.2
Employed	693,200	662,700	4.6	692,000	661,000	4.7	695,700	672,700	3.4
Unemployed	47,800	50,800	-5.9	48,100	50,300	-4.4	43,900	44,000	-0.2
Percent of Labor Force	6.5	7.1	—	6.5	7.1	—	5.9	6.1	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	5.7	6.3	—	5.8	6.4	—	5.8	6.0	—
Labor Disputes	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—

f forecast, p preliminary, r revised
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Feb. 1986(f)	Feb. 1985	% Change	Jan. 1986(p)	Jan. 1985	% Change	Dec. 1985(r)	Dec. 1984	% Change
Total	628.9	608.7	3.3	628.0	608.4	3.2	638.1	620.1	2.9
Mining	8.5	10.9	-22.0	8.7	11.3	-23.0	9.0	11.8	-23.7
Metal Mining	1.8	3.1	-41.9	1.8	3.2	-43.8	1.7	3.2	-46.9
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.9	2.7	7.4	2.9	2.5	16.0	3.0	2.8	7.1
Other Mining & Quarrying	3.8	5.2	-26.9	4.0	5.6	-28.6	4.2	5.8	-27.6
Contract Construction	30.2	30.3	-0.3	31.3	31.8	-1.6	34.0	36.0	-5.5
Manufacturing	92.1	93.4	-1.4	92.0	93.6	-1.7	93.0	95.3	-2.4
Durable Goods	63.6	66.2	-3.9	63.8	66.6	-4.2	64.4	67.4	-4.5
Primary Metals	4.2	5.3	-20.8	4.2	5.4	-22.2	4.0	5.2	-23.1
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	19.7	20.9	-5.7	19.8	21.0	-5.7	19.9	21.4	-7.0
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	7.8	9.6	-18.8	7.9	9.7	-18.6	7.9	9.7	-18.6
Transportation Equipment	14.9	13.5	10.3	14.9	13.5	10.4	14.9	13.5	10.4
Other Durable Goods	17.0	16.8	1.2	17.0	16.9	0.6	17.7	17.5	1.1
Non-Durable Goods	28.5	27.2	4.8	28.3	27.0	4.8	28.6	27.9	2.5
Food & Kindred Products	9.2	8.3	10.8	9.1	8.4	8.3	9.3	9.1	2.2
Textile & Apparel Products	5.9	6.1	-3.3	5.8	6.0	-3.3	5.8	6.1	-4.9
Chemical & Petroleum Products	3.6	3.7	-2.7	3.6	3.7	-2.7	3.6	3.8	-5.3
Other Non-Durable Goods	9.8	9.1	7.7	9.8	8.9	10.1	9.9	8.9	11.2
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	37.1	36.3	2.2	36.9	35.9	2.8	37.6	36.6	2.7
Railroad Transportation	3.7	4.0	-7.5	3.6	3.8	-5.3	3.6	3.9	-7.7
Other Transportation	17.3	16.2	6.8	17.2	15.9	8.2	17.7	16.6	6.6
Comm. & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	16.1	16.1	0.0	16.1	16.2	-0.6	16.3	16.1	1.2
Trade	148.3	142.2	4.3	149.5	143.9	3.9	155.1	149.8	3.5
Wholesale Trade	35.6	34.9	1.1	35.4	34.8	1.7	35.8	35.0	2.3
Retail Trade	112.7	107.3	5.0	114.1	109.2	4.5	119.3	114.8	3.9
Building Materials	4.9	5.0	-2.0	5.0	5.1	-2.0	5.4	5.3	1.9
Food Stores	20.0	18.6	7.5	20.1	18.9	6.3	20.5	19.0	7.9
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	13.7	12.9	6.2	13.8	13.0	6.2	13.9	13.1	6.1
Eating & Drinking Places	36.5	34.1	7.0	36.1	33.7	7.1	36.9	34.5	7.0
Other Retail	37.6	36.6	2.7	39.1	38.5	1.6	42.7	42.9	-0.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	32.0	30.3	5.6	32.0	30.1	6.3	32.0	30.3	5.6
Services	137.4	128.1	7.3	136.0	126.5	7.5	136.0	125.5	8.4
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	9.9	9.4	5.3	9.7	9.3	4.3	9.7	9.3	4.3
Personal Business Services & Amusements	47.9	43.1	11.1	47.5	42.5	11.8	47.5	42.0	13.1
Medical & Other Health Services	35.2	33.0	6.7	35.1	32.7	7.4	35.0	32.2	8.7
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	32.2	30.9	4.2	31.6	30.3	4.3	31.5	30.3	4.0
Other Services	12.2	11.7	4.3	12.2	11.6	5.2	12.3	11.7	5.1
Government	143.3	137.2	4.4	141.5	135.2	4.7	141.4	134.6	5.0
Federal Government	40.5	38.2	6.0	40.2	37.9	6.1	39.7	37.6	5.6
U.S. Federal Defense	23.1	22.8	1.3	23.1	22.9	0.9	23.4	22.8	2.6
Other Federal Government	17.4	15.4	13.0	17.1	15.0	14.0	16.4	14.8	10.8
State Government	38.7	37.1	4.3	37.9	36.3	4.4	37.8	35.7	5.9
State Education	21.6	21.1	2.4	20.8	20.3	2.5	20.8	19.7	30.0
Other State Government	17.1	16.0	6.9	17.1	16.0	6.9	17.0	16.0	6.2
Local Government	64.1	61.9	3.6	63.4	61.0	3.9	64.0	61.3	4.4
Local Education	41.0	39.9	2.8	40.4	39.1	3.3	40.6	39.1	3.8
Other Local Government	23.1	22.0	5.0	23.0	21.9	5.0	23.4	22.2	5.4
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f forecast, p preliminary, r revised
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Feb. '86 (f)	Feb. '85	% Change	Jan. '86 (p)	Dec. '85 (r)	Nov. '85	Oct. '85	Sept. '85	Aug. '85	July '85	June '85
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,667.3	1,639.3	1.7	1,665.0	1,662.7	1,660.3	1,658.0	1,655.7	1,653.3	1,651.0	1,648.7
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,109.8	1,087.8	2.0	1,108.0	1,106.2	1,104.3	1,102.5	1,100.7	1,098.8	1,097.0	1,095.2
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	752.0	724.4	3.8	751.8	739.7	742.8	738.9	730.7	730.3	725.3	723.8
Participation Rate	67.8	66.6		67.9	66.9	67.3	67.0	66.4	66.5	66.1	66.1
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	709.0	678.5	4.5	708.0	696.7	696.1	698.5	689.2	689.7	683.5	684.0
Employment Ratio	58.0	57.2		58.0	56.2	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.7	56.7	56.9
Nonagricultural Employment[2]	640.6	608.6	5.3	639.3	620.3	620.8	624.5	621.5	619.2	617.4	618.6
Self-employed & Domestics[3]	56.4	57.4	1.6	58.1	58.3	58.3	59.2	58.0	59.2	56.7	57.0
Agricultural Employment	11.9	12.1	1.6	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	43.0	46.0	−6.4	43.8	43.0	46.7	40.4	41.5	40.5	41.8	39.9
Unemployment Rate	5.7	6.3		5.8	5.8	6.3	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.5
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	357.8	363.4	−1.5	356.2	366.5	361.5	363.6	370.0	368.5	371.7	371.4
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	131.8	127.8		131.5	127.3	127.6	127.5	127.4	127.4	127.3	127.7
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	638.5	618.5	3.2	638.8	632.0	630.0	628.8	627.9	627.5	623.9	622.8
Mining	8.6	11.0	−22.3	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.3
Contract Construction	35.9	36.0	−0.3	36.7	34.3	35.7	36.0	35.5	35.9	35.7	35.6
Manufacturing	93.5	94.8	1.4	93.3	92.4	94.9	95.5	93.7	93.7	93.5	93.7
Durable Goods	64.4	67.0	−3.9	64.5	64.1	66.3	67.1	65.4	65.5	65.4	65.9
Nondurable Goods	29.1	27.7	4.8	28.8	28.3	28.6	28.4	28.3	28.2	28.1	27.7
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	37.9	37.2	2.0	37.9	37.7	36.5	36.4	37.1	37.0	36.6	36.3
Trade	152.1	145.8	4.3	151.7	148.7	149.4	149.0	148.4	149.0	149.3	148.3
Wholesale	36.1	35.4	2.0	35.9	35.5	35.8	35.8	35.7	35.9	36.0	35.6
Retail	115.9	110.4	5.0	115.8	113.2	113.6	113.2	112.7	113.2	113.3	112.7
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	32.1	30.4	5.5	32.2	31.9	31.4	31.3	31.4	31.3	31.0	30.8
Services	137.1	127.9	7.2	137.1	135.9	133.2	132.4	133.9	133.6	132.5	130.9
Government	141.3	135.3	4.4	141.2	142.2	139.9	139.3	138.6	137.7	136.1	138.0
Federal	40.8	38.4	6.1	40.9	40.9	40.3	40.2	40.2	39.8	39.3	39.0
State	37.4	35.9	4.2	37.0	37.4	35.7	35.7	36.6	36.4	35.9	36.0
Local	63.2	61.0	3.5	63.3	63.9	63.9	63.3	61.7	61.5	60.9	62.9

[1] Figures represent estimated trends, not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private hoseholds.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Jan. 1986(p)	% Change from Jan. '85	% Distribution	Jan. 1986(p)	% Change from Jan. '85	% Distribution	Jan. 1986(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	358.6	1.7	100.0	269.4	5.4	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	8.1	−24.3	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.2	6.8	78.2
Contract Construction	28.1	−2.4	7.8	3.2	6.7	1.2	23.2	74.1
Manufacturing	63.8	−0.9	17.8	28.2	−3.4	10.5	60.3	65.5
Durable Goods	46.5	−3.5	13.0	17.3	−6.0	6.4	41.3	64.7
Nondurable Goods	17.4	7.4	4.9	10.9	0.9	4.0	19.0	67.1
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	26.3	6.5	7.3	10.6	5.4	3.9	25.4	68.8
Total Trade	79.9	3.6	22.3	69.6	4.2	25.8	131.9	88.2
Wholesale Trade	26.7	2.3	7.4	8.7	0.0	3.2	29.5	83.3
Retail Trade	53.2	4.1	14.8	60.9	4.8	22.6	102.5	89.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12.9	14.2	3.6	19.1	1.6	7.1	24.7	77.2
Services	64.4	2.2	18.0	71.6	12.8	26.6	102.0	75.0
Total Government	75.0	3.3	20.9	66.5	6.2	24.7	NA	NA
Federal Government	25.2	7.2	7.0	15.0	4.2	5.6	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	16.4	1.9	4.6	6.7	−2.6	13.6	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.8	18.9	2.5	8.3	9.2	3.1	NA	NA
State Government	18.1	2.8	5.0	19.8	5.9	7.3	NA	NA
State Education	11.6	0.9	3.2	9.2	4.5	3.4	NA	NA
Other State Government	6.5	6.6	1.8	10.6	7.1	3.9	NA	NA
Local Government	31.7	0.6	8.8	31.7	7.5	11.8	NA	NA
Local Education	16.1	−2.4	4.5	24.3	7.5	9.0	NA	NA
Other Local Government	15.6	4.0	4.4	7.4	7.2	2.7	NA	NA

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p = preliminary
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	Feb. '86(f)	Feb. '85	% Chg.	Jan. '86(p)	Dec. '85(r)	Feb. '86(f)	Feb. '85	% Chg.	Jan. '86(p)	Dec. '85(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	491.4	471.6	4.2	494.0	490.9	96.2	92.5	4.0	94.2	95.6
Employed	463.1	442.0	4.8	465.2	464.8	89.6	85.3	5.0	87.7	89.2
Unemployed	28.3	29.6	—4.4	28.8	26.1	6.6	7.2	—8.3	6.5	6.4
Percent of Labor Force	5.8	6.3	0.0	5.8	5.3	6.9	7.8	0.0	6.9	6.7
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	436.4	422.8	3.2	435.9	442.9	72.3	69.8	3.6	71.5	73.1
Mining	2.0	3.3	—39.4	2.0	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Contract Construction	20.8	20.6	1.0	21.2	22.8	2.6	2.6	0.0	3.0	3.4
Manufacturing	62.0	63.4	—2.2	62.2	62.6	11.2	11.7	—4.3	11.0	11.1
Durable Goods	44.3	46.6	—4.9	44.5	45.0	8.0	8.6	—7.0	7.9	8.0
Nondurable Goods	17.7	16.8	5.4	17.7	17.6	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	29.0	28.6	1.4	28.7	29.1	2.3	2.2	4.5	2.2	2.3
Total Trade	108.7	104.4	4.1	110.0	114.9	14.9	14.3	4.2	14.9	15.4
Wholesale Trade	30.6	30.0	2.0	30.6	31.2	1.6	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.6
Retail Trade	78.1	74.4	5.0	79.4	83.7	13.3	12.7	4.7	13.3	13.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	26.1	24.8	5.2	26.1	26.1	2.2	2.1	4.8	2.3	2.3
Services	93.7	87.5	7.1	92.9	93.1	25.2	23.5	7.2	24.6	25.0
Total Government	94.1	90.2	4.3	92.8	92.2	13.8	13.3	3.8	13.4	13.5

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo — Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Preliminary and revised months, Employment and Earnings — Utah, prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Feb. '86(f)	Jan. '86(p)	Dec. '85(r)	Feb. '85	Feb. '86(f)	Feb. '85	% Change	Feb. '86(f)	Feb. '85	% Change
State Total	6.5	6.5	5.9	7.1	741,000	713,450	3.9	628,900	608,920	3.3
Bear River	4.8	4.8	4.6	6.2	43,310	41,130	5.3	37,070	34,880	6.3
Box Elder	4.3	4.2	4.6	5.5	15,540	14,620	6.3	14,010	12,980	7.9
Cache	5.2	5.2	5.0	6.6	26,920	25,870	4.1	22,660	21,580	5.0
Rich	4.7	5.0	5.6	5.7	850	640	32.8	400	320	25.0
Wasatch Front	5.8	5.9	5.3	6.3	504,800	484,320	4.2	447,880	433,680	3.3
North	4.9	5.0	4.6	5.7	157,380	151,400	3.9	110,620	106,530	3.8
Davis	4.1	5.8	3.7	4.3	79,710	76,290	4.5	51,020	48,990	4.1
Morgan	7.8	8.0	6.4	8.5	1,670	1,600	4.4	960	930	3.2
Weber	5.7	5.8	5.6	7.0	76,000	73,510	3.4	58,640	56,610	3.6
South	6.2	6.1	5.7	6.6	347,420	332,920	4.4	337,260	327,150	3.1
Salt Lake	6.2	6.2	5.6	6.6	335,630	321,770	4.3	326,800	317,180	3.0
Tooele	6.9	6.7	6.5	7.3	11,790	11,150	5.7	10,460	9,970	4.9
Mountainlands	7.1	7.1	6.8	7.9	107,830	103,740	3.9	81,120	78,530	3.3
Summit	4.2	6.0	5.5	5.9	7,660	7,670	—0.1	7,070	6,980	1.3
Utah	6.8	6.9	6.7	7.8	96,210	92,460	4.1	72,240	69,760	3.6
Wasatch	18.3	14.1	11.5	13.9	3,960	3,610	9.7	1,810	1,790	1.1
Central	12.9	13.5	11.0	12.6	22,830	23,100	—1.2	15,140	15,300	—1.0
Juab	24.4	24.1	19.3	26.1	2,020	1,970	2.5	1,410	1,350	4.4
Millard	6.6	7.0	7.8	6.0	7,990	8,110	—1.5	5,250	5,360	—2.1
Piute	21.5	19.0	11.7	21.8	370	380	—2.6	170	180	—5.6
Sanpete	20.2	21.1	14.2	16.9	5,610	5,870	—4.4	3,290	3,550	—7.3
Sevier	9.9	11.0	9.7	11.9	6,030	6,010	0.3	4,640	4,510	2.9
Wayne	13.4	14.3	10.6	15.0	810	760	6.6	380	350	8.6
Southwestern	7.5	7.3	6.2	7.8	27,260	26,220	4.0	19,290	18,650	3.4
Beaver	10.2	9.0	6.6	5.2	2,200	2,350	—6.4	1,320	1,500	—12.0
Garfield	23.9	22.2	18.3	25.7	1,310	1,310	0.0	1,040	1,020	2.0
Iron	6.5	6.1	5.9	6.7	8,640	8,390	3.0	6,600	6,490	1.7
Kane	13.8	15.3	8.3	15.8	1,820	1,740	4.6	990	920	7.6
Washington	5.2	5.3	4.8	6.0	13,290	12,430	6.9	9,340	8,720	7.1
Uintah Basin	12.1	11.8	9.4	11.8	15,570	15,800	—1.5	11,880	12,200	—2.6
Daggett	2.4	4.3	3.3	3.2	340	280	21.4	260	220	18.2
Duchesne	14.8	14.8	11.6	14.6	5,710	5,690	0.4	4,150	4,150	0.0
Uintah	10.8	10.2	8.2	10.4	9,520	9,830	—3.2	7,470	7,830	—4.6
Southeastern	10.4	10.2	9.5	14.4	19,400	19,140	1.4	16,550	15,690	5.5
Carbon	9.2	9.5	8.2	12.5	8,740	8,610	1.5	7,580	7,310	3.7
Emery	9.2	9.7	10.2	19.5	4,060	3,950	2.8	4,050	3,510	15.4
Grand	17.5	15.1	13.8	19.2	3,050	3,030	0.7	2,030	2,010	1.0
San Juan	7.9	7.8	8.0	10.3	3,550	3,550	0.0	2,890	2,860	1.0

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan.(p) 1986	Dec.(r) 1985	Jan. 1985	Jan.(p) 1986	Dec.(r) 1985	Jan. 1985	Jan.(p) 1986	Dec.(r) 1985	Jan. 1985
MINING	$510.27	$484.68	$479.88	42.7	42.0	38.7	$11.95	$11.54	$12.40
CONSTRUCTION	486.38	480.48	469.37	37.1	36.4	37.7	13.11	13.20	12.45
MANUFACTURING	374.37	385.01	352.29	39.7	40.4	40.4	9.43	9.53	8.72
Durable Goods	389.05	394.38	366.08	40.4	40.7	41.6	9.63	9.69	8.80
Nondurable Goods	337.06	361.27	313.39	38.0	39.7	37.0	8.87	9.10	8.47
TRADE	212.83	224.48	232.54	28.8	30.5	30.8	7.39	7.36	7.55
Wholesale Trade	298.37	316.21	352.08	29.6	30.7	36.0	10.08	10.30	9.78
Retail Trade	181.63	193.04	188.72	28.5	30.4	28.9	6.38	6.35	6.53
AVERAGE	284.05	293.94	292.91	32.5	33.7	34.8	8.73	8.72	8.42

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary r = revised

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan.(p) 1986	Dec.(r) 1985	Jan. 1985	Jan.(p) 1986	Dec.(r) 1985	Jan. 1985	Jan.(p) 1986	Dec.(r) 1985	Jan. 1985
MINING	$618.72	$637.09	$518.24	44.1	46.3	41.0	$14.03	$13.76	$12.64
Metal Mining	526.08	517.81	537.54	38.4	38.7	39.7	13.70	13.38	13.54
Bituminous Coal Mining	785.19	778.85	629.57	45.8	47.9	40.1	16.09	16.26	15.70
CONSTRUCTION	494.73	479.31	481.15	38.5	37.3	38.4	12.85	12.85	12.53
MANUFACTURING	393.41	397.99	357.88	40.6	41.5	38.9	9.69	9.59	9.20
Durable Goods	422.45	421.95	377.40	42.5	43.1	40.8	9.94	9.79	9.25
Primary Metal Industries	614.72	566.57	517.23	42.6	38.7	38.2	14.43	14.64	13.54
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	399.02	406.73	341.94	43.8	44.5	41.0	9.11	9.14	8.34
Transportation Equipment	544.99	534.87	480.05	44.2	43.1	41.1	12.33	12.41	11.68
Nondurable Goods	332.14	345.04	312.57	36.7	38.0	34.5	9.05	9.08	9.06
Food & Kindred Products	316.30	328.64	298.29	37.7	39.5	36.6	8.39	8.32	8.15
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	536.18	561.17	586.09	41.5	43.2	44.1	12.92	12.99	13.29
TRADE	207.06	213.07	219.90	29.0	29.8	30.0	7.14	7.15	7.33
Wholesale Trade	334.32	336.64	353.92	33.6	32.4	36.6	9.95	10.39	9.67
Retail Trade	169.74	179.26	179.76	27.6	29.1	28.0	6.15	6.16	6.42
Food Stores	207.32	214.68	222.45	27.1	28.1	29.7	7.65	7.64	7.49
Other Retail	171.15	193.87	189.62	30.4	33.6	28.6	5.63	5.77	6.63
AVERAGE	300.29	304.24	298.97	33.6	34.2	33.8	8.94	8.90	8.84

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary r = revised

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast Feb. '86	Preliminary Jan. '86	Final Dec. '85	Final Feb. '85	Final Jan. '85
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	4,699	4,550	5,948	7,190	6,963
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	3,223	3,060	3,820	5,400	5,127
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	7,922	7,610	9,768	12,590	12,090
Number of New Applications for Jobs	3,152	3,310	6,765	4,100	4,309
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	3,941	3,560	4,934	5,670	5,121
Initial Claims (Key Week)	2,270	2,583	3,463	2,127	2,918
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	18,184	18,549	15,805	19,809	21,251
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	3.21	3.27	2.78	3.72	3.92
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$10,113,000	$11,641,000	$8,832,608	$9,656,930	$10,065,248

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

1967 = 100

Item	Index					% Change				
	Jan. '86	Dec. '85	Nov. '85	Oct. '85	Jan. '85	From Last Month	Jan. '85 to Jan. '86	Dec. '84 to Dec. '85	Nov. '84 to Nov. '85	Oct. '84 to Oct. '85
CONSUMER PRICES										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	328.4	327.4	326.6	325.5	316.1	0.3	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.2
Food and Beverages	307.9	305.6	303.6	302.5	299.3	0.8	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.0
Food at Home	302.5	299.3	296.6	295.3	296.1	1.1	2.2	2.1	1.4	0.6
Housing	356.8	355.8	355.0	354.4	342.0	0.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.9
Rent Residential	273.4	272.4	271.7	269.9	257.1	0.4	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.3
Fuel and Other Util	394.6	393.3	392.1	395.6	387.7	0.3	1.8	1.9	1.2	0.8
Medical Care	418.2	414.7	413.0	410.5	391.1	0.8	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.5
Apparel and Upkeep	205.0	209.0	211.2	211.1	199.8	—1.9	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.6
Transportation	323.9	324.0	323.2	320.9	314.7	—0.1	2.9	2.6	2.2	1.7
Gasoline	372.5	376.8	376.1	374.2	356.8	—1.1	4.4	3.0	1.9	1.1
Energy[2]	424.7	426.5	425.1	427.1	414.5	—0.4	2.5	1.8	0.8	0.1
PRODUCER PRICES										
ALL COMMODITIES	309.0	310.2	309.7	308.0	309.8	—0.4	—0.3	0.1	—0.2	—0.5
Finished Goods	296.2	297.2	296.7	294.8	292.7	—0.3	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.1
Intermediate Materials	317.2	318.8	318.1	317.8	319.6	—0.5	—0.8	—0.3	—0.7	—0.7
Crude Materials	301.3	304.7	305.6	298.0	319.4	—1.1	—5.7	—5.7	—5.6	—6.9

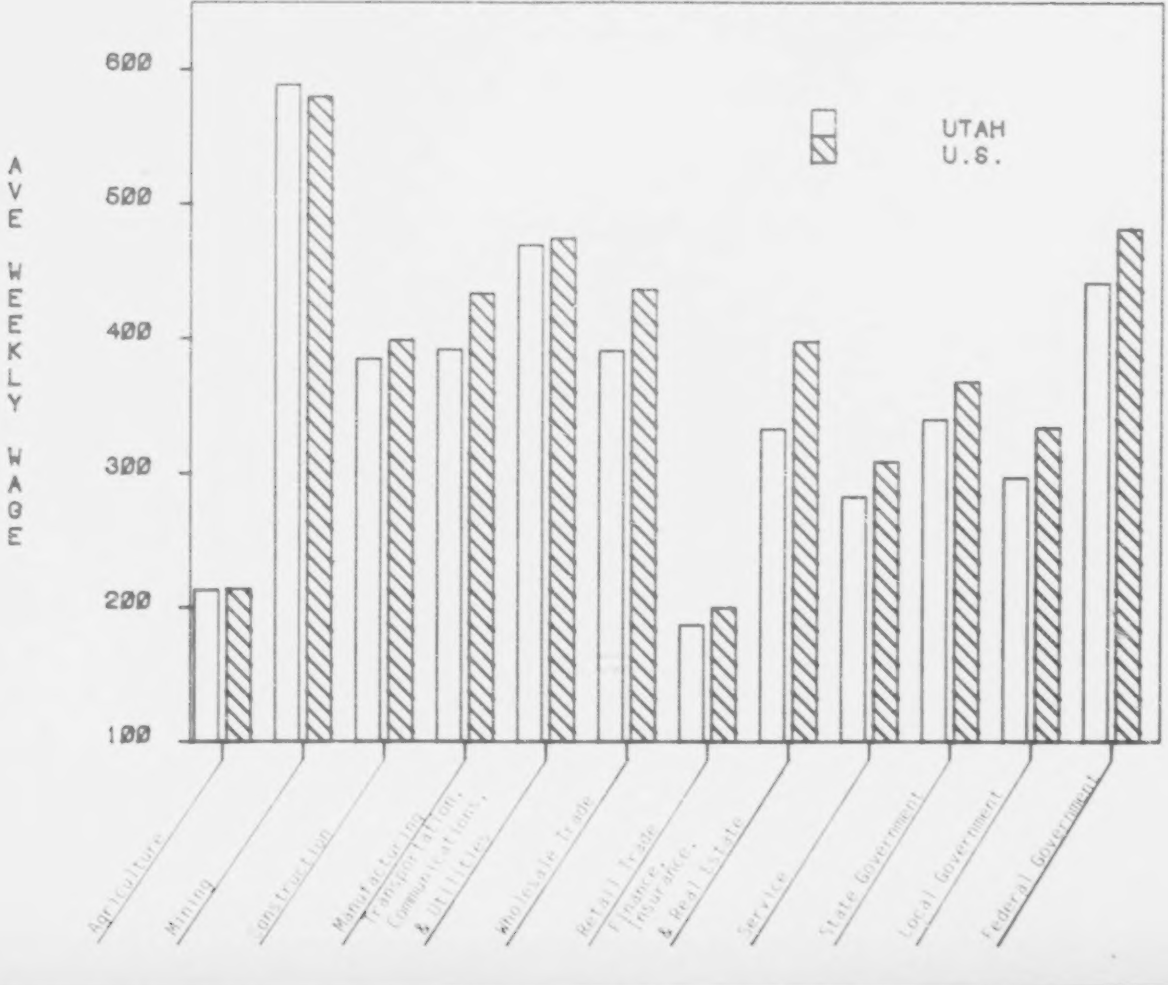
---

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

COMPARATIVE AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE PROFILES
UTAH AND US, BY INDUSTRY-1884



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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

MARCH 1986 published April 1986

IN LIKE A LION, OUT WITH A ROAR

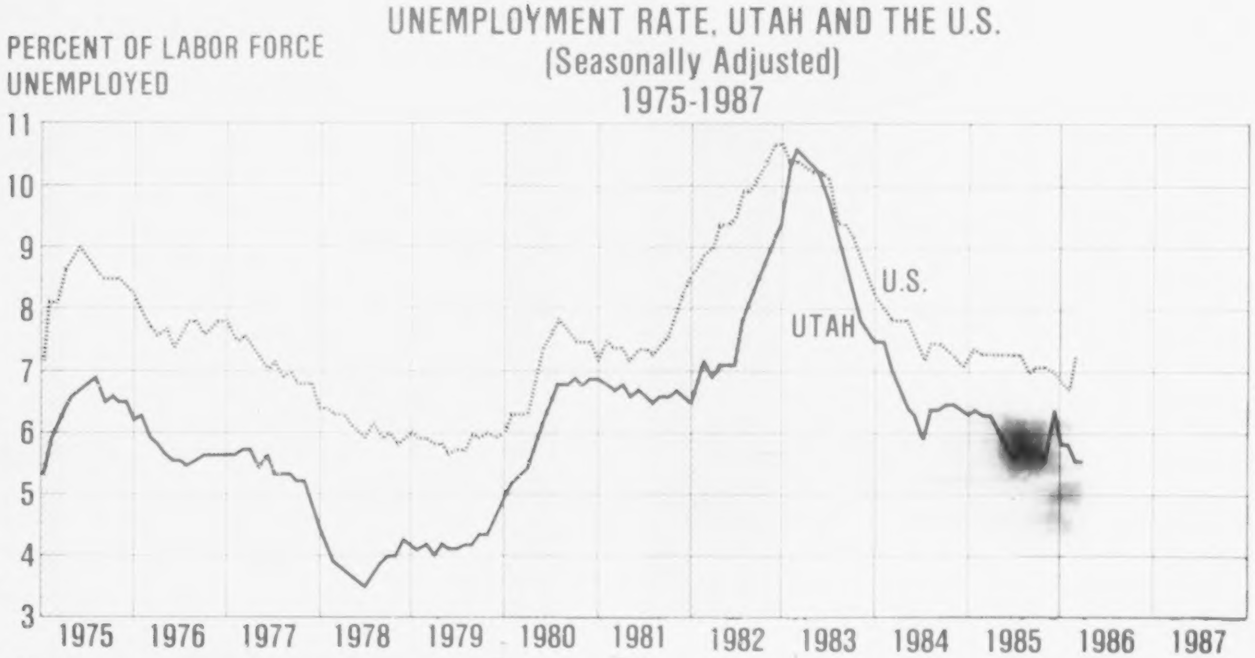
You could say that Utah entered the March unemployment scene like a lion — at 5.5 percent February's revised unemployment rate rivaled October and June 1985 by representing the lowest unemployment Utah has experienced since early 1980. But did we leave March like a lamb? Since Utah's seasonally adjusted March 1986 unemployment rate didn't drop even one-tenth of a point, its rate of 5.5 percent still roared. The fact that the rate has remained so low for two months running may signal an improved business climate for the State. On the other hand, much of the drop can be attributed to an early warming trend in the Beehive State.

Even so, the contrast between March 1985 and March 1986 joblessness appears heartening. The current rate falls eight-tenths of a percentage point below the year-ago figure. Furthermore, against the backdrop of national unemployment in the seven percent range, Utah shines. Getting down to actual numbers (and on a seasonally adjusted basis), approximately 41,000

IN THIS ISSUE:

Feature Article: Coordinating Training Programs to Benefit Business

1985 Annual Average Unemployment Ratio by State, page 7


UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987

Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

JOB SERVICE

Utahns were out of work during March 1986 — almost 10 percent fewer than last year.

THE SEASON FOR RERUNS

Did nonfarm jobs follow the rerun syndrome? Yes. March 1986 nonagricultural jobs matched the performance of the previous month by increasing 3.5 percent on a year-over basis. In real job terms, Utah added 21,200 positions from last year to register a total of 635,500 nonfarm jobs during March. First quarter 1986 job growth outpaced fourth quarter 1985 expansion — another good sign for the Utah economy. In addition, Utah's nonagricultural job index (base year 1977) increased two-tenths of a point after not moving during the previous two months.

A NEW CHAMPION

Although March data may seem to carbon copy February, some interesting industry modulations filtered through. For the first time in many, many months the service sector lost first place in the race for the highest year-over percentage gain among Utah's major industrial sectors. With 6.9 percent growth (2,100 jobs), the finance, insurance, and real estate industry beat out services by one-tenth of a percentage point to win the employment growth contest. However, services still evidenced the largest numeric growth with about 8,800 new jobs. Personal and business services led the pack with medical health services following close behind. Retail trade sprinted in second with 5,800 additional jobs, a 5.4 percent year-over increase.

A casual observer might think that Utahns are eating their way to economic health. The food-related side of Utah employment waxed strong — almost two-thirds of new retail trade employment came from food stores and eating/drinking establishments. In addition, food and kindred products manufacturing jumped a substantial 9.4 percent from March of 1985 — one of the few manufacturing sectors to show a year-over increase. However, in spite of the recent reductions in Morton Thiokol employment, transportation equipment manufacturing also came out ahead with a significant March-to-March increase of 6.5 percent. At the risk of making this paragraph longer, I might also mention a strong showing in the government sector. Federal, state, and local government combined to add 5,600 positions to Utah's economy.

OLD JOB LOSERS

Of course, a number of Utah industries continue to undergo the agony of economic distress. Mining still reflects the Kennecott reduction-in-force and problems in the oil/gas and uranium extraction industries. Jobs in this sector are off by 20.4 percent with coal mining the only bright spot. Moreover, primary metals manufacturing employment still shows the effects of numerous layoffs. Compared to March of last year, primary metals has lost approximately 1,300 jobs. Employment in electric machinery and supplies manufacturing (in common parlance, the electronics/computer manufacturing industry) fell 11.1 percent below last year with more layoffs in the offing. However, mining and durable goods manufacturing are the only two major industrial sectors to show declines.

CONSTRUCTION MAKES A MOVE

During the last half of 1985, construction employment remained static and even declined in comparison with the banner year of 1984. Well, construction employment appears to be pulling out of the slump and moving again. For the past two months, construction employment has grown by about 2 percent — an increase of about 600 jobs. Moreover, this rise occurred in spite of declining employment levels at the Intermountain Power Project. The Bureau of Economic and Business Research reveals that nonresidential construction valuation reached record heights in 1985[1] and some signals indicate that lower interest rates may finally be making themselves felt on the residential construction scene.

A MIXED COUNTY BAG

While Utah as a whole presents a fairly rosy employment picture, figures on a county-by-county basis show a mixed bag of figures. Two counties — Juab and Piute — register unemployment rates (unadjusted) greater than 20 percent, while Davis, Box Elder, Summit, and Daggett counties exhibit rates of 4.1 percent or below. Besides Juab and Piute counties, seven other counties (see Table 6) experienced unemployment greater than 10 percent. Most of these depressed areas rely heavily on declining/no growth industries or have sustained recent plant closings. Moreover, many workers in these areas appear to have become discouraged, left the labor force altogether, and therefore, are not counted among the unemployed.

A FINAL WORD

Two consecutive months of 5.5 percent unemployment and 3.5 percent year-over nonagricultural job growth present a relatively healthy diagnosis for the Utah economy. This news coupled with bright national economic news — a declining Consumer Price Index, a bullish market, lower interest rates, falling oil prices, and an increase in the index of leading economic indicators — should mean a fairly vigorous 1986 for Utah. Nevertheless, recovery does not appear imminent for several of Utah's ailing industries and counties. Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

[1] **Utah Construction Report 1985**, Vol. 28, No. 4, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah.

COORDINATING TRAINING PROGRAMS TO BENEFIT BUSINESS

Employee training is a costly budget item for all businesses. Yet for many years state and federally funded programs have been available to help reduce or offset those costs and improve the employability of certain groups of people. Government programs and projects such as Custom Fit, JTPA, Small Business Development Center, and the Center for Dislocated Workers are currently available. The programs are designed to provide classroom training, and on-the-job training activities to help businesses reduce personnel training costs.

Custom Fit is a program targeted to new or expanding businesses. This program is administered by the State Department of Vocational Education. Custom Fit has resources to develop tailor-made training aids and materials, such as video taped training procedures or text books for employee use. These materials are prepared in cooperation with the employer and can be retained by the employer. Training materials developed with Custom Fit resources teach skills needed by the employer for whom the training is prepared. The program can also pay for half of a person's wage up to an agreed upon number of hours for on-the-job training. Some Custom Fit funds require certification of eligible employees. However, the dollars from the Critical Industries part of the program can be used to train employees that do not meet low income criteria. Custom Fit has a great deal of flexibility in meeting the needs of new or expanding businesses.

The **Job Training Partnership Act** (JTPA) programs can reimburse training costs for new employees requiring additional job skills. These employees must meet the low income requirements and be certified by a JTPA Contractor. In most areas of the state, this program can be accessed by contacting the Job Service office or the Private Industry Council (PIC) nearest you. The number of training hours will vary based on complexity of the job and the requirements of a regional JTPA administrator. The contracts are usually written for 500 to 750 hours and reimburse the employer for half of the agreed upon training wage. The paper work is minimal and will be handled by the JTPA Contractor.

Small Business Development Centers are places where business people, new or old, can get help in starting or strengthening a business. These centers are funded by the Small Business Administration (SBA) and are operated in conjunction with various colleges or universities throughout the state of Utah. A call to the SBA will put you in touch with the center nearest you.

The **Center for Dislocated Workers**, with offices in Salt Lake City, is designed to assist people laid off due to permanent plant closures, or to permanent loss of a job. Individuals are certified as "dislocated" by Job Service or other JTPA Contractor. If an employer hires a dislocated worker, there is money available to pay for classroom or on-the-job training at the rate of one half the training salary for a determined number of hours. Dislocated Workers do not need to meet low income criteria. Employers can get involved through the Center for Dislocated Workers or by contacting a Job Service office.

The **Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training** coordinates with the Center for Dislocated Workers in developing curriculum and training materials. They produce excellent job descriptions and written competencies required for success on a particular job.

There is a great variety training programs available with resources to provide different kinds of training for various target groups. Chances are very good that almost any person being hired will qualify for one or more of these programs.

For most businesses, getting involved with government training programs seems complicated and risky. However, the experiences of two businesses in Nephi, Utah illustrate that taking advantage of available training programs makes sense. Because these businesses were either new or expanding, they were eligible for Custom Fit funds. Also since they would be hiring a cross section of people, some of their new employees would qualify for JTPA and some for Dislocated Worker money. The challenge was to intertwine and focus the resources of the available programs and the government administrative agencies to maximize the benefits to the employers.

At first, the businesses said that they were confused by dealing with five different agencies. Although a number of entities were involved in the process, including Snow College, the Center for Dislocated Workers, the State Board of Vocational Education, the Six-County Private Industry Council, the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training and the Job Service office at Ephraim, it was the responsibility of the local agencies to coordinate services of the various groups and respond to the employer's needs. For example Snow College and the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training agreed to develop the training program. Job Service provided eligibility certifications for the workers needed by the expanding businesses, and also coordinated the leg work for all the forms and records needed. The Six-County Private Industry Council became the conduit for the actual transfer of money to the businesses. They would also monitor compliance of program requirements. The employers signed contracts, approved a billing procedure, and agreed that they would keep payroll records of the participating employees for three years. As a result, two businesses in Nephi were helped through the cooperative efforts of several government agencies. Both businesses are currently prospering.

The basic ingredients for developing appropriate training programs are available to employers in all areas of the State. Specific arrangements and organizational responsibilities may vary in different areas depending on existing organizational structures and contractural arrangements. But, all employers and potential employees should realize that the "machinery" exists to develop and provide training to meet individual employer needs. It worked for two businesses in Nephi, and it can work for other employers throughout the State too.

To find our more about how government sponsored training programs can help your business, call your nearest Job Service Office, Private Industry Council, or other participating agency. (Bruce Barton, Manager, Job Service, Ephraim)

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Mar. 1986(f)	Mar. 1985	% Change	Feb. 1986(p)	Feb. 1985	% Change	Jan. 1986(r)	Jan. 1985	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	738,300	721,500	2.3	736,800	713,500	3.3	741,000	711,300	4.2
Employed	694,000	672,800	3.2	691,000	662,700	4.3	695,700	661,000	4.8
Unemployed	44,300	48,700	−9.0	45,900	50,800	−9.6	43,900	50,300	−4.0
Percent of Labor Force	6.0	6.8	—	6.2	7.1	—	5.9	7.1	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	5.5	6.3	—	5.5	6.3	—	5.8	6.4	—
Labor Disputes	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—	0.0	0.0	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Mar. 1986(f)	Mar. 1985	% Change	Feb. 1986(p)	Feb. 1985	% Change	Jan. 1986(r)	Jan. 1985	% Change
Total	635.5	614.3	3.5	630.2	608.7	3.5	628.6	608.4	3.3
Mining	8.6	10.8	−20.4	8.6	10.9	−21.1	8.7	11.3	−23.0
Metal Mining	1.8	3.0	−40.0	1.8	3.1	−41.9	1.8	3.2	−43.8
Bituminous Coal Mining	3.0	2.8	7.1	3.0	2.7	11.1	2.9	2.5	16.0
Other Mining & Quarrying	3.8	5.1	−25.5	3.8	5.2	−26.9	4.0	5.6	−28.6
Contract Construction	31.7	31.1	1.9	30.9	30.3	2.0	31.2	31.8	−1.9
Manufacturing	92.8	93.6	−0.9	92.6	93.4	−0.9	92.2	93.6	−1.5
Durable Goods	64.1	65.9	−2.7	64.1	66.2	−3.2	63.9	66.6	−4.1
Primary Metals	4.1	5.4	−24.1	4.1	5.3	−22.6	4.2	5.4	−22.2
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	20.0	20.8	−3.8	20.0	20.9	−4.3	19.8	21.0	−5.7
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	8.0	9.0	−11.1	8.0	9.6	−16.7	7.9	9.7	−18.6
Transportation Equipment	14.7	13.8	6.5	14.9	13.5	10.4	14.9	13.5	10.4
Other Durable Goods	17.3	16.9	2.4	17.1	16.8	1.8	17.1	16.9	1.2
Non-Durable Goods	28.7	27.7	3.6	28.5	27.2	4.8	28.3	27.0	4.8
Food & Kindred Products	9.3	8.5	9.4	9.2	8.3	10.8	9.2	8.4	9.5
Textile & Apparel Products	5.9	6.1	−3.3	5.9	6.1	−3.3	5.8	6.0	−3.3
Chemical & Petroleum Products	3.6	3.7	−2.7	3.6	3.7	−2.7	3.6	3.7	−2.7
Other Non-Durable Goods	9.9	9.4	5.3	9.8	9.1	7.7	9.8	8.9	10.1
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	37.3	36.5	2.2	37.1	36.3	2.2	37.0	35.9	3.1
Railroad Transportation	3.8	4.0	−5.0	3.8	4.0	−5.0	3.6	3.8	−5.3
Other Transportation	17.5	16.4	6.7	17.3	16.2	6.7	17.4	15.9	9.4
Comm. & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	16.0	16.0	0.0	16.1	16.1	0.0	16.1	16.2	−0.6
Trade	149.7	143.4	4.4	148.6	142.2	4.5	149.8	143.9	4.1
Wholesale Trade	35.7	35.2	1.4	35.4	34.9	1.4	35.4	34.8	1.7
Retail Trade	114.0	108.2	5.4	113.2	107.3	5.5	114.4	109.2	4.8
Building Materials	5.3	5.1	3.9	5.1	5.0	2.0	5.1	5.1	0.0
Food Stores	20.2	18.7	8.0	20.1	18.6	8.1	20.1	18.9	6.3
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	13.8	13.1	5.3	13.6	12.9	5.4	13.8	13.0	6.2
Eating & Drinking Places	37.2	34.9	6.6	36.5	34.1	7.0	36.1	33.7	7.1
Other Retail	37.5	36.3	3.3	37.8	36.6	3.3	39.2	38.5	1.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	32.7	30.6	6.9	32.4	30.3	6.9	32.0	30.1	6.3
Services	138.9	130.1	6.8	137.0	128.1	6.9	136.2	126.5	7.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10.0	9.6	4.2	9.8	9.4	4.3	9.8	9.3	5.4
Personal Business Services & Amusements	48.4	43.9	10.2	47.6	43.1	10.4	47.5	42.5	11.8
Medical & Other Health Services	35.7	33.3	7.2	35.3	33.0	7.0	35.2	32.7	7.6
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	32.2	31.5	2.2	31.9	30.9	3.2	31.4	30.3	3.6
Other Services	12.6	11.8	6.8	12.4	11.7	6.0	12.3	11.6	6.0
Government	143.8	138.2	4.1	143.1	137.2	4.3	141.5	135.2	4.7
Federal Government	40.3	38.3	5.2	40.1	38.2	5.0	39.9	37.9	5.3
U.S. Federal Defense	23.3	22.7	2.6	23.4	22.8	2.6	23.4	22.9	2.2
Other Federal Government	17.0	15.7	8.3	16.7	15.4	8.4	16.5	15.0	10.0
State Government	38.8	37.2	4.3	38.7	37.1	4.3	38.1	36.3	5.0
State Education	21.6	21.2	1.9	21.5	21.1	1.9	21.1	20.3	3.9
Other State Government	17.2	16.0	7.5	17.2	16.0	7.5	17.0	16.0	6.2
Local Government	64.7	62.7	3.2	64.3	61.9	3.9	63.5	61.0	4.1
Local Education	41.5	40.4	2.7	41.2	39.9	3.3	40.4	39.1	3.3
Other Local Government	23.2	22.3	4.0	23.1	22.0	5.0	23.1	21.9	5.5
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS CF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Mar. '86 (f)	Mar. '85	% Change	Feb. '86 (p)	Jan. '86 (r)	Dec. '85	Nov. '85	Oct. '85	Sept. '85	Aug. '85	July '85
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,669.6	1,641.8	1.7	1,667.3	1,665.0	1,662.7	1,660.3	1,658.0	1,655.7	1,653.3	1,651.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older	1,111.6	1,089.7	2.0	1,109.8	1,108.0	1,106.2	1,104.3	1,102.5	1,100.7	1,098.8	1,097.0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	744.2	727.4	2.3	747.8	752.7	739.7	742.8	738.9	730.7	730.3	725.3
Participation Rate	66.9	66.8		67.4	67.9	66.9	67.3	67.0	66.4	66.5	66.1
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	703.2	681.9	3.1	706.7	708.8	696.7	696.1	698.5	689.2	689.7	683.5
Employment Ratio[2]	58.1	57.2		58.2	58.3	56.2	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.7	56.7
Nonagricultural Employment	638.0	612.1	4.2	638.3	640.1	620.3	620.8	624.5	621.5	619.2	617.4
Self-employed & Domestics[3]	53.6	57.9	−7.5	56.4	56.1	58.3	58.3	59.2	58.0	59.2	56.7
Agricultural Employment	11.9	12.1	−1.6	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	41.0	45.5	−9.8	41.1	43.9	43.0	46.7	40.4	41.5	40.5	41.8
Unemployment Rate	5.5	6.3		5.5	5.8	5.8	6.3	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.8
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	367.4	362.3	1.4	362.0	355.3	366.5	361.5	363.6	370.0	368.5	371.7
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	132.3	127.8		132.1	132.1	127.3	127.6	127.5	127.8	128.1	127.8
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	640.9	619.9	3.4	640.0	639.4	632.0	630.0	628.8	627.9	627.5	623.9
Mining	8.7	11.0	20.6	8.7	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.2	9.1
Contract Construction	35.9	35.2	2.0	36.7	36.6	34.3	35.7	36.0	35.5	35.9	35.7
Manufacturing	93.9	94.8	−0.9	94.0	93.4	92.4	94.9	95.5	93.7	93.7	93.5
Durable Goods	64.8	66.7	−2.8	64.9	64.6	64.1	66.3	67.1	65.4	65.5	65.4
Nondurable Goods	29.1	28.1	3.7	29.1	28.8	28.3	28.6	28.4	28.3	28.2	28.1
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	37.8	36.9	2.2	37.9	38.0	37.7	36.5	36.4	37.1	37.0	36.6
Trade	152.7	146.3	4.4	152.3	152.0	148.7	149.4	149.0	148.4	149.0	149.3
Wholesale	36.0	35.5	1.4	35.9	35.9	35.5	35.8	35.8	35.7	35.9	36.0
Retail	116.7	110.8	5.3	116.4	116.1	113.2	113.6	113.2	112.7	113.2	113.3
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	32.7	30.6	6.8	32.5	32.2	31.9	31.4	31.3	31.4	31.3	31.0
Services	138.1	129.4	6.7	136.7	137.3	135.9	133.2	132.4	133.9	133.6	132.5
Government	141.2	135.7	4.0	141.1	141.2	142.2	139.9	139.3	138.6	137.7	136.1
Federal	40.3	38.4	5.2	40.4	40.6	40.9	40.3	40.2	40.2	39.8	39.3
State	37.4	35.9	4.2	37.4	37.2	37.4	35.7	35.7	36.6	36.4	35.9
Local	63.4	61.5	3.2	63.3	63.4	63.9	63.9	63.3	61.7	61.5	60.9

[1] Figures represent estimated trends, not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private hoseholds.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast; p = preliminary; r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Feb. 1986(p)	% Change from Feb. '85	% Distribution	Feb. 1986(p)	% Change from Feb. '85	% Distribution	Feb. 1986(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	358.2	2.0	100.0	272.1	5.7	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	8.0	22.3	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	6.7	77.9
Contract Construction	27.8	1.1	7.8	3.1	10.7	1.1	22.4	72.5
Manufacturing	63.9	-0.3	17.8	28.7	-2.0	10.5	60.9	65.8
Durable Goods	46.5	-2.9	13.0	17.6	-3.8	6.5	41.5	64.7
Nondurable Goods	17.4	7.4	4.9	11.1	0.9	4.1	19.4	68.1
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	26.4	5.2	7.4	10.7	-4.5	3.9	25.2	67.9
Total Trade	79.0	3.3	22.1	69.6	5.9	25.6	130.5	87.8
Wholesale Trade	26.4	1.5	7.4	9.0	1.1	3.3	29.2	82.5
Retail Trade	52.6	4.2	14.7	60.6	6.7	22.3	101.3	89.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12.6	11.5	3.5	19.8	4.2	7.3	25.1	77.5
Services	65.2	3.8	18.2	71.8	10.0	26.4	103.6	75.6
Total Government	75.3	2.3	21.0	67.8	6.6	24.9	NA	NA
Federal Government	24.6	3.8	6.9	15.5	6.9	5.7	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	16.5	2.5	4.6	6.9	3.0	2.5	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.1	6.6	2.3	8.6	10.3	3.2	NA	NA
State Government	18.5	2.2	5.2	20.2	6.3	7.4	NA	NA
State Education	12.0	-0.8	3.4	9.5	5.6	3.5	NA	NA
Other State Government	6.5	8.3	1.8	10.7	7.0	3.9	NA	NA
Local Government	32.2	1.3	9.0	32.1	6.6	11.8	NA	NA
Local Education	16.7	0.0	4.7	24.5	5.6	9.0	NA	NA
Other Local Government	15.5	2.6	4.3	7.6	10.1	2.8	NA	NA

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p = preliminary

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	Mar. '86(f)	Mar. '85	% Chg.	Feb. '86(p)	Jan. '86(r)	Mar. '86(f)	Mar. '85	% Chg.	Feb. '86(p)	Jan. '86(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	488.0	475.3	2.7	488.5	492.6	95.8	94.2	1.7	95.4	95.1
Employed	461.7	447.4	3.2	461.1	463.7	90.0	86.7	3.8	89.2	88.5
Unemployed	26.3	27.9	−5.7	27.4	28.9	5.8	7.5	−22.7	6.2	6.6
Percent of Labor Force	5.4	5.9	0.0	5.6	5.9	6.1	8.0	0.0	6.5	6.9
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	440.4	426.2	3.3	436.8	436.2	73.3	70.8	3.5	72.6	71.7
Mining	2.0	3.4	−41.2	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Contract Construction	21.5	20.9	2.9	21.1	21.1	2.8	2.8	0.0	2.7	3.0
Manufacturing	62.5	63.4	−1.4	62.2	62.3	11.3	11.7	−3.4	11.3	11.0
Durable Goods	44.6	46.4	−3.9	44.5	44.6	8.1	8.6	−5.8	8.1	7.9
Nondurable Goods	17.9	17.0	5.3	17.7	17.7	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	29.2	28.7	1.7	29.0	28.8	2.3	2.2	4.5	2.3	2.2
Total Trade	109.6	105.2	4.2	109.0	110.1	15.0	14.3	4.9	14.9	15.0
Wholesale Trade	30.7	30.3	1.3	30.6	30.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.6
Retail Trade	78.9	74.9	5.3	78.4	79.5	13.4	12.7	5.5	13.3	13.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	26.7	25.0	6.8	26.3	26.1	2.3	2.2	4.5	2.4	2.3
Services	94.7	88.8	6.6	93.4	93.0	25.6	24.0	6.7	25.1	24.7
Total Government	94.2	90.8	3.7	93.8	92.8	13.9	13.5	3.0	13.8	13.4

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo — Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Mar. '86(f)	Feb. '86(p)	Jan. '86(r)	Mar. '85	Mar. '86(f)	Mar. '85	% Change	Mar. '86(f)	Mar. '85	% Change
State Total	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.8	738,310	721,500	2.3	635,500	614,530	3.4
Bear River	4.5	4.6	4.9	6.4	43,630	42,020	3.8	37,130	35,050	5.9
Box Elder	4.1	4.2	4.8	6.0	15,750	15,060	4.6	14,040	13,150	6.8
Cache	4.7	4.8	5.2	6.5	26,980	26,260	2.7	22,710	21,570	5.3
Rich	6.6	5.6	5.4	8.0	900	700	28.6	380	330	15.2
Wasatch Front	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.9	501,550	488,010	2.8	452,170	437,120	3.4
North	4.7	4.6	5.1	5.5	156,770	153,050	2.4	111,750	107,350	4.1
Davis	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.2	79,400	77,080	3.0	51,170	49,260	3.9
Morgan	7.5	7.7	8.0	6.7	1,650	1,620	1.9	970	940	3.2
Weber	5.3	5.7	5.8	6.9	75,720	74,350	1.8	59,610	57,150	4.3
South	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.1	344,780	334,960	2.9	340,420	329,770	3.2
Salt Lake	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.0	332,900	323,810	2.8	329,830	319,810	3.1
Tooele	6.0	6.7	6.8	6.8	11,880	11,150	6.5	10,590	9,960	6.3
Mountainlands	6.3	6.2	7.1	8.0	107,450	105,610	1.7	82,260	79,410	3.6
Summit	4.1	6.1	6.0	5.8	7,730	7,740	−0.1	7,140	6,990	2.1
Utah	6.1	6.5	6.9	8.3	95,850	94,240	1.7	73,320	70,630	3.8
Wasatch	17.5	13.2	14.0	13.7	3,870	3,630	6.6	1,800	1,790	0.6
Central	11.3	12.5	13.2	10.6	23,070	23,930	−3.6	15,460	15,910	−2.8
Juab	20.2	21.1	22.2	19.7	2,020	1,930	4.7	1,500	1,400	7.1
Millard	6.2	6.4	6.8	5.5	8,060	8,570	−6.0	5,230	5,600	−6.6
Piute	22.2	18.5	18.6	22.1	380	390	−2.6	180	170	5.9
Sanpete	17.9	20.1	21.0	15.6	5,740	6,030	−4.8	3,480	3,650	−4.7
Sevier	8.3	10.1	10.7	9.0	6,060	6,160	−1.6	4,680	4,690	−0.2
Wayne	9.7	11.1	14.8	11.1	810	850	−4.7	390	400	−2.5
Southwestern	6.9	6.8	7.3	7.0	27,310	26,950	1.3	19,790	19,130	3.5
Beaver	6.4	7.9	9.5	5.6	2,180	2,410	−9.5	1,450	1,510	−4.0
Garfield	19.3	21.4	22.6	24.2	1,300	1,370	−5.1	1,120	1,070	4.7
Iron	6.3	6.2	6.8	6.2	8,580	8,450	1.5	6,680	6,540	2.1
Kane	13.7	11.4	14.2	13.9	1,830	1,840	−0.5	1,080	1,000	8.0
Washington	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.0	13,420	12,880	4.2	9,460	9,010	5.0
Uintah Basin	12.6	12.2	11.6	12.3	15,800	15,830	−0.2	11,970	12,030	−0.5
Daggett	1.8	3.8	6.1	8.9	340	300	13.3	230	220	4.5
Duchesne	16.4	14.9	14.4	14.3	5,940	5,680	4.6	4,220	4,130	2.2
Uintah	10.6	10.9	10.2	11.3	9,520	9,850	−3.4	7,520	7,680	−2.1
Southeastern	9.9	9.8	10.2	13.1	19,550	19,180	1.9	16,730	15,890	5.3
Carbon	8.8	8.9	9.4	11.5	8,760	8,580	2.1	7,640	7,280	4.9
Emery	9.8	9.3	9.8	16.6	4,130	4,070	1.5	4,060	3,710	9.4
Grand	14.8	15.1	15.4	17.4	3,010	2,990	0.7	2,040	2,020	1.0
San Juan	7.4	7.4	7.6	9.0	3,650	3,540	3.1	2,990	2,880	3.8

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb.(p) 1986	Jan.(r) 1986	Feb. 1985	Feb.(p) 1986	Jan.(r) 1986	Feb. 1985	Feb.(p) 1986	Jan.(r) 1986	Feb. 1985
MINING	$484.81	$468.79	$544.43	40.1	40.8	42.6	$12.09	$11.49	$12.78
CONSTRUCTION	465.33	484.07	485.20	36.1	36.7	38.6	12.89	13.19	12.57
MANUFACTURING	370.80	373.32	356.09	40.0	39.8	40.1	9.27	9.38	8.88
Durable Goods	382.73	386.92	373.35	40.5	40.6	41.3	9.45	9.53	9.04
Nondurable Goods	337.65	336.52	309.86	38.5	37.6	36.8	8.77	8.95	8.42
TRADE	222.90	217.56	236.81	30.0	29.6	31.2	7.43	7.35	7.59
Wholesale Trade	356.39	340.37	368.40	34.5	33.8	37.1	10.33	10.07	9.93
Retail Trade	174.33	173.66	187.05	28.3	28.1	29.0	6.16	6.18	6.45
AVERAGE	311.67	309.61	315.15	34.1	33.8	34.9	9.14	9.16	9.03

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb.(p) 1986	Jan.(r) 1986	Feb. 1985	Feb.(p) 1986	Jan.(r) 1986	Feb. 1985	Feb.(p) 1986	Jan.(r) 1986	Feb. 1985
MINING	$598.98	$589.12	$549.36	44.7	44.8	43.6	$13.40	$13.15	$12.60
Metal Mining	522.59	499.32	576.68	39.5	36.5	43.1	13.23	13.68	13.38
Bituminous Coal Mining	687.53	721.60	660.39	44.5	45.7	41.3	15.45	15.79	15.99
CONSTRUCTION	470.49	488.00	474.77	36.7	37.8	37.8	12.82	12.91	12.56
MANUFACTURING	378.54	385.67	367.88	40.1	40.3	39.6	9.44	9.57	9.29
Durable Goods	407.40	413.98	390.70	42.0	42.2	41.3	9.70	9.81	9.46
Primary Metal Industries	610.44	594.46	574.74	40.4	40.8	41.2	15.11	14.57	13.95
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	390.53	397.20	348.47	43.2	43.6	40.9	9.04	9.11	8.52
Transportation Equipment	491.88	544.99	493.41	41.3	44.2	42.1	11.91	12.33	11.72
Nondurable Goods	316.08	325.97	314.87	36.0	36.3	35.7	8.78	8.98	8.82
Food & Kindred Products	288.49	298.66	303.85	34.8	36.6	37.1	8.29	8.16	8.19
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	517.92	535.77	543.49	41.6	41.5	43.1	12.45	12.91	12.61
TRADE	209.52	207.06	221.19	29.1	29.0	30.3	7.20	7.14	7.30
Wholesale Trade	369.14	360.98	363.58	35.7	35.6	37.1	10.34	10.14	9.80
Retail Trade	163.47	162.87	177.10	27.2	27.1	28.2	6.01	6.01	6.28
Food Stores	209.44	208.08	224.20	27.2	27.2	29.5	7.70	7.65	7.60
Other Retail	165.80	164.10	180.91	30.2	30.0	28.9	5.49	5.47	6.26
AVERAGE	315.67	316.69	314.64	34.2	34.2	34.5	9.23	9.26	9.12

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Mar. '86	Preliminary Feb. '86	Final Jan. '86	Final Mar. '85	Final Feb. '85	Final Jan. '85
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	5,043	4,699	4,550	7,716	7,190	6,963
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	3,166	2,223	3,060	5,304	5,400	5,127
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	8,209	7,922	7,610	13,020	12,590	12,090
Number of New Applications for Jobs	6,269	3,152	3,310	8,154	4,100	4,309
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	3,273	3,941	3,560	4,709	5,670	5,121
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,953	2,270	2,583	2,656	2,127	2,918
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	16,886	18,184	18,549	16,342	19,809	21,251
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	2.99	3.21	3.27	3.05	3.72	3.92
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$9,988,000	$10,219,541	$11,641,000	$9,186,914	$9,656,930	$10,065,248

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

1967 = 100

Item	Index					% Change				
	Feb. '86	Jan. '86	Dec. '85	Nov. '85	Feb. '85	From Last Month	Feb. '85 to Feb. '86	Jan. '85 to Jan. '86	Dec. '84 to Dec. '85	Nov. '84 to Nov. '85
CONSUMER PRICES										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	327.5	328.4	327.4	326.6	317.4	—0.3	3.2	3.9	3.8	3.6
Food and Beverages	307.7	307.9	305.6	303.6	301.4	—0.1	2.1	2.9	2.8	2.5
Food at Home	301.5	302.5	299.3	296.6	298.6	—0.3	1.0	2.2	2.1	1.4
Housing	356.5	356.8	355.8	355.0	343.6	—0.1	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.1
Rent Residential	273.7	273.4	272.4	271.7	258.4	0.1	5.9	6.3	6.4	6.6
Fuel and Other Util	390.0	394.6	393.3	392.1	386.5	—1.2	0.9	1.8	1.9	1.2
Medical Care	422.3	418.2	414.7	413.0	393.8	1.0	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.6
Apparel and Upkeep	204.1	205.0	209.0	211.2	201.8	—0.4	1.1	2.6	2.9	2.9
Transportation	319.2	323.9	324.0	323.2	314.3	—1.5	1.6	2.9	2.6	2.2
Gasoline	350.8	372.5	376.8	376.1	351.6	—5.8	—0.2	4.4	3.0	1.9
Energy[2]	408.9	424.7	426.5	425.1	411.4	—3.7	—0.6	2.5	1.8	0.8
PRODUCER PRICES										
ALL COMMODITIES	304.7	309.0	310.2	309.7	309.2	—1.4	—1.5	—0.3	0.1	—0.2
Finished Goods	292.3	296.2	297.2	296.7	292.5	—1.3	—0.1	1.2	1.6	1.5
Intermediate Materials	313.5	317.2	318.8	318.1	318.6	—1.2	—1.6	—0.8	—0.3	—0.7
Crude Materials	290.5	301.3	304.7	305.6	318.3	—3.6	—8.7	—5.7	—5.7	—5.6

---

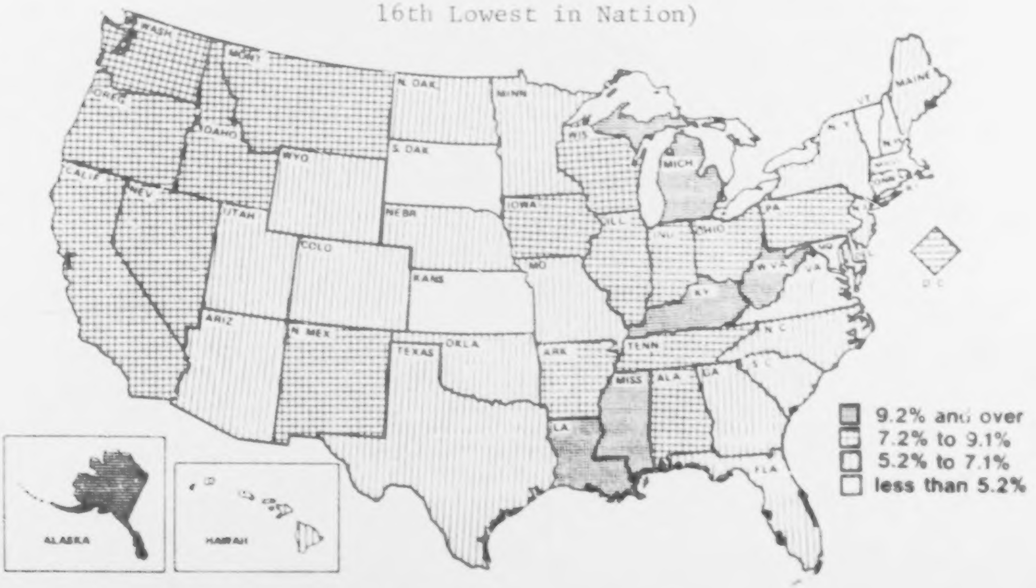
[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Unemployment Rates by State, 1985 Annual Average

(Utah= 5.9%
16th Lowest in Nation)


WASH
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MO
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ARIZ
N. MEX
OKLA
TEXAS
ARK
TENN
N.C.
S.C.
MISS
ALA
GA
LA
FLA
ALASKA
HAWAII
9.2% and over
7.2% to 9.1%
5.2% to 7.1%
less than 5.2%

SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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- EMPLOYMENT
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- LABOR TURNOVER
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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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5/13/86

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

APRIL 1986 published May 1986

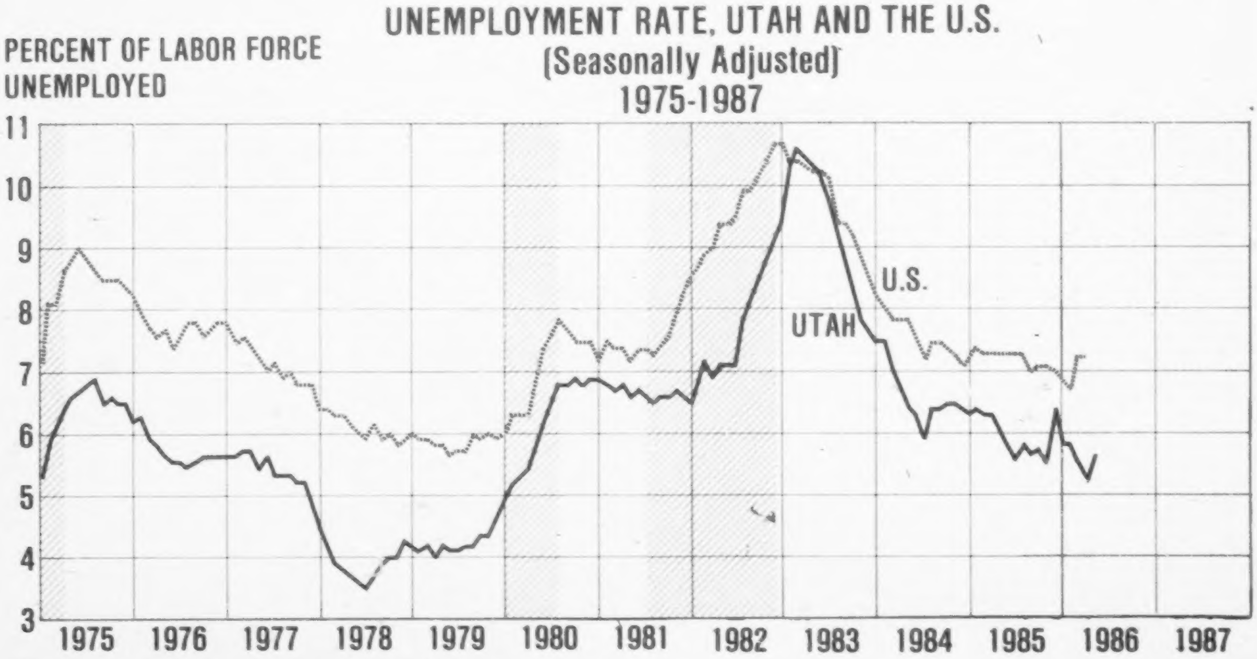
ITS NEVER DOWNHILL ALL THE WAY

Once the economy passes the initial phases of a recovery, the unemployment rate hardly ever follows a straight downhill path. It bounces around, but generally edges lower and lower. In April, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate ricocheted up a little to 5.4 percent. However, the March 1986 rate registered only 5.2 percent — the lowest Utah jobless rate since the early months of this decade!

Still, the April measure ranks as the second lowest Utah unemployment of this longer-than-average economic recuperation. On a seasonally adjusted basis, approximately 40,500 Utahns were looking for work in April — nearly seven percent fewer than last year. In fact, the rate has dropped six-tenths of a percentage point from April 1985. Moreover, joblessness for the State as a whole has not increased significantly in spite of several recent and momentous layoffs.

IN THIS ISSUE:

- Summer Job Prospects for Youth
- CPI and ACCRA, Cost-of-Living Indexes
- Non-Farm Job Index and Employment Ratio
- Utah Affirmative Action Information - 1985



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987

Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — JOB SERVICE

NOT QUITE AS FLASHY

Now, let's shift our focus from unemployment to employment. Between April 1985 and April 1986, Utah added about 18,800 new jobs to its nonagricultural payrolls — an increase of 3.0 percent. Although not quite as flashy as recent year-over gains, Utah's April nonfarm job additions remain consistent with steady economic growth. Of course, Utah still shows nonhomogenous employment expansion/contraction among the various industries.

MINING TAKES ANOTHER BLOW

Let's get the bad news over with. Mining, an industry mired down in the economic muck of falling mineral and oil prices, took another blow during the month of April. Coal mining, the one extraction sector actually maintaining some employment increases, experienced the temporary loss of about 500 jobs. However, more than half of the individuals who were laid off are now back at work. Overall, employment in the mining sector is down one-fifth from the corresponding month last year. And no matter how well consumers like low prices at the gas pumps, plummetting oil costs have meant the loss of about 1,200 Utah oil extraction jobs and little relief is in sight. However, we're coming up on the anniversary of the Kennecott shutdown which will at least make the year-over comparisons look better; and when their Utah operations reopen, mining employment should improve significantly.

MANUFACTURING — TROUBLED WATERS

The employment troubles of several Utah manufacturing industries were not assuaged in April. Primary metals manufacturing jobs fell 24.1 percent from last year's levels. Electric machinery and supplies manufacturing — the computer hardware industry — continued to show job losses (down almost six percent) as more layoffs filtered through. And not surprisingly, chemical and petroleum manufacturing positions have dropped by 5.4 percent. Finally, textile and apparel manufacturing employment, already down more than three percent from last year, will lose 125 more jobs in the near future. Altogether, the manufacturing industry has lost 1,400 jobs since April 1985. Moreover, employment gains in transportation equipment manufacturing (the former star of the industry) have started to level off and future layoffs have been announced.

DOING FINE!

Now that we've got that behind us, let's talk about the good things happening in Utah's economy. At 6.5 percent year-over employment growth, the service industry and the finance/insurance/real estate industries tied for first honors. Remember that finance/insurance/real estate outdistanced services in this measure last month. However, the service industry still shows the highest rise in actual jobs — approximately 8,400 since April 1985. Personal/business/amusement services made the largest advance by showing a year-to-year increase of 11.3 percent. Retail trade is still growing strong and has added 5,400 new positions to Utah's economy over the past year. The public sector (including the federal government) isn't doing too poorly either — contributing approximately 5,100 new jobs to nonagricultural total.

THE FEDS

What about federal government employment in Utah? The names Gramm-Rudman-Hollings have been striking fear into the hearts of many federal employees (and State employees whose jobs are funded by federal monies). Many Utahns manifested keen interest as the Supreme Court heard arguments as to the constitutionality of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings bill, and as Congress continued to battle through the budgeting process. How will Gramm-Rudman-Hollings affect employment in Utah? In the first place, no one really knows. To paraphrase Milton Friedman, some predictions require a psychoanalyst rather than an analyst. However, federal employment accounts for around 6.5 percent of Utah's total nonagricultural jobs. Most people are surprised to learn that, nationally, federal **employment** levels have not changed significantly in recent years. Federal employment in Utah, on the other hand, presents a different scenario.

Recently, Utah has experienced above average federal job expansion. In fact, during the past 12 months, federal government employment in Utah has grown, on a year-over basis, between a low of 4.0 percent (April 1986) and a high of 6.7 percent (September 1985), averaging just under 2,100 new jobs. Even after the 4.3 percent Gramm-Rudman-Hollings cut in March, Utah still maintained 1,600 more federal jobs in April 1986 than it did a year ago. Furthermore, only one major federal agency in the State actually sustained net employment losses in the past year.

Where have all these federal jobs come from? During the first part of 1985, many new defense-related positions found their way to the Beehive State. Defense jobs make up just about 60 percent of the total federal payroll in Utah and, if the administration gets its way, may be fairly safe. However, during the past half-year most of the increase came from nondefense employment gains. The big job winners on the nondefense side appear to be those agencies involved with finance, taxation, and monetary policy and federal hospitals. The bottom line? Although federal budget cutting will still hurt Utah in the short run, the damage to employment may not be as severe as originally anticipated.

STILL THE SAME

Urban Utah, for the most part, remains in good economic shape. In spite of recent layoffs, the State economy continues to expand. Mining and durable goods manufacturing are the only major sectors suffering significant employment distress. Counties within the State which rely heavily on these industries also show high unemployment and a sluggish business sector.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

SUMMER JOB PROSPECTS FOR UTAH'S YOUTH — 1986

Youth in Utah's Labor Force have a reasonably good outlook for summer jobs in 1986. Most industries — retail trade, services, construction, manufacturing, and agriculture — which usually provide the greatest number of summer job opportunities for youth, are currently experiencing moderate job growth rates. During the past 12 months total jobs in these industries have gained from 3 to 7 percent. Total nonagricultural employment in Utah is currently about 3.0 percent greater than in 1985. Job openings listed with Job Service offices are running about 7,500 per month. This number of openings is similar to the level experienced during the last five years. Concurrently the number of unemployed persons, about 45,000, is below the level of a year ago. This combination of moderate job growth, stabilized or declined employment and a good variety of job openings, provides the State's youth reasonably good prospects for summer employment this year.

100,000 JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Although the current 3 percent growth in nonfarm jobs has resulted in nearly 19,000 **new** jobs over the past year, the Utah job market generates many times more actual job opportunities. Despite the apparent calmness in the job market as people go to work each day, there is beneath the surface a seething cauldron of activity — people starting, changing, or leaving jobs. This activity results in many more job opportunities than are usually perceived by most people.

This year, the number of job opportunities is expected to be about 100,000 for the months of June, July, and August. The total includes all new jobs created by economic growth, those resulting from turnover as people change jobs, and those resulting from replacement due to retirements, death, moving from the area, etc. About one-eighth of the job opportunities are caused by growth and replacement, while nearly seven-eights result from turnover.

Growth Jobs

In the last fifteen years, covering periods of employment growth as well as recession periods, Utah has experienced an average net gain of approximately 5,000 **new** nonagricultural jobs each year during the summer months of June, July, and August. Since Utah's nonagricultural job base is larger now than in the 1970's and since 1986 is a moderate growth year, a net increase of approximately 6,000 nonagricultural jobs is expected during the summer of 1986. These jobs will contribute to an expansion of Utah's nonagricultural job base. In addition, seasonal jobs in agriculture will provide approximately 9,000 jobs during the summer months.

Replacement Jobs

Replacement jobs in nonagricultural industries usually number about 20 percent more than the number of growth jobs. Consequently, there will be over 7,000 job opportunities this summer to replace those workers who leave the labor force. Usually these jobs are filled from within by workers already working for an employer. This process does not result in an expansion in the total number of jobs in existence, but through a "filtering down process" it eventually provides employment opportunities for people who are hunting for jobs.

Turnover Jobs

In a growing job market, people exhibit a greater tendency to change jobs. This summer it is expected that some 80,000 inter-firm job changes will occur in Utah. Job changes occur for a variety of reasons, i.e., better pay, better hours, a job closer to home, personality conflicts, working conditions, a certain job is completed, etc. A given individual may, in fact, be hired more than once in a relatively short period of time due to changing jobs.

Summer Labor Supply

There will be an estimated 150,000 individuals competing for the available job opportunities during June, July, and August of this year. These 150,000 consist of approximately 45,000 currently unemployed people; 25,000 new job seekers; and the 80,000 individuals who will be changing jobs during those three months.

YOUTH IMPACT ON LABOR MARKET

The impact of large numbers of youth entering the labor market during the summer months is notable.

Labor Force Impact

The 16-24 year olds normally account for about 28 percent of Utah's labor force. During the three summer months this share increases to over 30 percent. This change is due to the fact that approximately 91 percent of the increased size of the labor force during the summer (approximately 25,000 this year) is accounted for by the influx of students who want a job during the summer months. Most of these job seekers are students who have been attending high schools, colleges, and universities, and who were not actively seeking work during the school year. Youth ages 16-19 account for over 61 percent of this change, and those 20-24 years of age account for 30 percent.

Impact on Unemployment

Another effect of this summer influx of youth into the labor market is its impact on unemployment. Typically, the youth group (16-24 years) accounts for about 45 percent of the unemployed people who are looking for work. During the three summer months this share increases to about 60 percent. Those 16-19 years of age usually account for about 18 percent of the unemployed, but that share rises to nearly 40 percent during the summer months.

Impact on Jobs

The youth group's (ages 16-24) share of total job acquisitions averages about 35 percent annually. This share varies from 30 percent in the September to May period, to 45 percent during the months of June, July, and August; a 50 percent increase due to summer job activities of youth. The 16-19 year old group's share of summer youth job acquisitions, more than doubles (from 9% to 21%) during the three summer months, while the 20-24 year old group increases its share of jobs acquired from 22 percent to 24 percent during the same period.

Job Hunting Success

Job hunting success increases with age and experience. Those 16-24 years of age entering the summer labor force this year will number about 20,000, and will join a comparable number of this age group who are already among the unemployed. This age group should experience a success ratio of about 25 percent in obtaining work. Within this group, the 20-24 year olds will have nearly a 30 percent success ratio in obtaining jobs, while the 16-19 year olds will experience about 20 percent success. More education and more work experience account for most of this difference.

WHERE THE JOB OPENINGS WILL BE

Job openings will occur in most industries and occupations across the State.

Job Opportunities by Industry

Over half of the 100,000 job opportunities this summer will be in the trade (30,000) and service (26,000) industries. Construction will contribute about 14,000 openings, followed by government (federal-state and local) and manufacturing with each adding 10,000 to 12,000 openings. Transportation (trucking, air, bus, and railroad), communications (telephone/telegraph, radio and television), and public utilities (natural gas and electricity) will add some 3,000 new hires this summer. Also, the finance (banks, credit institutions, and real estate) industry will contribute about 4,000 new hires this summer.

In the trade industry the best potential for employment will be in the food service area (restaurants and fast food outlets). Typically, this industry is where many young people find full or part-time summer employment. Other places of employment in the trade sector with better prospects for work include food stores, auto dealers and service stations, and drug and other proprietary stores.

The services industry encompasses a wide variety of service-related activities. Most new hires will occur in the following categories:

- hotel/motel/lodging industry
- personal services (laundries)
- business services (cleaning, guarding, photo finishing and others)
- auto repair
- miscellaneous services including amusement and recreation activities
- health care (hospitals and nursing homes)
- education (primarily colleges and universities

Job Openings By Occupation

Typically, summer jobs available to youth are in the unskilled and semi-skilled occupations. The pay for these occupations is usually the minimum wage of $3.35 per hour, although some occupations such as construction laborers, short order cooks, and general office clerks usually pay more. Occupations with better prospects of summer employment for youth are listed below.

- amusement and recreation facility workers
- child care attendants
- construction laborers
- delivery drivers & helpers
- fast food service workers
- general office clerks
- hotel & motel maids
- kitchen helpers
- landscape laborers
- material handlers and dock workers
- receptionists
- sales clerks
- short order cooks
- sprinkling system installers
- typists
- waiters/waitresses
- warehouse workers
- farm workers

Helpful Job Search Tips

The contest for obtaining a job becomes one of having marketable job skills and timing, i.e., matching the right job skills with the right job at the right time.

Obviously, although summer job opportunities for Utah's youth are reasonably good this year, the competition for those jobs will still be keen. The following "8 Tips For Young Job Hunters" may be helpful:

1. Start early to give yourself as much time as possible.

2. Check for job leads with family, neighbors, employment and job counselors at school.

3. Pursue more than one lead at a time.

4. Be prepared to fill out applications. Bring along a list of references, complete with names, addresses, and telephone numbers. If you have had a job before, be ready to provide the employer's name, address, and the dates when you worked. Know your Social Security Number.

5. Before going for an interview, familiarize yourself with the company and its product or service. Present your skills and assets in their best light. Arrive for the interview alone, at least five minutes early.

6. Dress cleanly and neatly. Don't smoke, chew gum, or wear jeans. Leave portable radios and headphones at home. Speak clearly, avoid slang, and be positive and enthusiastic.

7. Be flexible about working hours. Many summer jobs require working afternoons, evenings, and weekends.

8. Follow-up applications and interviews by calling two or three days later to see if the positions are still available.

UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX — ALL ITEMS

1967 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average	% Change from Prior Year
1967	98.6	98.7	98.9	99.1	99.4	99.7	100.2	100.5	100.7	101.0	101.3	101.6	100.0	2.8
1968	102.0	102.3	102.8	103.1	103.4	104.0	104.5	104.8	105.1	105.7	106.1	106.4	104.2	4.2
1969	106.7	107.1	108.0	108.7	109.0	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.6	112.2	112.9	109.8	5.4
1970	113.3	113.9	114.5	115.2	115.7	116.3	116.7	116.9	117.5	118.1	118.5	119.1	116.3	6.0
1971	119.2	119.4	119.8	120.2	120.8	121.5	121.8	122.1	122.2	122.4	122.6	123.1	121.3	4.3
1972	123.2	123.8	124.0	124.3	124.7	125.0	125.5	125.7	126.2	126.6	126.9	127.3	125.3	3.3
1973	127.7	128.6	129.8	130.7	131.5	132.4	132.7	135.1	135.5	136.6	137.6	138.5	133.1	6.2
1974	139.7	141.5	143.1	143.9	145.5	146.9	148.0	149.9	151.7	153.0	154.3	155.4	147.7	11.0
1975	156.1	157.2	157.8	158.6	159.3	160.6	162.3	162.8	163.6	164.6	165.6	166.3	161.2	9.1
1976	166.7	167.1	167.5	168.2	169.2	170.1	171.1	171.9	172.6	173.3	173.8	174.3	170.5	5.8
1977	175.3	177.1	178.2	179.6	180.6	181.8	182.6	183.3	184.0	184.5	185.4	186.1	181.5	6.5
1978	186.9	188.3	189.8	191.3	193.2	195.1								
-U	187.2	188.4	189.8	191.5	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.8	199.3	200.9	202.0	202.9	195.4	7.7
-W	187.1	188.4	189.7	191.4	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.7	199.1	200.7	201.8	202.9	195.3	7.6
1979-U	204.7	207.1	209.1	211.5	214.1	216.6	218.9	221.1	223.4	225.4	227.5	229.9	217.4	11.3
-W	204.7	207.1	209.3	211.8	214.3	216.9	219.4	221.5	223.7	225.6	227.6	230.0	217.7	11.5
1980-U	233.2	236.4	239.8	242.5	244.9	247.6	247.8	249.4	251.7	253.9	256.2	258.4	246.8	13.5
-W	233.3	236.5	239.9	242.6	245.1	247.8	248.0	249.6	251.9	254.1	256.4	258.7	247.0	13.5
1981-U	260.5	263.2	265.1	266.8	269.0	271.3	274.4	276.5	279.3	279.9	280.7	281.5	272.4	10.4
-W	260.7	263.5	265.2	266.8	269.1	271.4	274.6	276.5	279.1	279.7	280.4	281.1	272.3	10.2
1982-U	282.5	283.4	283.1	284.3	287.1	290.6	292.2	292.8	293.3	294.1	293.6	292.4	289.1	6.1
-W	282.1	282.9	282.5	283.7	286.5	290.1	291.8	292.4	292.8	293.6	293.2	292.0	288.6	6.0
1983-U	293.1	293.2	293.4	295.5	297.1	298.1	299.3	300.3	301.8	302.6	303.1	303.5	298.4	3.2
-W	292.1	292.3	293.0	294.9	296.3	297.2	298.2	299.5	300.8	301.3	301.4	301.5	297.4	3.0
1984-U	305.2	306.6	307.3	308.8	309.7	310.7	311.7	313.0	314.5	315.3	315.3	315.5	311.1	4.3
-W	302.7	303.3	303.3	304.1	305.4	306.2	307.5	310.3	312.1	312.2	311.9	312.2	307.6	3.4
1985-U	316.1	317.4	318.8	320.1	321.3	322.3	322.8	323.5	324.5	325.5	326.6	327.4	322.2	3.6
-W	312.6	313.5	315.3	316.7	317.8	318.7	319.1	319.6	320.5	321.3	322.6	323.4	318.4	3.5
1986-U	328.4	327.5	326.0											
-W	324.3	323.2	321.4											

-U = CPI for all urban consumers.

-W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.

Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

ACCRA* COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS

FOURTH QUARTER 1985

Component Index Weights:	100%	17%	22%	11%	13%	7%	30%
City	All Items	Groceries	Housing	Utilities	Transportation	Health Care	Miscellaneous
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	**101.2**	**103.0**	**97.4**	**92.9**	**102.3**	**92.1**	**107.7**
Provo, Utah	**89.4**	**99.3**	**76.0**	**71.4**	**100.5**	**89.3**	**95.4**
Western States							
Phoenix, Arizona	107.5	99.6	114.6	101.7	108.2	119.3	105.7
Los Angeles, California	113.9	95.3	154.9	63.7	95.1	137.3	115.4
San Diego, California	116.5	97.8	164.5	81.8	108.1	140.5	102.7
Denver, Colorado	108.9	110.3	134.5	73.9	112.9	107.3	100.9
Boise, Idaho	98.0	97.3	94.3	74.2	97.1	116.7	105.9
Billings, Montana	106.1	106.8	119.2	81.2	99.6	116.9	105.5
Reno-Sparks, Nevada	109.1	100.4	122.9	102.1	109.2	112.5	105.7
Albuquerque, New Mexico	103.3	109.4	113.6	78.7	103.5	109.8	99.6
Tacoma, Washington	108.8	108.9	108.1	64.1	100.3	180.1	112.5
Casper, Wyoming	98.8	97.1	88.6	93.6	97.0	113.6	106.5
Other Areas							
Atlanta, Georgia	107.7	97.9	119.2	129.0	101.0	101.8	101.3
Indianapolis, Indiana	98.6	99.7	96.9	95.7	109.7	97.9	95.5
St. Louis, Missouri	97.2	95.1	96.1	95.1	102.5	99.0	97.2
New York, New York	142.5	107.7	190.7	195.7	119.1	159.7	113.4
Houston, Texas	103.8	106.5	86.2	118.9	106.8	106.8	107.7
Highest City	139.4 Anchorage, AK	138.9 Anchorage, AK	190.7 New York, NY	195.7 New York, NY	144.0 Washington, DC	180.1 Tacoma, WA	130.2 Anchorage, AK
Lowest City	86.7 McMinnville, TN	83.9 Mason City, IA	69.3 McMinnville, TN	51.7 Seattle, WA	81.3 Somerset, KY	70.5 Paris, TN	86.7 Canton, OH

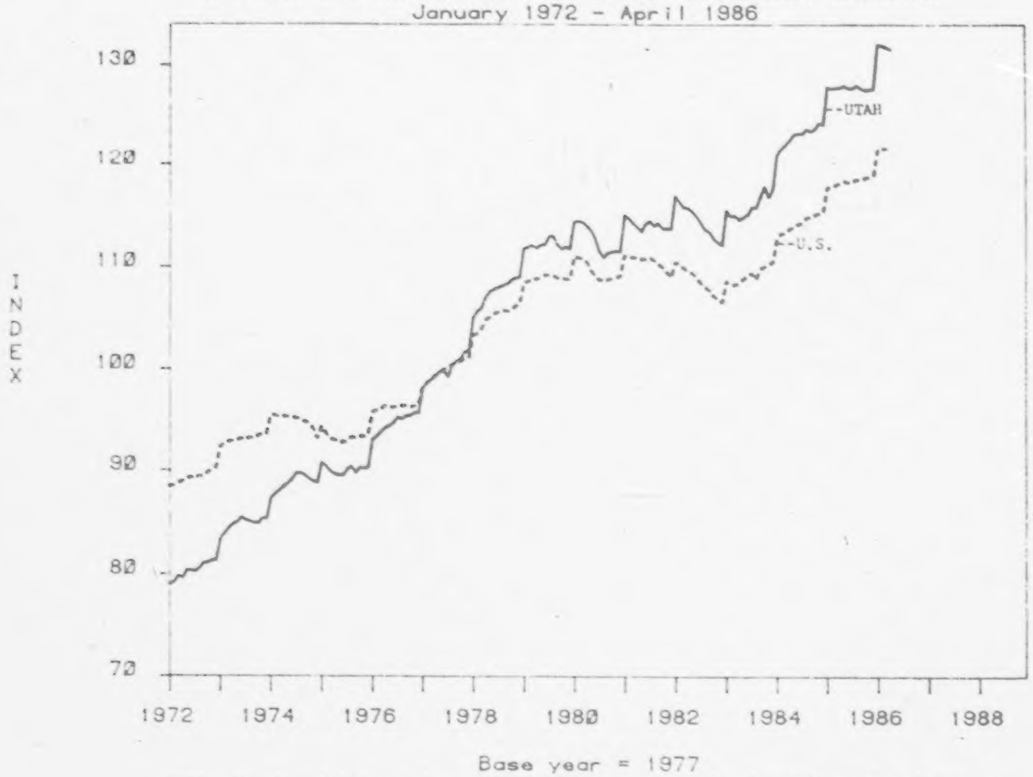
Note: These indexes give a "reasonably accurate" measurement of intercity cost-of-living differencs. They measure relative price levels in participating cities, as compared with the national average of 100, and are a comparison of prices at a single point in time. They do not measure inflation (price changes through time). Percentage differences between cities should not be considered as exact measures. Spreads of three or fewer index whole numbers in the All Items index do not represent statistically significant differences and may not show which city is more expensive. Differences of more than three whole numbers in the All Items index can be considered to represent actual inter-city differences in costs of consumer goods and services; but the differences should be considered a reasonable indication rather than a precise measure of the extent of difference.

Source: *American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

NON-FARM JOB INDEX AND EMPLOYMENT RATIO

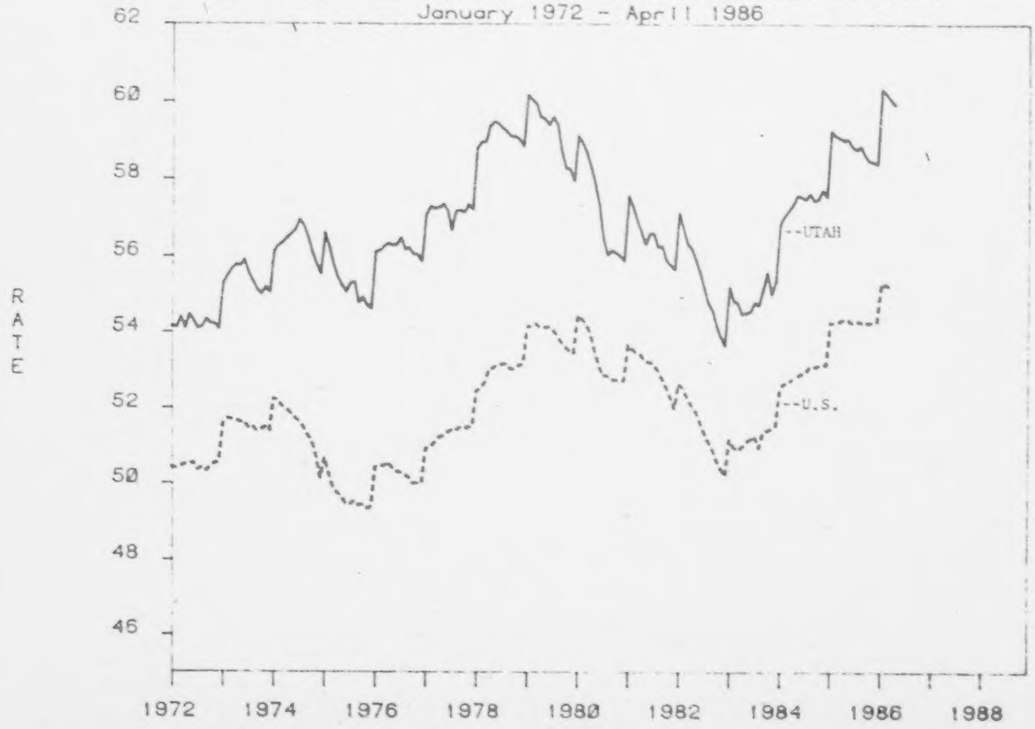
UTAH, U.S.

NONFARM JOB INDEX, U.S. AND UTAH, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
January 1972 - April 1986



NOTE: Non-farm job index is a general indicator of the level and direction of economic activity. For detailed explanation see UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT, February 1986.

EMPLOYMENT RATIO, U.S. AND UTAH, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
January 1972 - April 1986



NOTE: Employment ratio indicates that proportion of the population 16 years and older that is employed. For detailed explanation see UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT, February 1986.

UNITED STATES NON FARM JOB INDEX (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)
(1977=100)

	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1972	88.5	88.6	88.8	89.0	89.2	89.4	89.2	89.5	89.5	89.8	90.1	90.3
1973	92.4	92.7	92.8	93.0	93.0	93.2	93.0	93.3	93.2	93.4	93.7	93.7
1974	95.4	95.5	95.3	95.3	95.3	95.2	95.2	95.1	94.8	94.7	94.1	93.2
1975	94.3	93.7	93.2	93.0	93.0	92.8	92.9	93.3	93.2	93.4	93.3	93.6
1976	95.8	96.0	96.1	96.4	96.3	96.2	96.4	96.4	96.4	96.2	96.4	96.5
1977	98.5	98.6	99.0	99.4	99.7	100.0	100.3	100.5	100.8	100.8	101.1	101.3
1978	103.3	103.5	104.0	104.9	105.0	105.4	105.6	105.7	105.6	105.8	106.2	106.4
1979	108.5	108.6	108.9	108.8	109.0	109.2	109.2	109.2	108.9	108.9	108.9	108.9
1980	111.0	111.0	110.8	110.5	109.7	109.2	108.7	108.9	108.8	108.9	109.0	109.1
1981	111.2	111.1	111.0	111.0	110.8	110.9	110.9	110.7	110.4	110.0	109.5	109.0
1982	110.5	110.4	110.0	109.7	109.4	109.0	108.5	108.1	107.8	107.2	106.8	106.6
1983	108.7	108.4	108.3	108.5	108.9	109.2	109.5	108.9	109.9	110.1	110.3	110.6
1984	113.0	113.4	113.4	113.9	114.0	114.3	114.4	114.9	115.0	115.2	115.4	115.5
1985	117.9	117.9	118.1	118.3	118.5	118.3	118.5	118.7	118.6	118.8	118.9	119.1
1986	121.7	121.7	121.7									

UTAH NON FARM JOB INDEX (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)
(1977=100)

	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1972	79.1	79.2	79.8	79.7	80.4	80.4	80.3	80.6	81.1	81.2	81.4	81.4
1973	83.5	84.0	84.5	85.0	85.1	85.5	85.2	85.1	84.9	84.9	85.4	85.4
1974	87.3	87.7	88.1	88.6	88.8	89.2	89.8	89.8	89.6	89.2	88.9	88.8
1975	90.8	90.5	90.0	89.8	89.6	89.5	90.2	90.5	89.8	90.3	90.2	90.3
1976	93.1	93.4	93.8	94.3	94.4	94.7	95.3	95.1	95.4	95.5	95.7	95.7
1977	98.1	98.6	99.0	99.4	99.8	99.8	99.3	100.4	100.8	101.0	101.7	101.8
1978	105.0	105.6	106.0	107.2	107.6	107.9	108.0	108.2	108.3	108.7	108.9	109.0
1979	111.9	112.0	112.2	112.0	112.2	112.3	113.1	113.1	112.2	111.8	112.0	111.8
1980	114.5	114.5	114.4	114.2	113.6	112.9	111.6	111.0	111.4	111.5	111.6	111.5
1981	115.1	114.8	114.3	114.1	113.5	114.3	114.6	114.1	114.3	113.8	113.8	113.8
1982	117.1	116.5	115.9	116.0	115.5	115.0	114.4	113.8	113.5	112.9	112.5	112.2
1983	115.6	115.0	115.1	114.8	114.9	115.2	115.9	115.9	116.9	118.0	116.9	117.7
1984	121.1	121.6	122.0	122.7	123.1	123.2	123.2	123.7	123.4	123.7	124.3	124.1
1985	127.9	127.7	127.8	127.9	128.0	127.8	127.7	127.1	127.8	127.6	127.7	127.7
1986	132.1	132.0	131.8	131.7								

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT RATIO (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1972	50.5	50.4	50.5	50.5	50.5	50.6	50.4	50.5	50.3	50.5	50.6	50.6
1973	51.6	51.7	51.7	51.7	51.6	51.7	51.5	51.5	51.4	51.5	51.5	51.4
1974	52.3	52.2	52.1	52.0	51.9	51.8	51.7	51.5	51.3	51.2	50.8	50.2
1975	50.7	50.3	49.9	49.8	49.7	49.5	49.4	49.6	49.4	49.4	49.3	49.4
1976	50.5	50.5	50.5	50.6	50.4	50.3	50.3	50.2	50.2	50.0	50.0	50.0
1977	51.0	51.0	51.1	51.2	51.3	51.4	51.4	51.4	51.5	51.5	51.5	51.5
1978	52.5	52.6	52.7	53.1	53.1	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.1	53.1	53.2	53.2
1979	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.1	54.1	54.2	54.1	54.0	53.8	53.7	53.5	53.5
1980	54.5	54.4	54.2	54.0	53.5	53.2	52.9	52.9	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8
1981	53.7	53.6	53.5	53.5	53.3	53.3	53.2	53.1	52.8	52.6	52.3	52.0
1982	52.7	52.6	52.3	52.1	52.0	51.7	51.4	51.2	51.0	50.6	50.4	50.2
1983	51.2	51.0	50.9	51.0	51.1	51.2	51.3	51.0	51.4	51.4	51.5	51.6
1984	52.6	52.7	52.7	52.8	52.9	53.0	53.0	53.2	53.1	53.2	53.2	53.2
1985	54.3	54.3	54.3	54.4	54.4	54.3	54.3	54.3	54.2	54.3	54.3	54.3
1986	55.3	55.3	55.2									

UTAH EMPLOYMENT RATIO (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1972	54.2	54.1	54.4	54.2	54.5	54.3	54.1	54.1	54.3	54.2	54.2	54.1
1973	55.3	55.5	55.7	55.8	55.7	55.9	55.6	55.3	55.1	55.0	55.2	55.0
1974	56.2	56.3	56.4	56.6	56.6	56.7	57.0	56.8	56.5	56.1	55.8	55.5
1975	56.6	56.3	55.8	55.5	55.2	55.1	55.3	55.3	54.8	54.9	54.7	54.6
1976	56.1	56.2	56.3	56.4	56.3	56.3	56.5	56.2	56.2	56.1	56.1	55.9
1977	57.1	57.3	57.2	57.3	57.4	57.2	56.7	57.2	57.2	57.1	57.3	57.2
1978	58.8	59.0	59.0	59.4	59.5	59.4	59.3	59.2	59.1	59.1	59.0	58.9
1979	60.2	60.1	60.0	59.7	59.6	59.4	59.6	59.4	58.8	58.3	58.3	58.0
1980	59.1	58.9	58.7	58.4	57.9	57.3	56.5	56.1	56.2	56.1	56.0	55.9
1981	57.6	57.3	57.0	56.7	56.3	56.6	56.6	56.3	56.3	55.9	55.8	55.7
1982	57.2	56.8	56.4	56.3	55.9	55.6	55.2	54.8	54.6	54.2	53.9	53.7
1983	55.2	54.8	54.8	54.6	54.5	54.7	54.8	54.7	55.2	55.6	55.0	54.4
1984	56.9	57.1	57.2	57.4	57.6	57.6	57.5	57.6	57.5	57.5	57.7	57.6
1985	59.3	59.1	59.1	59.0	59.1	58.9	58.8	58.9	58.7	58.5	58.5	58.4
1986	60.4	60.2	60.1	60.0								

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Apr. 1986(f)	Apr. 1985	% Change	Mar. 1986(p)	Mar. 1985	% Change	Feb. 1986(r)	Feb. 1985	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**739,900**	724,100	2.2	736,000	721,500	2.0	736,200	713,500	3.2
Employed	**699,100**	680,300	2.8	694,000	672,800	3.2	690,200	662,700	4.1
Unemployed	**40,800**	43,800	—6.8	41,900	48,700	—14.0	46,000	50,800	—9.4
Percent of Labor Force	**5.5**	6.1	—	5.7	6.8	—	6.2	7.1	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**5.4**	6.5	—	5.2	6.3	—	5.5	6.3	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Apr. 1986(f)	Apr. 1985	% Change	Mar. 1986(p)	Mar. 1985	% Change	Feb. 1986(r)	Feb. 1985	% Change
Total	**637.5**	618.7	3.0	634.0	614.3	3.2	629.4	608.7	3.4
Mining	**7.8**	9.8	—20.4	8.5	10.8	—21.3	8.6	10.9	—21.1
Metal Mining	**1.7**	2.3	—26.1	1.7	3.0	—43.3	1.7	3.1	—45.2
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2.6**	2.8	—7.1	3.1	2.8	10.7	3.0	2.7	11.1
Other Mining & Quarrying	**3.5**	4.7	—25.5	3.7	5.1	—27.5	3.8	5.2	—26.9
Contract Construction	**34.4**	34.1	0.9	31.7	31.1	1.9	30.9	30.3	2.0
Manufacturing	**92.2**	93.6	—1.5	92.3	93.6	—1.3	92.5	93.4	—1.0
Durable Goods	**63.8**	66.0	—3.3	63.8	65.9	—3.2	64.0	66.2	—3.3
Primary Metals	**4.1**	5.4	—24.1	4.1	5.4	—24.1	4.1	5.3	—22.6
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**19.5**	20.4	—4.4	19.9	20.8	—4.3	20.0	20.9	—4.3
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**8.2**	8.7	—5.7	8.2	9.0	—8.9	8.0	9.6	—16.7
Transportation Equipment	**14.6**	14.2	2.8	14.5	13.8	5.1	14.9	13.5	10.4
Other Durable Goods	**17.4**	17.3	0.6	17.1	16.9	1.2	17.0	16.8	1.2
Non-Durable Goods	**28.4**	27.6	2.9	28.4	27.7	2.5	28.5	27.2	4.8
Food & Kindred Products	**9.2**	8.6	7.0	9.1	8.5	7.1	9.2	8.3	10.8
Textile & Apparel Products	**5.8**	6.0	—3.3	5.9	6.1	—3.3	5.9	6.1	—3.3
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3.5**	3.7	—5.4	3.6	3.7	—2.7	3.6	3.7	—2.7
Other Non-Durable Goods	**9.9**	9.4	5.3	9.9	9.4	5.3	9.8	9.1	7.7
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**37.2**	36.4	2.2	37.3	36.5	2.2	37.0	36.3	1.9
Railroad Transportation	**3.6**	4.0	—10.0	3.6	4.0	—10.0	3.6	4.0	—10.0
Other Transportation	**17.6**	16.4	7.3	17.7	16.4	7.9	17.3	16.2	6.8
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**16.0**	16.0	0.0	16.0	16.0	0.0	16.1	16.1	0.0
Trade	**150.3**	144.6	3.9	149.3	143.4	4.1	148.4	142.2	4.4
Wholesale Trade	**35.5**	35.2	0.9	35.5	35.2	0.9	35.3	34.9	1.1
Retail Trade	**114.8**	109.4	4.9	113.8	108.2	5.2	113.1	107.3	5.4
Building Materials	**5.6**	5.4	3.7	5.3	5.1	3.9	5.1	5.0	2.0
Food Stores	**20.0**	18.8	6.4	20.0	18.7	7.0	20.1	18.6	8.1
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**14.0**	13.4	4.5	13.7	13.1	4.6	13.6	12.9	5.4
Eating & Drinking Places	**37.8**	35.5	6.5	37.2	34.9	6.6	36.6	34.1	7.3
Other Retail	**37.4**	36.3	3.0	37.5	36.3	3.3	37.8	36.6	3.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**32.6**	30.6	6.5	32.5	30.6	6.2	32.3	30.3	6.6
Services	**137.9**	129.5	6.5	138.1	130.1	6.1	136.7	128.1	6.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**9.9**	9.3	6.5	9.9	9.6	3.1	9.8	9.4	4.3
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**48.2**	43.3	11.3	48.3	43.9	10.0	47.4	43.1	10.0
Medical & Other Health Services	**35.3**	33.2	6.3	35.3	33.3	6.0	35.2	33.0	6.7
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**31.7**	31.2	1.6	32.0	31.5	1.6	31.8	30.9	2.9
Other Services	**13.1**	12.4	3.2	12.6	11.8	6.8	12.3	11.7	6.0
Government	**145.1**	140.0	3.6	144.3	138.2	4.4	141.5	137.2	4.2
Federal Government	**41.3**	39.7	4.0	40.6	38.3	6.0	39.9	38.2	4.7
U.S. Federal Defense	**23.8**	23.3	2.1	23.5	22.7	3.5	23.4	22.8	2.6
Other Federal Government	**17.5**	16.4	6.7	17.1	15.7	8.9	16.6	15.4	7.8
State Government	**38.5**	37.1	3.8	38.7	37.2	4.0	38.7	37.1	4.3
State Education	**21.1**	21.0	0.5	21.4	21.2	0.9	21.5	21.1	1.9
Other State Government	**17.4**	16.1	8.1	17.3	16.0	8.1	17.2	16.0	7.5
Local Government	**65.3**	63.3	3.2	64.9	62.7	3.5	64.2	61.9	3.7
Local Education	**41.7**	40.4	3.2	41.7	40.4	3.2	41.2	39.9	3.3
Other Local Government	**23.6**	22.9	3.1	23.2	22.3	4.0	23.0	22.0	4.5
Labor-Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Apr. '86 (f)	Apr. '85	% Change	Mar. '86 (p)	Feb. '86 (r)	Jan. '86	Dec. '85	Nov. '85	Oct. '85	Sept. '85	Aug. '85
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	**1,671.9**	1,644.1	1.7	1,669.6	1,667.3	1,665.0	1,662.7	1,660.3	1,658.0	1,655.7	1,653.3
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	**1,113.4**	1,091.5	2.0	1,111.6	1,109.8	1,108.0	1,106.2	1,104.3	1,102.5	1,100.7	1,098.8
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**743.9**	728.0	2.2	741.8	747.2	752.7	739.7	742.8	738.9	730.7	730.3
Participation Rate	**66.8**	66.7	0.0	66.7	67.3	67.9	66.9	67.3	67.0	66.4	66.5
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	**703.4**	684.5	2.8	703.2	706.0	708.8	696.7	696.1	698.5	689.2	689.7
Employment Ratio[2]	**58.1**	57.1	0.0	58.1	58.2	58.3	56.2	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.7
Nonagricultural Employment	**640.0**	615.0	4.1	638.9	639.5	640.1	620.3	620.8	624.5	621.5	619.2
Self-employed & Domestics[3]	**52.3**	58.1	—10.0	52.7	54.5	58.1	58.3	58.3	59.2	58.0	59.2
Agricultural Employment	**11.9**	12.1	—1.6	11.9	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**40.5**	43.5	—6.9	38.7	41.2	43.9	43.0	46.7	40.4	41.5	40.5
Unèmployment Rate	**5.4**	6.0	0.0	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.8	6.3	5.5	5.7	5.6
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	**369.5**	363.5	1.7	369.8	362.6	355.3	366.5	361.5	363.6	370.0	368.5
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	**131.7**	127.8	3.1	131.8	132.0	132.1	127.7	127.6	127.5	127.8	128.1
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	**639.7**	621.0	3.0	639.4	639.1	639.4	632.0	630.0	628.8	627.9	627.5
Mining	**7.9**	10.0	—20.7	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.2
Contract Construction	**36.8**	36.4	1.0	35.9	36.7	36.6	34.3	35.7	36.0	35.5	35.9
Manufacturing	**93.4**	94.8	—1.5	93.4	93.9	93.4	92.4	94.9	95.5	93.7	93.7
Durable Goods	**64.6**	66.8	—3.4	64.6	64.8	64.6	64.1	66.3	67.1	65.4	65.5
Nondurable Goods	**28.8**	28.0	2.9	28.9	29.1	28.8	28.3	28.6	28.4	28.3	28.2
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	**37.5**	36.7	2.2	37.8	37.8	38.0	37.7	36.5	36.4	37.1	37.0
Trade	**152.7**	146.9	4.0	152.3	152.2	152.0	148.7	149.4	149.0	148.4	149.0
Wholesale	**35.7**	35.4	0.8	35.8	35.8	35.9	35.5	35.8	35.8	35.7	35.9
Retail	**117.0**	111.5	4.9	116.5	116.4	116.1	113.2	113.6	113.2	112.7	113.2
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**32.7**	30.7	6.6	32.5	32.4	32.2	31.9	31.4	31.3	31.4	31.3
Services	**136.4**	128.1	6.5	137.3	136.4	137.3	135.9	133.2	132.4	133.9	133.6
Government	**142.3**	137.3	3.6	141.7	141.0	141.2	142.2	139.9	139.3	138.6	137.7
Federal	**40.9**	39.2	4.1	40.7	40.3	40.6	40.9	40.3	40.2	40.2	39.8
State	**37.6**	36.2	3.9	37.3	37.4	37.2	37.4	35.7	35.7	36.6	36.4
Local	**63.8**	61.9	3.1	63.7	63.3	63.4	63.9	63.9	63.3	61.7	61.5

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private hoseholds.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Mar. 1986(p)	% Change from Mar. '85	% Distribution	Mar. 1986(p)	% Change from Mar. '85	% Distribution	Mar. 1986(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	**360.3**	1.7	100.0	**273.5**	5.1	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**7.9**	—22.5	2.2	**0.6**	0.0	0.2	**6.5**	76.5
Contract Construction	**28.3**	0.4	7.9	**3.4**	17.2	1.2	**23.4**	73.8
Manufacturing	**63.8**	—1.4	17.7	**28.4**	—1.7	10.4	**60.1**	65.2
Durable Goods	**46.3**	—3.5	12.9	**17.5**	—2.2	6.4	**40.8**	63.9
Nondurable Goods	**17.5**	4.8	4.9	**10.9**	—0.9	4.0	**19.3**	68.0
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**26.3**	3.5	7.3	**11.0**	—0.9	4.0	**25.8**	69.2
Total Trade	**79.7**	2.6	22.1	**69.6**	5.9	25.4	**130.9**	87.7
Wholesale Trade	**26.4**	0.4	7.3	**9.1**	2.2	3.3	**29.2**	82.3
Retail Trade	**53.3**	3.7	14.8	**60.5**	6.5	22.1	**101.7**	89.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**12.0**	5.3	3.3	**20.5**	6.8	7.5	**25.2**	77.5
Services	**66.2**	5.1	18.4	**71.9**	7.2	26.3	**104.2**	75.5
Total Government	**76.1**	3.4	21.1	**68.1**	5.3	24.9	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**25.3**	6.3	7.0	**15.3**	4.8	5.6	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**16.6**	2.5	4.6	**6.9**	6.2	2.5	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**8.7**	14.5	2.4	**8.4**	3.7	3.1	**NA**	NA
State Government	**18.4**	4.0	5.1	**20.3**	4.1	7.4	**NA**	NA
State Education	**11.9**	0.8	3.3	**9.5**	1.1	3.5	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**6.5**	10.2	1.8	**10.8**	6.9	3.9	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**32.4**	0.9	9.0	**32.5**	6.2	11.9	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**16.9**	0.6	4.7	**24.8**	5.1	9.1	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**15.5**	1.3	4.3	**7.7**	10.0	2.8	**NA**	NA

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	Apr. '86(f)	Apr. '85	% Chg.	Mar. '86(p)	Feb. '86(r)	Apr. '86(f)	Apr. '85	% Chg.	Mar. '86(p)	Feb. '86(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**490.7**	477.2	2.8	487.8	487.9	**94.9**	93.5	1.5	95.2	95.4
Employed	**466.3**	452.1	3.1	462.7	460.4	**89.8**	86.7	3.6	89.7	89.2
Unemployed	**24.4**	25.1	−2.8	25.1	27.5	**5.1**	6.8	−25.0	5.5	6.2
Percent of Labor Force	**5.0**	5.3	0.0	5.1	5.6	**5.4**	7.3	0.0	5.8	6.5
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**443.6**	429.6	3.3	439.6	436.4	**73.0**	70.3	3.8	73.2	72.4
Mining	**2.0**	2.7	−25.9	2.0	2.0	**0.1**	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Contract Construction	**23.4**	22.5	4.0	21.5	21.1	**3.2**	3.2	0.0	2.8	2.7
Manufacturing	**62.2**	63.5	−2.0	62.2	62.2	**11.3**	11.7	−3.4	11.3	11.3
Durable Goods	**44.5**	46.3	−3.9	44.5	44.5	**8.1**	8.6	−5.8	8.1	8.1
Nondurable Goods	**17.7**	17.2	2.9	17.7	17.7	**3.2**	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**29.1**	28.6	1.7	29.2	28.9	**2.2**	2.0	10.0	2.3	2.3
Total Trade	**110.4**	106.4	3.8	109.4	108.9	**14.6**	14.0	4.3	15.0	14.9
Wholesale Trade	**30.7**	30.4	1.0	30.6	30.5	**1.5**	1.5	0.0	1.6	1.6
Retail Trade	**79.7**	76.0	4.9	78.8	78.4	**13.1**	12.5	4.8	13.4	13.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**26.7**	25.0	6.8	26.5	26.3	**2.3**	2.1	9.5	2.3	2.3
Services	**94.6**	88.9	6.4	94.2	93.3	**25.2**	23.6	6.8	25.5	25.0
Total Government	**95.2**	92.0	3.5	94.6	93.7	**14.1**	13.6	3.7	13.9	13.8

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo — Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Apr. '86(f)	Mar.'86(p)	Feb.'86(r)	Apr.'85	Apr.'86(f)	Apr.'85	% Change	Apr.'86(f)	Apr.'85	% Change
State Total	**5.5**	5.7	6.2	6.1	**739,930**	724,100	2.2	**637,500**	618,670	3.0
Bear River	**4.1**	4.3	4.6	5.1	**44,040**	42,920	2.6	**37,370**	35,670	4.8
Box Elder	**3.6**	4.1	4.2	5.2	**16,200**	15,780	2.7	**14,180**	13,470	5.3
Cache	**4.3**	4.4	4.8	5.1	**27,040**	26,400	2.4	**22,810**	21,840	4.4
Rich	**5.4**	5.8	5.7	3.0	**800**	740	8.1	**380**	360	5.6
Wasatch Front	**5.0**	5.2	5.7	5.3	**504,000**	490,110	2.8	**455,230**	440,700	3.3
North	**4.3**	4.5	4.9	4.8	**157,530**	153,530	2.6	**111,900**	107,820	3.8
Davis	**3.7**	3.7	4.2	3.9	**79,930**	77,640	2.9	**51,760**	50,120	3.3
Morgan	**5.7**	6.6	7.6	7.5	**1,650**	1,660	−0.6	**960**	940	2.1
Weber	**5.0**	5.2	5.7	5.8	**75,950**	74,230	2.3	**59,180**	56,760	4.3
South	**5.3**	5.5	6.0	5.5	**346,470**	336,580	2.9	**343,330**	332,880	3.1
Salt Lake	**5.3**	5.5	6.0	5.5	**334,740**	325,290	2.9	**332,700**	322,730	3.1
Tooele	**5.4**	5.4	6.3	6.3	**11,730**	11,290	3.9	**10,630**	10,150	4.7
Mountainlands	**5.9**	6.0	6.7	7.6	**105,910**	104,170	1.7	**80,960**	78,130	3.6
Summit	**8.9**	5.8	6.0	9.6	**7,230**	6,930	4.3	**6,170**	5,950	3.7
Utah	**5.4**	5.8	6.5	7.2	**94,910**	93,500	1.5	**72,900**	70,350	3.6
Wasatch	**12.8**	12.7	13.0	13.8	**3,770**	3,740	0.8	**1,890**	1,830	3.3
Central	**9.9**	11.1	12.5	8.5	**23,280**	24,350	−4.4	**15,540**	16,360	−5.0
Juab	**15.9**	17.6	20.2	15.2	**2,070**	2,040	1.5	**1,580**	1,550	1.9
Millard	**5.9**	6.1	6.4	4.2	**8,010**	9,030	−11.3	**5,160**	5,930	−13.0
Piute	**20.4**	17.2	18.5	16.5	**400**	390	2.6	**180**	180	0.0
Sanpete	**16.0**	17.9	20.2	14.5	**5,810**	5,800	0.2	**3,430**	3,450	−0.6
Sevier	**6.5**	8.5	10.0	6.5	**6,160**	6,250	−1.4	**4,800**	4,850	−1.0
Wayne	**10.9**	11.9	15.1	9.2	**830**	840	−1.2	**390**	400	−2.5
Southwestern	**6.0**	6.1	6.8	6.4	**28,020**	27,630	1.4	**20,200**	19,590	3.1
Beaver	**5.7**	5.9	7.9	8.7	**2,390**	2,630	−9.1	**1,490**	1,570	−5.1
Garfield	**14.1**	18.6	21.6	16.2	**1,330**	1,390	−4.3	**1,200**	1,220	−1.6
Iron	**6.1**	5.6	6.3	5.8	**8,660**	8,380	3.3	**6,680**	6,460	3.4
Kane	**9.6**	10.4	11.0	12.4	**2,050**	1,990	3.0	**1,180**	1,090	8.3
Washington	**4.6**	4.7	5.0	4.4	**13,590**	13,240	2.6	**9,650**	9,250	4.3
Uintah Basin	**12.0**	12.3	12.3	10.5	**15,540**	15,440	0.6	**11,770**	11,940	−1.4
Daggett	**3.6**	4.3	6.3	3.1	**300**	290	3.4	**240**	230	4.3
Duchesne	**14.4**	15.4	14.7	11.6	**5,750**	5,520	4.2	**4,160**	4,120	1.0
Uintah	**10.9**	10.7	11.1	10.0	**9,490**	9,630	−1.5	**7,370**	7,590	−2.9
Southeastern	**9.7**	8.9	9.8	11.8	**19,130**	19,460	−1.7	**16,450**	16,290	1.0
Carbon	**8.5**	7.9	9.0	10.7	**8,320**	8,690	−4.3	**7,300**	7,440	−1.9
Emery	**10.9**	8.9	9.4	15.0	**4,150**	4,120	0.7	**4,020**	3,810	5.5
Grand	**13.8**	13.5	15.1	14.7	**3,060**	3,170	−3.5	**2,180**	2,210	−1.4
San Juan	**7.7**	7.3	7.3	8.4	**3,600**	3,480	3.4	**2,950**	2,830	4.2

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar.(p) 1986	**Feb.(r) 1986**	**Mar. 1985**	**Mar.(p) 1986**	**Feb.(r) 1986**	**Mar. 1985**	**Mar.(p) 1986**	**Feb.(r) 1986**	**Mar. 1985**
MINING	**$441.22**	$467.08	$541.37	**38.3**	40.3	43.0	**$11.52**	$11.59	$12.59
CONSTRUCTION	**469.15**	465.80	483.07	**32.9**	33.2	38.4	**14.26**	14.03	12.58
MANUFACTURING	**372.13**	374.13	354.02	**39.8**	40.1	39.6	**9.35**	9.33	8.94
Durable Goods	**387.59**	387.60	370.64	**40.5**	40.8	41.0	**9.57**	9.50	9.04
Nondurable Goods	**331.51**	340.61	310.68	**37.8**	38.4	36.0	**8.77**	8.87	8.63
TRADE	**229.67**	225.15	236.50	**30.5**	30.1	31.2	**7.53**	7.48	7.58
Wholesale Trade	**361.86**	354.31	365.68	**35.2**	34.2	37.2	**10.28**	10.36	9.83
Retail Trade	**182.30**	178.46	188.21	**28.8**	28.6	29.0	**6.33**	6.24	6.49
AVERAGE	**314.59**	313.91	314.94	**33.9**	33.9	34.8	**9.28**	9.26	9.05

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar.(p) 1986	**Feb.(r) 1986**	**Mar. 1985**	**Mar.(p) 1986**	**Feb.(r) 1986**	**Mar. 1985**	**Mar.(p) 1986**	**Feb.(r) 1986**	**Mar. 1985**
MINING	**$575.92**	$597.64	$557.27	**43.4**	44.6	43.3	**$13.27**	$13.40	$12.87
Metal Mining	**536.33**	538.15	575.86	**40.6**	40.8	43.2	**13.21**	13.19	13.33
Bituminous Coal Mining	**625.87**	687.53	678.11	**40.8**	44.5	41.5	**15.34**	15.45	16.34
CONSTRUCTION	**468.79**	465.00	475.38	**36.2**	36.3	38.0	**12.95**	12.81	12.51
MANUFACTURING	**382.55**	378.54	370.26	**40.1**	40.1	39.6	**9.54**	9.44	9.35
Durable Goods	**409.08**	407.11	393.59	**42.0**	42.1	41.3	**9.74**	9.67	9.53
Primary Metal Industries	**619.48**	610.44	595.29	**41.8**	40.4	42.1	**14.82**	15.11	14.14
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	**397.93**	391.39	356.51	**43.3**	43.2	41.6	**9.19**	9.06	8.57
Transportation Equipment	**494.10**	492.30	490.98	**40.6**	41.3	42.0	**12.17**	11.92	11.69
Nondurable Goods	**327.07**	318.79	318.09	**36.1**	35.9	35.7	**9.06**	8.88	8.91
Food & Kindred Products	**290.99**	288.56	295.80	**34.6**	34.6	36.7	**8.41**	8.34	8.06
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	**561.58**	536.60	542.82	**43.0**	41.5	41.5	**13.06**	12.93	13.08
TRADE	**215.92**	211.97	222.65	**29.1**	28.8	30.5	**7.42**	7.36	7.30
Wholesale Trade	**370.85**	367.45	363.68	**35.9**	35.4	37.3	**10.33**	10.38	9.75
Retail Trade	**171.90**	166.70	179.49	**27.2**	26.8	28.4	**6.32**	6.22	6.32
Food Stores	**215.81**	208.24	222.68	**28.1**	27.4	29.3	**7.68**	7.60	7.60
Other Retail	**178.19**	176.97	180.24	**29.6**	29.3	28.7	**6.02**	6.04	6.28
AVERAGE	**317.90**	316.88	316.94	**34.0**	34.0	34.6	**9.35**	9.32	9.16

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Apr. '86	**Preliminary Mar. '86**	**Final Feb. '86**	**Final Apr. '85**	**Final Mar. '85**	**Final Feb. '85**
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	**9,322**	7,812	4,699	9,207	7,716	7,190
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	**6,107**	4,723	3,223	6,858	5,304	5,400
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	**15,429**	12,535	7,922	16,065	13,020	12,590
Number of New Applications for Jobs	**9,360**	7,952	3,152	9,598	8,154	4,100
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	**7,458**	5,547	3,941	6,331	4,709	5,670
Initial Claims (Key Week)	**2,470**	1,953	2,270	2,323	2,656	2,127
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	**14,278**	16,886	18,184	13,636	16,342	19,809
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	**2.52**	2.99	3.21	2.51	3.05	3.72
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	**$8,832,000**	$9,988,000	$10,219,541	$8,194,264	$9,186,914	$9,656,930

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

1967 = 100

Item	Index					% Change				
	Mar. '86	Feb. '86	Jan. '86	Dec. '85	Mar. '85	From Last Month	Mar. '85 to Mar. '86	Feb. '85 to Feb. '86	Jan. '85 to Jan. '86	Dec. '84 to Dec. '85
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**326.0**	327.5	328.4	327.4	318.8	**—0.5**	2.3	3.2	3.9	3.8
Food and Beverages	**307.8**	307.7	307.9	305.6	301.6	**0.0**	2.1	2.1	2.9	2.8
Food at Home	**301.2**	301.5	302.5	299.3	298.4	**—0.1**	0.9	1.0	2.2	2.1
Housing	**357.0**	356.5	356.8	355.8	344.7	**0.1**	3.6	3.8	4.3	4.3
Rent Residential	**275.0**	273.7	273.4	272.4	259.2	**0.5**	6.1	5.9	6.3	6.4
Fuel and Other Util.	**385.5**	390.0	394.6	393.3	388.2	**—1.2**	—0.7	0.9	1.8	1.9
Medical Care	**425.8**	422.3	418.2	414.7	396.5	**0.8**	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.7
Apparel and Upkeep	**206.3**	204.1	205.0	209.0	205.3	**1.1**	0.5	1.1	2.6	2.9
Transportation	**309.6**	319.2	323.9	324.0	316.7	**—3.0**	—2.2	1.6	2.9	2.6
Gasoline	**307.7**	350.8	372.5	376.8	360.0	**—12.3**	—14.5	—0.2	4.4	3.0
Energy[2]	**381.3**	408.9	424.7	426.5	416.6	**—6.7**	—8.5	—0.6	2.5	1.8
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**300.3**	304.7	309.0	310.2	308.7	**—1.4**	—2.7	—1.5	—0.3	0.1
Finished Goods	**288.1**	292.3	296.2	297.2	292.4	**—1.4**	—1.4	—0.1	1.2	1.6
Intermediate Materials	**309.4**	313.5	317.2	318.8	318.6	**—1.3**	—2.9	—1.6	—0.8	—0.3
Crude Materials	**280.9**	290.5	301.3	304.7	312.9	**—3.3**	—10.1	—8.7	—5.7	—5.7

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

ATTENTION — NEW PUBLICATION ! !

UTAH AFFIRMATIVE ACTION INFORMATION—1985

The 1985 Utah Affirmative Action publication is now available. Information such as the racial distribution of Utah's population in each county and 1985 annual average labor force characteristics for these groups and for females are all a part of the publication. Also included are occupational characteristics for the population groups in each county.

If you are in business, government, education, or an individual needing this information, or are just interested in the breakdown of Utah's population, civilian labor force, or employment characteristics be sure to order your free copy today. This can be done by either contacting the nearest Job Service office or by calling (801) 533-2293.

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- HOURS & EARNINGS
- UNEMPLOYMENT
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FOR .... THE NATION .... THE STATE .... THE COUNTIES .... THE CITIES

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
174 Social Hall Avenue, P.O. Box 11249
Salt Lake City, Utah 84147 Phone (801) 533-2345

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196 East Center Street 84511
678-2244

BRIGHAM CITY
138 West 990 South 84302
723-5261

CASTLE DALE
153 East Main Street
P.O. Box 859 84513
381-2301

CEDAR CITY
106 East 2nd North
P.O. Box 669 84720
586-6585

CLEARFIELD
1579 South State
P.O. Box 835 84015
773-8380

DELTA
520 East Topaz Blvd.
Suite 109 84624
864-4545

EPHRAIM
390 North Main
P.O. Box 721 84627
283-4018

FILLMORE
Millard County Courthouse
P.O. Box 847 84631
743-5451

HEBER
90 N. Valley Square
Shopping Center, Suite 4
P.O. Box 158 84032
654-0360

KANAB
100 West Center Street
P.O. Box 1268 84741
644-5888

LOGAN
446 North 1st West
P.O. Box 307 84321
752-5381

MOAB
91 East Uranium Avenue
P.O. Box 580 84532
259-7124

NEPHI
Juab County Complex
P.O. Box 115 84648
623-0801

OGDEN
2655 Adams Avenue
P.O. Box 9820 84409
399-2181

PANGUITCH
565 North Main Street
P.O. Box 61 84759
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84060
649-8451

PRICE
685 East 2nd South
84501
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P.O. Box 1339 84603
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RICHFIELD
65 South 1st East
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896-6491

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722-2283

SALT LAKE CITY
1234 South Main Street
P.O. Box 11750 84147
533-2400

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50 East 100 South
P.O. Box 70 84770
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TOOELE
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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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CONGRESSIONAL 2
INFORM SERVICE-SRI 014[illegible]I
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4520 EAST-WEST HIGHWAY
BETHESDA MD 20814

6/20/86 S7820-3

Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

MAY 1986 published June 1986

If you were expecting a mammoth change in the unemployment rate this month, you're in for a big disappointment. Utah's seasonally adjusted May unemployment rate dropped only one-tenth of a percentage point from the revised April figure to 5.2 percent. On a seasonally adjusted basis, approximately 38,600 Utahns were looking for work during the month of May. For the most part, you could call May a repeat of the last two months. However, while not the most exciting of employment-related developments, much can be said about this kind of economic lethargy. The rates of the last few months represent the lowest Utah unemployment levels since early 1980. Moreover, the May 1986 rate registers half a percentage point lower than the May 1985 rate. And finally, Utah's jobless rate still falls almost two percentage points below the national average.

URBAN VERSUS RURAL

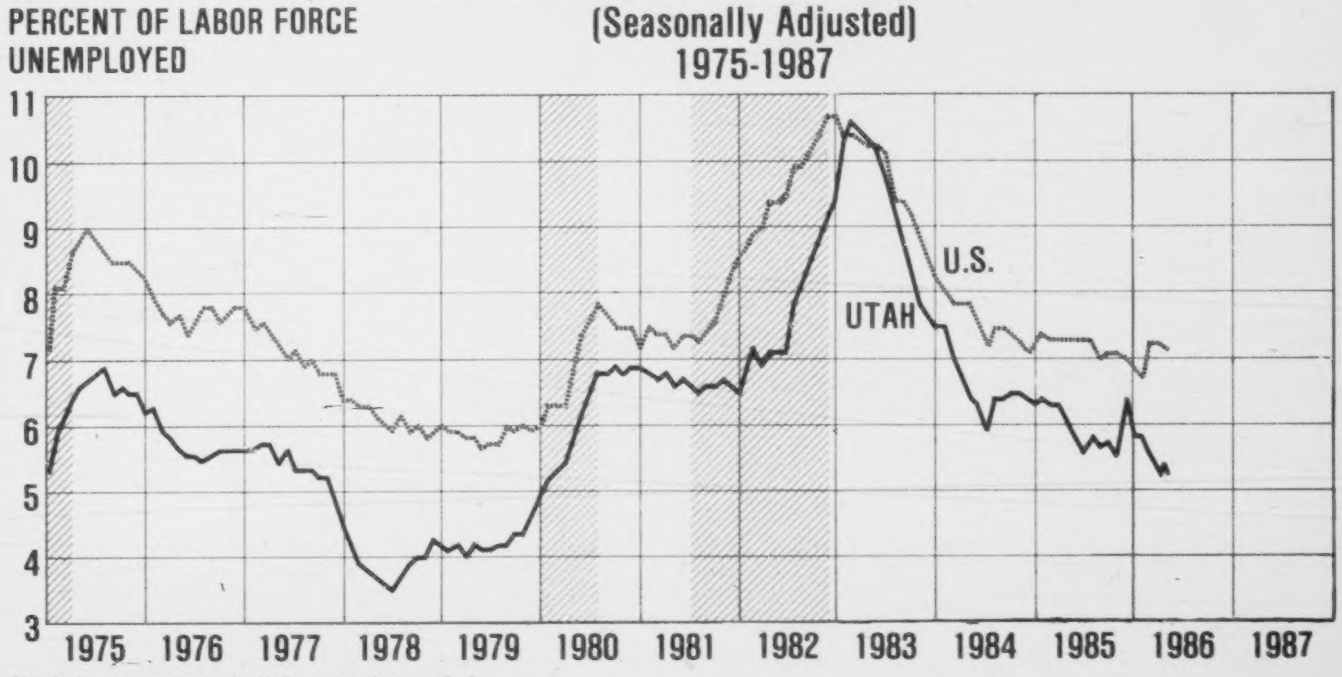
Much of the good unemployment news (if that's not a contradiction in terms) is focused around the Wasatch Front counties — Salt Lake, Davis, Utah, and Weber. In fact, all the aforementioned counties experienced unemployment rates below the State average. On the other hand, eight of Utah's "rural" counties manifested May unemployment above ten percent, and six counties showed jobless figures more than double the

IN THIS ISSUE:

Key Labor Market Information for Utah, by Planning District and County.

Percent Change in Non-Farm Earnings, 1984 for Regions, Metro & Non-Metro Areas, page 7.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security

State rate. In addition, most of the recent job growth has been centralized in urban areas. In other words, the economic sun has not been shining equally on Utah's urban and rural areas.

INCH BY INCH

Utah showed only a sluggish 2.5 percent nonagricultural employment gain between May 1985 and May 1986. In actual numbers, the increase amounted to about 15,400 new jobs. Nonfarm job growth within the State has been gradually declining over the past several months. May just continued the trend.

LOSING GROUND

The names and faces of Utah's ailing industries did not change much this month. Lower oil prices continued to dry up employment in the oil/gas extraction industry where the state has lost about 1,000 jobs since last year. Construction employment also dropped significantly (2,300 jobs) as several large nonresidential building projects wound down. Of course, employment levels in metal mining still reflect copper and uranium mine shutdowns. Jobs in this industry are down almost one-fourth from May 1985. Primary metals (mainly steel) manufacturing also has a frustrating record with a 25 percent year-over drop. In fact, the whole durable goods manufacturing industry generally remains in poor economic shape when contrasted to prior years. Transportation equipment manufacturing (the aerospace industry) proved the one exception holding on to a 3.5 percent gain in jobs in spite of recent layoffs. Even the mighty services industry produced a job loser this month. Miscellaneous service jobs (a division of the total services industry) dropped ten percent from last year.

YARD BY YARD

However, all is not gloom and doom in Utah. The services industry, as a whole, retained a firm hand on economic expansion with a 6.1 percent gain (7,800 jobs) since May of 1985. Even agricultural **services**, which is included in nonagricultural jobs, contrasted with actual farm employment, by exhibiting a substantial employment gain of more than 17 percent. The finance/insurance/real estate sector also experienced above average expansion adding 2,100 new jobs to the State's economy, a 6.8 percent increase. Total government — federal, state, and local — had significant year-over increases and combined to contribute 4,600 new jobs. Not to be left out, the mining industry also provided a job winner — coal mining has added 400 jobs since last year, growing almost 15 percent.

SHIFTING GEARS

Frequent readers of this newsletter are probably aware of the somewhat disparate expansion among Utah's various industries. Those industries generally termed "goods producing" (mining, construction, and manufacturing as a group) have — with a few exceptions — lost jobs or grown slowly. Figures for May, explained in the preceding paragraphs, provide a perfect example. On the other hand, the "service producing" industries have — with a few exceptions — manifested rather substantial growth. Of course, the rest of the nation has experienced this same condition. Someone has even coined an idiom for service producing employees — "new collar" workers. Actually, the U.S. has maintained a service economy for the last 30 years. To most economists, this shift to services is indicative of the highest stage of contemporary economic development. Lesser developed countries reside in the agrarian or early industrialization (primarily goods producing) phase. Moreover, in the past, the shift to a service producing economy has been closely associated with a rise in per capita gross national product — a very promising correlation for future services growth.

DEINDUSTRIALIZATION?

At the same time, some worry over the possible "deindustrialization" of America. The recent loss of goods producing jobs has sparked restrictive trade legislation in the United States Congress. Also, concerns continue to surface over the replacement of "high paying" goods producing jobs with "low paying" service jobs. True, a comparison of the average wage between goods producing and service sectors shows higher average monthly wages in the goods sector. However, a mix of high and low paying jobs exists in both sectors, and a higher proportion of service jobs are part-time.

Note that the nationwide shift in jobs has been primarily **relative** rather than **actual**. In other words, long term movement is not associated with an actual loss of goods producing jobs but rather with the decline in their **share** of the total employment pie. The general expansion of the labor force, particularly the increasing participation of women in the workplace, appears to have fueled the job increase in service producing industries. Also, higher incomes have given rise to changes in the demand for both goods and services. The bottom line? Although the relative shift from goods producing to service jobs may have tragic effects on individuals and companies, it is part of the natural growth process.

BOOM OR BUST?

If nonfarm job growth continues at its current languorous pace, Utah may not keep pace with its growing labor force; and unemployment may rise. On the other hand, this may be merely a lull before a storm of new Utah jobs which would keep Utah's unemployment rate relatively low. In April, the U.S. index of leading economic indicators took the largest jump in two and one-half years suggesting the country is still bound for continued economic good health. And to a large degree, as the nation goes, so goes Utah.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

SUMMARY OF
KEY LABOR MARKET INFORMATION FOR UTAH
by Planning District and County

Prepared by

Labor Market Information Services
Utah Department of Employment Security
174 Social Hall Avenue
P.O. Box 11249
Salt Lake City, Utah 84147-0249

May 1986

UTAH CITIES WITH POPULATION OF 2,500 OR MORE

CITY	COUNTY	RANK	POPULATION
Salt Lake City	Salt Lake	1	164,844
West Valley City	Salt Lake	2	89,147
Provo	Utah	3	74,138
Ogden	Weber	4	68,183
Sandy City	Salt Lake	5	63,498
Orem	Utah	6	60,884
West Jordan	Salt Lake	7	38,885
Bountiful	Davis	8	34,305
Layton	Davis	9	31,255
Logan	Cache	10	28,766
Murray	Salt Lake	11	26,929
Roy	Weber	12	22,485
Clearfield	Davis	13	21,859
St. George	Washington	14	16,546
Brigham City	Box Elder	15	16,331
Tooele	Tooele	16	15,687
American Fork	Utah	17	15,056
Springville	Utah	18	13,664
Pleasant Grove	Utah	19	12,963
Cedar City	Iron	20	12,333
South Ogden	Weber	21	12,297
South Salt Lake	Salt Lake	22	12,138
Midvale	Salt Lake	23	11,648
Kaysville	Davis	24	11,163
Spanish Fork	Utah	25	11,058
North Ogden	Weber	26	10,472
Price	Carbon	27	10,178
Centerville	Davis	28	9,879
South Jordan	Salt Lake	29	9,877
Vernal	Uintah	30	9,712
Payson	Utah	31	9,589
Riverton	Salt Lake	32	8,794
Washington Terrace	Weber	33	8,716
Lehi	Utah	34	8,111
Clinton	Davis	35	7,355
Riverdale	Weber	36	7,289
Farmington	Davis	37	6,551
North Salt Lake	Davis	38	6,292
Draper	Salt Lake	39	6,229
Smithfield	Cache	40	5,958
Richfield	Sevier	41	5,764
Sunset	Davis	42	5,703
Moab	Grand	43	5,091
Woods Cross	Davis	44	5,081
Roosevelt	Duchesne	45	5,005
Grantsville	Tooele	46	4,936
Hyrum	Cache	47	4,866
Heber City	Wasatch	48	4,807
Pleasant View	Weber	49	4,570
Syracuse	Davis	50	4,523
West Bountiful	Davis	51	4,353
Tremonton	Box Elder	52	4,128
Washington	Washington	53	3,975
Park City	Summit	54	3,924
Nephi	Juab	55	3,769
Fruit Heights	Davis	56	3,642
Highland	Utah	57	3,615
Lindon	Utah	58	3,518
Alpine	Utah	59	3,329
Blanding	San Juan	60	3,234
Mapleton	Utah	61	3,114
Ephraim	Sanpete	62	3,080
Delta	Millard	63	3,025
Providence	Cache	64	2,959
Hurricane	Washington	65	2,903
Helper	Carbon	66	2,846
Fillmore	Millard	67	2,782
West Point	Davis	68	2,739
Plain City	Weber	69	2,735
Santaquin	Utah	70	2,657
North Logan	Cache	71	2,630
Huntington	Emery	72	2,587
Salem	Utah	73	2,582
Wellsville	Cache	74	2,529

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1984 Revenue Sharing Estimates.

TOTAL POPULATION IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
SELECTED YEARS JULY 1, 1970 to 1985

	1985p	1984*	1983*	1982*	1981*	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1970
STATE TOTAL	1,649,000	1,623,000	1,596,000	1,558,000	1,515,000	1,474,000	1,415,950	1,363,750	1,315,950	1,272,050	1,066,000
BEAR RIVER	105,400	103,550	102,100	99,100	96,050	93,350	89,200	86,500	84,350	81,900	72,300
BOX ELDER	36,600	35,800	35,300	34,700	34,000	33,500	32,350	31,500	30,800	30,100	28,150
CACHE	66,700	65,600	64,500	62,000	59,800	57,700	54,800	53,200	51,700	50,100	42,550
RICH	2,100	2,150	2,300	2,400	2,250	2,150	2,050	1,800	1,850	1,700	1,600
WASATCH FRONT	1,050,750	1,032,550	1,015,550	995,300	971,850	949,150	913,650	879,750	851,150	826,750	713,450
NORTH	332,450	326,350	321,250	314,200	306,050	297,950	289,100	278,300	270,900	263,800	230,350
DAVIS	171,000	166,000	162,000	158,000	153,000	148,000	142,400	134,800	133,200	128,100	99,600
MORGAN	5,450	5,350	5,250	5,200	5,050	4,950	4,800	4,600	4,600	4,500	4,050
WEBER	156,000	155,000	154,000	151,000	148,000	145,000	141,900	138,800	133,100	131,200	126,700
SOUTH	718,300	706,200	694,300	681,100	665,800	651,200	624,550	601,450	580,250	262,950	483,100
SALT LAKE	690,000	678,000	667,000	654,000	639,000	625,000	599,100	576,600	556,000	539,400	461,500
TOOELE	28,300	28,200	27,300	27,100	26,800	26,200	25,450	24,850	24,250	23,550	21,600
MOUNTAINLAND	272,600	268,400	262,850	255,050	247,800	239,400	229,000	219,900	209,700	199,750	151,150
SUMMIT	12,400	12,200	11,800	11,300	10,900	10,400	9,500	8,950	8,450	7,850	5,900
UTAH	251,000	247,000	242,000	235,000	228,000	220,000	211,500	203,100	193,700	184,700	139,300
WASATCH	9,200	9,200	,050	8,750	8,900	8,650	8,000	7,850	7,550	7,200	5,950
CENTRAL	57,200	56,400	53,600	51,050	49,200	47,600	45,600	44,200	42,550	41,400	35,400
JUAB	6,250	6,150	5,900	5,700	5,600	5,550	5,400	5,250	5,150	5,050	4,600
MILLARD	14,200	13,500	11,400	10,400	9,600	9,050	8,550	8,250	8,050	7,950	7,050
PIUTE	1,550	1,500	1,450	1,350	1,400	1,350	1,250	1,250	1,200	1,200	1,150
SANPETE	16,900	17,000	16,900	16,100	15,400	14,800	14,050	13,650	13,050	12,500	11,000
SEVIER	16,200	16,100	15,800	15,500	15,200	14,900	14,450	14,000	13,400	13,050	10,150
WAYNE	2,100	2,150	2,150	2,000	2,000	1,950	1,900	1,800	1,700	1,650	1,450
SOUTHWESTERN	68,900	65,500	62,900	60,250	57,950	56,050	53,650	51,100	48,800	46,500	35,650
BEAVER	5,050	5,150	5,000	4,650	4,600	4,400	4,350	4,200	4,150	4,000	3,850
GARFIELD	4,050	3,950	3,950	3,750	3,700	3,700	3,450	3,350	3,350	3,250	3,150
IRON	19,400	19,300	18,900	18,300	17,900	17,500	17,050	16,650	16,000	15,500	12,300
KANE	4,700	4,500	4,350	4,150	4,050	4,050	3,800	3,850	3,750	3,500	2,450
WASHINGTON	35,700	32,600	30,700	29,400	27,700	26,400	25,000	23,050	21,550	20,250	13,900
UINTAH BASIN	39,400	40,050	40,450	38,850	35,850	34,150	32,400	31,350	30,550	29,400	20,850
DAGGETT	700	750	750	850	850	750	750	750	700	750	650
DUCHESNE	14,700	14,800	14,400	13,700	13,100	12,700	11,850	11,600	11,400	11,150	7,400
UINTAH	24,000	24,500	25,300	24,300	21,900	20,700	19,800	19,000	18,450	17,500	12,800
SOUTHEASTERN	54,750	56,550	58,550	58,400	56,300	54,650	52,450	50,950	48,850	46,350	37,200
CARBON	23,400	23,700	24,500	24,700	23,100	22,400	21,350	20,750	20,150	19,450	15,750
EMERY	11,800	12,400	13,100	13,000	12,100	11,600	11,000	10,300	9,700	8,850	5,150
GRAND	7,050	7,650	7,950	8,100	8,400	8,250	7,950	8,100	7,650	7,300	6,600
SAN JUAN	12,500	12,800	13,000	12,600	12,700	12,400	12,150	11,800	11,350	10,750	9,700

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p = preliminary
* = revised

SOURCE: Utah State Office of Planning and Budget, Utah Population Estimates Committee.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY COUNTY
AND PLANNING DISTRICT
SELECTED YEARS 1980 TO 2010

PLANNING DISTRICT/ COUNTY	1980r	1985p	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE
STATE TOTAL	1,474,000	1,649,000	1,862,200	2,024,850	2,137,750	2,322,950	2,561,350	1.86
BEAR RIVER	93,350	105,400	119,750	129,450	136,550	146,150	159,300	1.80
BOX ELDER	33,500	36,600	41,100	43,900	45,800	48,500	52,400	1.50
CACHE	57,700	66,700	76,200	83,000	88,100	94,900	104,000	1.98
RICH	2,150	2,100	2,450	2,550	2,650	2,750	2,900	1.00
WASATCH FRONT	949,150	1,050,750	1,191,900	1,312,900	1,400,350	1,534,050	1,701,200	1.96
DAVIS	148,000	171,000	206,000	246,000	278,000	304,000	333,000	2.74
MORGAN	4,950	5,450	6,000	6,600	7,150	8,250	9,700	2.27
SALT LAKE	625,000	690,000	782,000	849,000	893,000	978,000	1,090,000	1.87
TOOELE	26,200	28,300	30,900	33,300	35,200	38,800	43,500	1.70
WEBER	145,000	156,000	167,000	178,000	187,000	205,000	225,000	1.48
MOUNTAINLAND	239,050	272,600	306,600	323,000	325,500	342,500	378,200	1.54
SUMMIT	10,400	12,400	14,200	15,200	15,400	16,600	18,800	1.99
UTAH	220,000	251,000	282,000	296,800	299,000	314,000	346,000	1.52
WASATCH	8,650	9,200	10,400	11,000	11,100	11,900	13,400	1.47
CENTRAL	47,600	57,200	60,850	64,750	70,150	75,700	80,100	1.75
JUAB	5,550	6,250	5,650	5,800	6,050	6,300	6,500	0.53
MILLARD	9,050	14,200	11,800	12,600	13,700	14,800	15,700	1.85
PIUTE	1,350	1,550	1,700	1,750	1,850	2,000	2,100	1.48
SANPETE	14,800	16,900	19,400	20,400	21,700	23,000	24,000	1.62
SEVIER	14,900	16,200	19,800	21,600	24,000	26,500	28,500	2.19
WAYNE	1,950	2,100	2,500	2,600	2,850	3,100	3,300	1.77
SOUTHWESTERN	56,050	68,900	77,100	83,700	90,500	100,350	107,500	2.19
BEAVER	4,400	5,050	5,450	5,500	5,600	5,800	6,200	1.15
GARFIELD	3,700	4,050	4,250	4,300	4,350	4,550	4,850	0.91
IRON	17,500	19,400	21,400	23,200	25,000	28,600	29,900	1.80
KANE	4,050	4,700	5,100	5,500	5,850	6,400	6,800	1.74
WASHINGTON	26,400	35,700	40,900	45,200	49,700	55,000	59,750	2.76
UINTAH BASIN	34,150	39,400	45,400	46,900	48,200	51,750	56,050	1.67
DAGGETT	750	700	800	800	800	850	850	0.42
DUCHESNE	12,700	14,700	16,100	16,500	16,800	17,700	18,900	1.33
UINTAH	20,700	24,000	28,500	29,600	30,600	33,200	36,300	1.89
SOUTHEASTERN	54,650	54,750	60,600	64,150	66,500	72,450	79,000	1.24
CARBON	22,400	23,400	26,300	28,000	29,200	32,400	36,200	1.61
EMERY	11,600	11,800	13,300	13,800	14,200	15,200	16,300	1.14
GRAND	8,250	7,050	7,600	8,550	8,900	9,650	10,400	0.77
SAN JUAN	12,400	12,500	13,400	13,800	14,200	15,200	16,100	0.87

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r = Revised estimate.

p = Preliminary estimate.

SOURCE: State of Utah, Office of Planning and Budget, May 1986.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS
1950-1985

YEAR	LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOYED	TOTAL UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
1950	256,300	242,300	14,000	5.5
1951	267,500	258,700	8,800	3.3
1952	272,700	264,100	8,600	3.2
1953	274,000	265,000	9,000	3.3
1954	271,800	257,800	14,000	5.2
1955	283,800	272,300	11,500	4.1
1956	291,400	281,400	10,000	3.4
1957	296,900	286,000	10,900	3.7
1958	303,300	287,100	16,200	5.3
1959	315,900	301,500	14,400	4.6
1960	324,300	308,800	15,500	4.8
1961	335,400	317,500	17,900	5.3
1962	348,100	331,200	16,900	4.9
1963	355,600	336,500	19,100	5.4
1964	358,400	339,400	21,600	6.0
1965	361,400	339,400	22,000	6.1
1966	372,700	354,600	18,100	4.9
1967	385,300	365,400	19,900	5.2
1968	393,100	371,800	21,300	5.4
1969	403,300	382,400	20,900	5.2
1970	414,200	389,000	25,200	6.1
1971	431,000	402,500	28,500	6.6
1972	453,700	425,300	28,400	6.3
1973	477,100	449,500	27,600	5.8
1974	477,641	454,579	23,062	4.8
1975	497,828	465,507	32,320	6.5
1976	528,000	498,500	30,000	5.7
1977	548,000	519,000	29,000	5.3
1978	561,000	542,000	22,000	3.8
1979	605,000	579,000	26,000	4.3
1980	634,000	594,000	40,000	6.3
1981	647,000	604,000	43,000	6.7
1982	674,000	622,000	53,000	7.8
1983	692,000	628,000	64,000	9.2
1984	702,000	656,000	46,000	6.5
1985	730,000	687,000	43,000	5.9

Note: These figures are by place of residence.

SOURCES: 1950-1975 Utah Department of Employment Security, Annual Report, Vol. III, selected years, (Salt Lake City, Utah).
1976-1985 U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished printout, February 1986.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
1975 TO 1985
(ANNUAL AVERAGES)

	1985p	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975
STATE TOTAL	730,000	702,000	694,000	676,000	649,000	635,000	607,000	564,000	549,000	530,000	497,800
BEAR RIVER	43,439	43,561	46,676	44,982	44,211	43,152	41,613	38,084	37,899	36,067	33,794
BOX ELDER	15,873	16,418	18,150	17,732	17,525	16,787	15,921	14,201	13,792	13,267	12,841
CACHE	26,689	26,184	27,567	26,289	25,792	25,492	24,868	23,129	22,864	22,082	20,274
RICH	877	959	959	961	894	873	824	754	743	718	679
WASATCH FRONT	495,686	472,874	455,244	443,168	425,236	417,479	397,897	371,040	363,165	352,450	333,952
NORTH	154,950	148,348	143,808	138,771	134,152	131,541	127,159	118,484	115,948	111,988	106,845
DAVIS	78,340	74,799	71,419	67,717	65,683	64,399	59,906	55,681	52,879	50,247	47,676
MORGAN	1,700	1,618	2,014	2,238	2,151	2,134	2,187	2,040	2,046	1,950	1,835
WEBER	74,910	71,932	70,375	68,816	66,318	65,008	65,066	60,763	61,023	59,791	57,334
SOUTH	340,735	324,526	311,436	304,397	291,084	285,938	270,738	252,556	247,217	240,462	227,107
SALT LAKE	329,091	313,346	301,779	292,062	279,485	274,449	259,637	424,225	237,067	230,506	217,552
TOOELE	11,645	11,180	9,657	12,335	11,599	11,489	11,101	10,331	10,150	9,956	9,555
MOUNTAINLAND	103,161	100,084	98,602	97,248	93,367	91,542	88,581	80,975	77,405	73,218	67,481
SUMMIT	6,602	6,582	8,069	7,794	7,422	6,460	5,461	4,744	4,443	4,136	3,882
UTAH	92,631	89,419	87,421	86,162	82,561	82,150	80,411	73,642	70,328	66,628	61,326
WASATCH	3,928	4,083	3,112	3,292	3,384	2,932	2,709	2,589	2,634	2,454	2,273
CENTRAL	24,554	23,588	24,283	21,837	21,138	20,514	20,065	18,928	18,692	18,211	17,242
JUAB	1,983	1,976	2,208	2,182	2,374	2,287	2,063	2,029	2,070	1,964	1,977
MILLARD	8,806	7,495	6,008	4,407	4,049	3,701	3,544	3,267	3,243	3,248	3,243
PIUTE	384	406	462	478	497	530	459	466	468	499	485
SANPETE	6,089	6,172	6,772	6,208	5,853	5,928	5,863	5,630	5,575	5,558	5,271
SEVIER	6,406	6,679	7,927	7,712	7,429	7,134	6,959	6,504	6,416	6,142	5,500
WAYNE	887	860	906	850	936	934	1,177	1,032	920	800	766
SOUTHWESTERN	27,563	25,391	24,729	23,297	22,496	22,742	21,591	20,044	19,377	18,592	16,954
BEAVER	2,403	2,181	2,107	1,851	1,847	1,817	1,881	1,920	1,920	1,847	1,781
GARFIELD	1,495	1,501	1,938	1,890	1,968	2,237	1,869	1,674	1,709	1,681	1,492
IRON	8,318	8,203	8,166	7,823	7,489	7,550	7,545	7,048	6,858	6,624	6,255
KANE	2,084	1,878	1,724	1,677	1,470	1,629	1,398	1,469	1,483	1,481	1,285
WASHINGTON	13,264	11,628	10,794	10,056	9,722	9,509	8,898	7,933	7,407	6,959	6,141
UINTAH BASIN	15,900	16,426	19,012	18,625	16,923	15,397	14,162	13,481	12,855	12,992	12,257
DAGGETT	359	318	383	376	422	608	387	532	441	355	321
DUCHESNE	5,754	5,740	7,150	6,729	6,506	6,046	5,181	4,944	4,952	4,774	5,001
UINTAH	9,786	10,368	11,479	11,520	9,995	8,743	8,594	8,005	7,462	7,863	6,935
SOUTHEASTERN	19,560	20,077	25,458	26,844	25,632	24,179	23,096	21,451	20,108	18,472	16,153
CARBON	8,778	8,864	11,054	11,329	10,743	10,136	9,804	8,591	8,011	7,599	6,790
EMERY	4,066	4,275	6,806	7,809	6,839	5,884	5,844	5,557	5,178	4,458	3,476
GRAND	3,145	3,262	3,394	3,633	3,837	3,997	3,690	3,853	3,610	3,384	2,957
SAN JUAN	3,571	3,676	4,204	4,073	4,213	4,162	3,758	3,450	3,309	3,031	2,930

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p = preliminary

Notes: (1) Only the 1985 and 1984 estimates have been adjusted to 1980 census controls. Estimates for earlier years are thus not consistent with these columns.

(2) Due to redefinition of Salt Lake City - Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area, estimates of labor force for Tooele and Morgan counties for 1983, 1984 and 1985 are not comparable to earlier years.

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
1975 TO 1985
(ANNUAL AVERAGES)

	1985p	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975
STATE TOTAL	687,000	656,000	630,000	623,000	606,000	595,000	581,000	542,000	520,000	500,000	465,500
BEAR RIVER	41,340	41,102	43,570	42,077	41,621	40,918	39,558	36,405	35,174	33,990	31,812
BOX ELDER	15,161	15,570	16,991	16,529	16,502	15,866	15,251	13,647	12,977	12,398	12,014
CACHE	25,333	24,602	25,684	24,628	24,250	24,205	23,507	22,030	21,486	20,895	19,149
RICH	846	930	895	920	869	847	800	728	711	697	649
WASATCH FRONT	469,505	444,827	416,232	409,195	396,738	391,818	382,994	358,097	345,429	333,201	312,291
NORTH	147,709	139,959	131,564	128,724	124,805	123,258	121,788	113,871	109,954	105,774	99,896
DAVIS	75,438	71,462	66,548	63,711	61,772	61,006	57,955	54,188	50,992	48,234	45,229
MORGAN	1,589	1,541	1,896	2,138	2,072	2,047	2,125	1,987	1,961	1,869	1,746
WEBER	70,681	66,956	63,120	62,875	60,961	60,205	61,708	57,696	57,001	55,671	52,921
SOUTH	321,796	304,868	284,668	280,471	271,933	268,560	261,206	244,226	235,475	227,427	212,395
SALT LAKE	310,855	294,365	275,987	269,153	260,959	257,722	250,538	234,251	225,752	217,997	203,317
TOOELE	10,941	10,503	8,681	11,318	10,974	10,838	10,668	9,975	9,723	9,430	9,078
MOUNTAINLAND	96,127	92,855	88,819	88,644	86,918	84,801	83,557	76,940	72,672	68,798	62,980
SUMMIT	6,078	5,999	7,188	6,999	6,833	5,936	5,127	4,499	4,154	3,773	3,468
UTAH	86,560	83,251	79,142	78,820	77,063	76,245	75,968	70,112	66,166	62,805	57,476
WASATCH	3,489	3,605	2,489	2,825	3,022	2,620	2,462	2,329	2,352	2,220	2,036
CENTRAL	22,375	21,419	21,577	19,857	19,630	19,031	18,993	18,020	17,387	17,036	16,016
JUAB	1,675	1,662	1,765	1,847	2,210	2,089	1,962	1,942	1,953	1,861	1,843
MILLARD	8,322	6,998	5,502	4,082	3,842	3,495	3,449	3,180	3,110	3,098	3,064
PIUTE	334	349	409	427	453	473	431	447	428	457	447
SANPETE	5,296	5,496	5,836	5,524	5,262	5,356	5,293	5,172	4,934	5,013	4,750
SEVIER	5,934	6,141	7,262	7,210	7,020	6,770	6,744	6,300	6,111	5,862	5,188
WAYNE	814	773	803	767	843	848	1,114	979	851	746	724
SOUTHWESTERN	25,886	23,483	22,387	21,419	20,820	21,063	20,427	19,107	18,131	17,417	15,733
BEAVER	2,256	2,021	1,900	1,714	1,730	1,696	1,789	1,845	1,813	1,751	1,633
GARFIELD	1,293	1,258	1,643	1,658	1,773	2,059	1,720	1,553	1,533	1,505	1,315
IRON	7,805	7,623	7,439	7,174	6,943	6,892	7,073	6,675	6,376	6,177	5,877
KANE	1,901	1,682	1,512	1,527	1,331	1,514	1,333	1,406	1,383	1,414	1,207
WASHINGTON	12,631	10,899	9,893	9,346	9,043	8,902	8,512	7,628	7,026	6,570	5,700
UINTAH BASIN	14,453	14,991	16,499	17,087	16,139	14,640	13,632	12,998	12,224	12,123	11,494
DAGGETT	346	310	367	363	404	597	376	522	425	340	308
DUCHESNE	5,150	5,158	6,187	6,060	6,126	5,680	4,965	4,747	4,666	4,431	4,664
UINTAH	8,958	9,523	9,945	10,664	9,609	8,363	8,291	7,729	7,133	7,352	6,522
SOUTHEASTERN	17,427	17,324	20,918	24,722	24,134	22,732	21,842	20,435	18,984	17,435	15,183
CARBON	7,901	7,743	8,723	10,473	10,173	9,557	9,082	8,047	7,454	7,120	6,321
EMERY	3,538	3,549	5,790	7,398	6,537	5,553	5,642	5,392	4,964	4,272	3,264
GRAND	2,735	2,759	2,734	3,130	3,510	3,722	3,508	3,676	3,413	3,190	2,803
SAN JUAN	3,252	3,273	3,671	3,721	3,914	3,900	3,610	3,320	3,153	2,853	2,795

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p = preliminary

Notes: (1) Only the 1985 and 1984 estimates have been adjusted to 1980 census controls. Estimates for earlier years are thus not consistent with these columns.

(2) Due to redefinition of Salt Lake City - Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area, estimates of employment for Tooele and Morgan counties for 1983, 1984 and 1985 are not comparable to earlier years.

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH
BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
SELECTED YEARS 1970 TO 1985

	1985p	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1970
STATE TOTAL	624,239	601,098	566,997	559,763	558,039	550,787	548,419	525,448	488,719	462,826	440,330	357,461
BEAR RIVER	36,130	34,955	33,240	31,806	32,288	31,869	31,231	29,266	27,465	26,163	24,676	19,059
BOX ELDER	13,741	13,035	12,247	11,779	12,056	11,578	11,234	10,131	9,350	8,797	8,536	6,997
CACHE	21,993	21,499	20,572	19,592	19,818	19,892	19,620	18,805	17,798	17,055	15,854	11,784
RICH	394	421	421	435	414	399	377	330	317	311	286	278
WASATCH FRONT	445,634	426,968	402,528	395,285	393,146	389,544	388,627	374,214	349,190	332,183	318,034	264,500
NORTH	109,797	103,410	97,269	96,062	96,070	94,374	94,283	90,600	85,608	82,398	79,351	71,519
DAVIS	51,528	48,868	46,082	45,661	45,256	43,895	44,667	43,059	41,017	38,774	37,427	31,999
MORGAN	980	942	904	996	1,142	1,110	1,073	1,028	955	918	927	761
WEBER	57,292	53,600	50,283	49,405	49,672	49,369	48,543	46,513	43,636	42,706	40,997	38,759
SOUTH	335,839	323,558	305,259	299,223	297,076	295,170	294,344	283,614	263,582	249,785	238,683	192,981
SALT LAKE	325,356	313,412	295,568	289,281	286,834	285,240	284,545	273,909	253,796	240,350	229,044	183,659
TOOELE	10,484	10,146	9,691	9,942	10,242	9,930	9,799	9,705	9,786	9,435	9,639	9,322
MOUNTAINLAND	77,720	75,756	71,045	70,754	71,156	69,959	70,310	66,398	60,799	56,615	52,823	40,495
SUMMIT	5,726	5,670	4,781	4,610	4,622	4,003	3,496	3,100	2,779	2,452	2,303	1,354
UTAH	70,072	68,050	64,290	63,894	64,048	63,813	64,776	61,322	56,075	52,360	48,843	37,433
WASATCH	1,923	2,036	1,974	2,250	2,486	2,143	2,038	1,976	1,945	1,803	1,677	1,708
CENTRAL	16,282	15,746	13,889	12,638	12,880	12,433	12,588	12,097	11,389	11,048	10,429	8,717
JUAB	1,487	1,496	1,470	1,537	1,885	1,777	1,705	1,690	1,686	1,578	1,575	1,433
MILLARD	5,669	4,748	3,370	2,394	2,303	2,058	2,056	1,883	1,796	1,785	1,799	1,531
PIUTE	182	193	201	213	239	256	229	245	226	251	248	240
SANPETE	3,631	3,792	3,642	3,364	3,251	3,340	3,345	3,309	3,055	3,110	2,942	2,600
SEVIER	4,900	5,127	4,818	4,772	4,781	4,617	4,652	4,441	4,189	3,953	3,502	2,628
WAYNE	417	390	388	358	421	425	601	529	437	371	363	285
SOUTHWESTERN	19,563	17,980	16,465	15,641	15,703	16,016	15,780	15,073	13,862	13,069	12,047	9,583
BEAVER	1,459	1,311	1,164	1,031	1,073	1,051	1,137	1,202	1,155	1,085	1,020	929
GARFIELD	1,331	1,307	1,353	1,326	1,509	1,786	1,493	1,368	1,305	1,234	1,122	984
IRON	6,347	6,247	5,923	5,689	5,654	5,651	5,905	5,704	5,295	5,051	4,893	3,830
KANE	1,174	1,068	996	1,000	896	1,017	933	1,005	957	968	857	643
WASHINGTON	9,249	8,047	7,029	6,595	6,571	6,511	6,312	5,794	5,150	4,731	4,155	3,197
UINTAH BASIN	12,412	13,074	12,581	13,060	12,666	11,310	10,755	10,440	9,535	8,735	9,061	5,324
DAGGETT	260	243	246	233	289	341	268	330	269	233	227	204
DUCHESNE	4,327	4,365	4,288	4,211	4,423	4,062	3,513	3,459	3,315	3,098	3,394	1,610
UINTAH	7,826	8,466	8,047	8,616	7,954	6,907	6,974	6,651	5,951	5,404	5,440	3,510
SOUTHEASTERN	16,498	16,619	17,250	20,579	20,200	19,616	19,128	17,960	16,479	15,013	13,260	9,783
CARBON	7,552	7,476	7,543	9,012	8,714	8,509	8,241	7,291	6,639	6,319	5,743	4,671
EMERY	3,832	3,878	4,412	5,890	5,122	4,503	4,650	4,367	4,080	3,497	2,625	1,169
GRAND	2,226	2,266	2,368	2,713	3,139	3,272	3,060	3,259	2,936	2,675	2,389	2,165
SAN JUAN	2,895	2,999	2,927	2,964	3,225	3,332	3,177	3,043	2,824	2,522	2,503	1,778

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p = preliminary

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
1975 TO 1985
(ANNUAL AVERAGES)

	1985p	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975
STATE TOTAL	43,000	46,000	64,000	53,000	43,000	40,000	26,000	22,000	29,000	30,000	32,300
BEAR RIVER	2,099	2,459	3,106	2,905	2,590	2,234	2,055	1,679	2,225	2,077	1,982
BOX ELDER	711	848	1,159	1,202	1,023	921	670	554	815	869	827
CACHE	1,357	1,582	1,883	1,661	1,542	1,287	1,361	1,099	1,378	1,187	1,125
RICH	31	29	64	41	24	26	24	26	32	21	30
WASATCH FRONT	26,181	28,047	39,012	33,973	28,498	25,661	14,903	12,943	17,736	19,249	21,661
NORTH	7,242	8,389	12,244	10,047	9,347	8,283	5,371	4,613	5,994	6,214	6,949
DAVIS	2,902	3,337	4,871	4,006	3,911	3,393	1,951	1,493	1,887	2,013	2,447
MORGAN	111	77	118	100	79	87	62	53	85	81	89
WEBER	4,229	4,975	7,255	5,941	5,357	4,803	3,358	3,067	4,022	4,120	4,413
SOUTH	18,939	19,658	26,768	23,926	19,151	17,378	9,532	8,330	11,742	13,035	14,712
SALT LAKE	18,236	18,981	25,792	22,909	18,526	16,727	9,099	7,974	11,315	12,509	14,235
TOOELE	703	677	976	1,017	625	651	433	356	427	526	477
MOUNTAINLAND	7,034	7,229	9,783	8,604	6,449	6,741	5,024	4,035	4,733	4,420	4,501
SUMMIT	525	583	881	795	589	524	334	245	289	363	414
UTAH	6,071	6,168	8,279	7,342	5,498	5,905	4,443	3,530	4,162	3,823	3,850
WASATCH	439	478	623	467	362	312	247	260	282	234	237
CENTRAL	2,179	2,177	2,706	1,980	1,508	1,483	1,072	908	1,305	1,175	1,226
JUAB	308	314	443	335	164	198	101	87	117	103	134
MILLARD	483	505	506	325	207	206	95	87	133	151	179
PIUTE	50	57	53	51	44	57	28	19	40	42	38
SANPETE	793	676	936	684	591	572	570	458	641	545	521
SEVIER	472	539	665	502	409	364	215	204	305	280	312
WAYNE	73	87	103	83	93	86	63	53	69	54	42
SOUTHWESTERN	1,677	1,908	2,342	1,878	1,676	1,679	1,164	937	1,246	1,175	1,221
BEAVER	146	160	207	137	117	121	92	75	107	96	148
GARFIELD	202	243	295	232	195	178	149	121	176	176	176
IRON	513	580	727	649	546	658	472	373	482	447	378
KANE	183	196	212	150	139	115	65	63	100	67	78
WASHINGTON	633	729	901	710	679	607	386	305	381	389	441
UINTAH BASIN	1,447	1,435	2,513	1,538	784	757	530	483	631	869	763
DAGGETT	14	8	16	13	18	11	11	10	16	15	13
DUCHESNE	604	582	963	669	380	366	216	197	286	343	337
UINTAH	829	845	1,534	856	386	380	303	276	329	511	413
SOUTHEASTERN	2,133	2,753	4,540	2,122	1,498	1,447	1,254	1,016	1,124	1,037	970
CARBON	877	1,121	2,331	856	570	579	722	544	557	479	469
EMERY	527	726	1,016	411	302	331	202	165	214	186	212
GRAND	410	503	660	503	327	275	182	177	197	194	154
SAN JUAN	319	403	533	352	299	262	148	130	156	178	135

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p = preliminary

Notes: (1) Only the 1985 and 1984 estimates have been adjusted to 1980 census controls. Estimates for earlier years are thus not consistent with these columns.

(2) Due to redefinition of Salt Lake City - Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area, estimates of unemployment for Tooele and Morgan counties for 1983, 1984 and 1985 are not comparable to earlier years.

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
1975 TO 1985
(ANNUAL AVERAGES)

	1985p	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975
STATE TOTAL	5.9	6.6	9.2	7.8	6.7	6.3	4.3	3.8	5.3	5.7	6.5
BEAR RIVER	4.8	5.6	6.7	6.5	5.9	5.2	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.8	5.7
BOX ELDER	4.5	5.2	6.4	6.8	5.8	5.5	4.2	3.9	5.9	6.6	6.4
CACHE	5.1	6.0	6.8	6.3	6.0	5.0	5.5	4.8	6.0	5.4	5.5
RICH	3.5	3.0	6.7	4.3	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.4	4.3	2.9	4.4
WASATCH FRONT	5.3	5.9	8.6	7.7	6.7	6.1	3.7	3.5	4.9	5.5	6.5
NORTH	4.7	5.7	8.5	7.2	7.0	6.3	4.2	3.9	5.2	5.5	6.5
DAVIS	3.7	4.5	6.8	5.9	6.0	5.3	3.3	2.7	3.6	4.0	5.1
MORGAN	6.5	4.8	5.9	4.5	3.7	4.1	2.8	2.6	4.2	4.2	4.9
WEBER	5.6	6.9	10.3	8.6	8.1	7.4	5.2	5.0	6.6	6.9	7.7
SOUTH	5.6	6.1	8.6	7.9	6.6	6.1	3.5	3.3	4.7	5.4	6.5
SALT LAKE	5.5	6.1	8.5	7.8	6.6	6.1	3.5	3.3	4.8	5.4	6.5
TOOELE	6.0	6.1	10.1	8.2	5.4	5.7	3.9	3.4	4.2	5.3	5.0
MOUNTAINLAND	6.8	7.2	9.9	8.8	6.9	7.4	5.7	5.0	6.1	6.0	6.7
SUMMIT	8.0	8.9	10.9	10.2	7.9	8.1	6.1	5.2	6.5	8.8	10.7
UTAH	6.6	6.9	9.5	8.5	6.7	7.2	5.5	4.8	5.9	5.7	6.3
WASATCH	11.2	11.7	20.0	14.2	10.7	10.6	9.1	10.0	10.7	9.5	10.4
CENTRAL	8.9	9.2	11.1	9.1	7.1	7.2	5.3	4.8	7.0	6.5	7.1
JUAB	15.5	15.9	20.0	15.4	6.9	8.7	4.9	4.3	5.7	5.2	6.8
MILLARD	5.5	6.7	8.4	7.4	5.1	5.6	2.7	2.7	4.1	4.6	5.5
PIUTE	13.0	14.0	11.5	10.7	8.9	10.8	6.1	4.1	8.5	8.4	7.8
SANPETE	13.0	11.0	13.8	11.0	10.1	9.6	9.7	8.1	11.5	9.8	9.9
SEVIER	7.4	8.1	8.4	6.5	5.5	5.1	3.1	3.1	4.8	4.6	5.7
WAYNE	8.2	10.1	11.4	9.8	9.9	9.2	5.4	5.1	7.5	6.8	5.5
SOUTHWESTERN	6.1	7.5	9.5	8.1	7.5	7.4	4.5	4.7	6.4	6.3	7.2
BEAVER	6.1	7.3	9.8	7.4	6.3	6.7	4.9	3.9	5.6	5.2	8.3
GARFIELD	13.5	16.2	15.2	12.3	9.9	8.0	8.0	7.2	10.3	10.5	11.8
IRON	6.2	7.1	8.9	8.3	7.3	8.7	6.3	5.3	7.0	6.7	6.0
KANE	8.8	10.4	12.3	8.9	9.5	7.1	4.6	4.3	6.7	4.5	6.1
WASHINGTON	4.8	6.3	8.3	7.1	7.0	6.4	4.3	3.8	5.1	5.6	7.2
UINTAH BASIN	9.1	8.7	13.2	8.3	4.6	4.9	3.7	3.6	4.9	6.7	6.2
DAGGETT	3.9	2.5	4.2	3.5	4.3	1.8	2.8	1.9	3.6	4.2	4.0
DUCHESNE	10.5	10.1	13.5	9.9	5.8	6.1	4.2	4.0	5.8	7.2	6.7
UINTAH	8.5	8.2	13.4	7.4	3.9	4.3	3.5	3.4	4.4	6.5	6.0
SOUTHEASTERN	10.9	13.7	17.8	7.9	5.9	6.0	5.4	4.7	5.6	5.6	6.0
CARBON	10.0	12.6	21.1	7.6	5.3	5.7	7.4	6.3	7.0	6.3	6.9
EMERY	13.0	17.0	14.9	5.3	4.4	5.6	3.5	3.0	4.1	4.2	6.1
GRAND	13.0	15.4	19.5	13.8	8.5	6.9	4.9	4.6	5.5	5.7	5.2
SAN JUAN	8.9	11.0	12.7	8.6	7.1	6.3	3.9	3.8	4.7	5.9	4.6

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p = preliminary

Notes: (1) Only the 1985 and 1984 estimates have been adjusted to 1980 census controls. Estimates for earlier years are thus not consistent with these columns.

(2) Due to redefinition of Salt Lake City - Ogden Metropolitan Statistical Area, estimates of unemployment rate for Tooele and Morgan counties for 1983, 1984 and 1985 are not comparable to earlier years.

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL WAGES IN UTAH
BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY, SELECTED YEARS 1970 TO 1984
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

	1985p	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1970
STATE TOTAL	$10,792.2	$10,163.0	$ 9,196.6	$ 8,734.1	$ 8,250.3	$ 7,346.0	$ 6,605.2	$ 5,785.6	$ 4,988.0	$ 4,402.9	$ 2,267.4
BEAR RIVER	607.5	559.4	503.5	452.0	427.3	377.5	333.5	282.4	246.6	220.6	107.0
BOX ELDER	304.1	269.2	238.5	210.7	194.3	164.5	142.8	114.7	100.6	88.1	44.9
CACHE	299.3	285.2	260.1	236.5	229.0	209.6	187.9	165.4	143.8	130.6	60.5
RICH	4.2	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.0	3.4	2.8	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.6
WASATCH FRONT	8,014.4	7,533.4	6,820.8	6,390.2	5,992.4	5,371.6	4,828.4	4,273.7	3,691.0	3,283.4	1,760.4
NORTH	1,888.8	1,707.2	1,546.6	1,474.9	1,392.9	1,248.9	1,139.9	1,019.4	889.8	813.0	488.2
DAVIS	979.7	883.5	806.7	772.9	722.7	640.9	597.2	541.8	474.9	432.3	258.2
MORGAN	16.1	15.0	14.4	15.1	15.4	14.2	12.6	10.8	9.3	8.5	5.0
WEBER	893.0	808.7	725.5	686.9	654.8	593.8	530.1	466.8	405.6	372.2	225.2
SOUTH	6,125.6	5,826.2	5,274.2	4,915.3	4,599.5	4,122.7	3,688.5	3,254.3	2,801.2	2,470.4	1,272.2
SALT LAKE	5,903.0	5,615.7	5,092.5	4,741.8	4,424.1	3,971.3	3,558.0	3,124.0	2,675.6	2,356.5	1,199.4
TOOELE	222.6	210.5	181.7	173.5	175.4	151.4	130.5	130.3	125.6	113.9	72.8
MOUNTAINLAND	1,120.1	1,060.9	951.0	928.1	937.9	830.7	766.1	650.2	556.7	478.8	220.4
SUMMIT	76.0	76.3	62.6	58.1	57.1	45.9	32.9	25.3	23.5	18.9	5.9
UTAH	1,021.3	959.3	864.2	837.5	846.2	759.8	712.6	608.0	517.7	446.8	204.5
WASATCH	22.8	25.3	24.2	32.5	34.6	25.0	20.6	16.9	15.5	13.1	10.0
CENTRAL	263.3	235.7	183.4	153.0	149.8	131.0	119.3	99.7	86.9	77.8	41.2
JUAB	17.3	16.9	16.2	17.1	26.1	19.6	16.8	12.9	11.5	10.5	7.3
MILLARD	124.7	90.4	54.8	29.4	24.8	20.3	18.9	14.8	12.7	11.7	6.9
PIUTE	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.5	3.1	2.9	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.1
SANPETE	41.6	43.3	36.8	34.3	30.0	28.9	27.2	24.4	20.6	19.4	11.9
SEVIER	71.4	77.9	68.2	65.2	60.6	54.6	48.1	40.6	36.6	32.0	12.7
WAYNE	6.3	5.0	5.3	4.5	5.2	4.7	6.5	4.8	3.7	2.6	1.3
SOUTHWESTERN	256.2	228.8	201.7	184.0	177.4	168.5	150.7	128.6	108.0	93.2	45.9
BEAVER	22.8	19.8	17.1	11.7	12.2	11.8	11.7	10.9	9.3	8.0	4.5
GARFIELD	16.6	16.4	17.7	18.1	19.0	19.8	13.9	10.8	9.7	8.5	4.5
IRON	82.1	80.3	72.1	68.1	66.4	62.3	59.4	52.9	44.3	38.2	19.3
KANE	13.5	11.4	10.1	10.3	8.3	8.9	7.1	6.9	6.1	5.6	2.7
WASHINGTON	121.3	100.9	84.7	75.8	71.5	65.7	58.6	47.1	38.6	32.9	14.9
UINTAH BASIN	223.1	242.2	218.4	225.2	208.5	162.5	138.1	118.7	96.6	81.6	30.3
DAGGETT	3.5	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.6	4.9	2.4	3.5	2.6	2.0	1.1
DUCHESNE	74.9	77.4	71.4	70.8	71.0	56.9	44.8	39.3	33.5	28.3	8.9
UINTAH	144.7	161.8	143.9	151.6	133.9	100.7	90.9	75.9	60.5	51.3	20.3
SOUTHEASTERN	307.5	302.6	317.9	401.6	357.0	304.2	269.1	232.3	202.2	167.5	62.2
CARBON	138.8	131.1	129.2	167.1	145.2	123.9	110.0	90.2	76.2	66.3	28.9
EMERY	96.0	93.0	107.9	147.6	115.0	87.7	83.1	74.0	68.8	52.3	7.8
GRAND	31.4	32.2	33.7	39.3	45.6	44.8	36.2	34.3	28.9	25.6	14.2
SAN JUAN	41.4	46.3	47.1	47.6	51.2	47.8	39.8	33.8	28.3	23.3	11.3

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

AVERAGE MONTHLY NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL WAGE IN UTAH
BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
SELECTED YEARS 1970 TO 1985

	1985p	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1970
STATE TOTAL	$ 1,440	$ 1,409	$ 1,352	$ 1,300	$ 1,232	$ 1,111	$ 1,004	$ 918	$ 851	$ 793	$ 529
BEAR RIVER	1,399	1,334	1,262	1,184	1,103	987	890	804	748	703	468
BOX ELDER	1,844	1,721	1,623	1,491	1,343	1,184	1,059	943	896	835	535
CACHE	1,130	1,105	1,054	1,006	963	874	798	733	673	638	428
RICH	950	998	964	923	815	712	625	569	588	513	478
WASATCH FRONT	1,498	1,470	1,412	1,347	1,270	1,149	1,035	952	881	824	555
NORTH	1,435	1,376	1,325	1,279	1,208	1,103	1,008	938	866	822	569
DAVIS	1,590	1,507	1,459	1,411	1,330	1,217	1,114	1,048	965	929	672
MORGAN	1,386	1,329	1,331	1,263	1,123	1,067	979	876	815	770	551
WEBER	1,297	1,257	1,202	1,159	1,098	1,002	910	836	775	726	484
SOUTH	1,519	1,501	1,440	1,369	1,290	1,164	1,044	956	886	824	549
SALT LAKE	1,510	1,493	1,436	1,366	1,285	1,160	1,042	950	879	817	544
TOOELE	1,772	1,728	1,563	1,455	1,427	1,270	1,110	1,119	1,069	1,006	651
MOUNTAINLAND	1,199	1,167	1,115	1,093	1,098	990	908	816	763	705	453
SUMMIT	1,088	1,121	1,092	1,050	1,030	956	784	679	706	643	360
UTAH	1,213	1,175	1,120	1,092	1,101	992	917	826	769	711	455
WASATCH	1,001	1,034	1,020	1,212	1,159	970	842	713	662	604	486
CENTRAL	1,359	1,247	1,100	1,009	970	875	789	686	636	587	394
JUAB	973	943	917	927	1,154	919	820	634	569	553	426
MILLARD	1,848	1,587	1,355	1,025	898	821	765	655	588	548	376
PIUTE	962	968	876	965	1,093	951	667	753	651	541	381
SANPETE	969	952	843	850	770	721	677	614	563	521	383
SEVIER	1,224	1,267	1,179	1,139	1,057	985	861	761	728	675	402
WAYNE	1,243	1,068	1,128	1,036	1,024	923	898	750	707	585	373
SOUTHWESTERN	1,088	1,060	1,021	978	941	876	796	711	649	594	399
BEAVER	1,320	1,261	1,221	946	944	939	856	755	674	616	408
GARFIELD	1,036	1,047	1,091	1,108	1,051	922	775	659	618	572	379
IRON	1,087	1,071	1,014	997	978	919	838	773	697	630	419
KANE	939	887	842	856	776	726	634	569	533	484	354
WASHINGTON	1,080	1,044	1,005	958	907	841	774	677	624	579	388
UINTAH BASIN	1,503	1,544	1,447	1,437	1,372	1,197	1,070	948	844	778	475
DAGGETT	1,163	1,011	1,041	1,019	1,044	1,185	747	884	804	721	462
DUCHESNE	1,438	1,478	1,388	1,401	1,336	1,167	1,063	947	843	760	460
UINTAH	1,551	1,593	1,490	1,466	1,403	1,215	1,086	952	847	790	482
SOUTHEASTERN	1,566	1,517	1,536	1,627	1,473	1,292	1,173	1,077	1,022	930	529
CARBON	1,546	1,461	1,427	1,546	1,388	1,214	1,113	1,031	957	875	516
EMERY	2,089	1,998	2,039	2,089	1,872	1,623	1,488	1,412	1,406	1,246	553
GRAND	1,194	1,186	1,186	1,208	1,212	1,141	986	877	819	799	546
SAN JUAN	1,201	1,287	1,342	1,388	1,323	1,197	1,045	924	834	768	528

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

FIRST QUARTER REPORTING UNITS IN UTAH
BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
SELECTED YEARS 1970 TO 1985
(ANNUAL AVERAGES)

	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1970
STATE TOTAL	38,234	36,709	35,598	34,933	35,005	35,624	30,148	28,811	26,847	25,545	25,148	20,974
BEAR RIVER	1,935	1,887	1,893	1,841	1,887	1,933	1,742	1,675	1,557	1,462	1,425	1,202
BOX ELDER	646	629	634	613	645	658	591	572	527	527	524	457
CACHE	1,234	1,205	1,205	1,169	1,182	1,211	1,095	1,052	982	896	860	704
RICH	55	53	54	59	60	64	56	51	48	39	41	41
WASATCH FRONT	25,368	24,451	23,482	23,073	23,044	23,404	19,609	18,740	17,560	16,722	16,488	14,053
NORTH	5,825	5,539	5,332	5,238	5,338	5,436	4,604	4,325	4,024	3,792	3,692	3,135
DAVIS	2,454	2,310	2,217	2,141	2,133	2,131	1,858	1,710	1,550	1,390	1,334	1,000
MORGAN	90	90	79	79	87	92	85	84	74	71	72	67
WEBER	3,281	3,139	3,036	3,018	3,118	3,213	2,661	2,531	2,400	2,331	2,286	2,068
SOUTH	19,543	18,912	18,150	17,835	17,706	17,968	15,005	14,415	13,536	12,930	12,796	10,918
SALT LAKE	19,181	18,543	17,791	17,475	17,319	17,578	14,660	14,084	13,232	12,626	12,489	10,636
TOOELE	362	369	359	360	387	390	345	331	304	304	307	282
MOUNTAINLAND	4,965	4,645	4,507	4,383	4,434	4,579	3,795	3,558	3,262	3,018	2,978	2,241
SUMMIT	578	523	498	472	436	437	335	325	264	223	220	153
UTAH	4,142	3,883	3,769	3,670	3,758	3,893	3,232	3,011	2,796	2,598	2,572	1,934
WASATCH	245	239	240	241	240	249	228	222	202	197	186	154
CENTRAL	1,409	1,365	1,367	1,362	1,396	1,429	1,219	1,152	1,041	1,018	1,010	912
JUAB	158	161	167	164	167	162	152	149	137	136	132	121
MILLARD	348	305	310	308	308	287	221	207	187	193	189	185
PIUTE	39	38	35	40	45	46	38	42	33	39	34	37
SANPETE	334	332	333	330	347	353	301	288	256	248	261	234
SEVIER	454	447	449	447	455	491	436	403	370	346	342	281
WAYNE	76	82	73	73	74	90	71	63	58	56	52	54
SOUTHWESTERN	1,942	1,788	1,837	1,700	1,711	1,731	1,554	1,524	1,400	1,368	1,325	1,032
BEAVER	170	179	171	173	177	188	174	162	153	141	144	137
GARFIELD	155	155	146	150	155	156	128	133	125	122	120	120
IRON	597	563	564	557	547	551	502	484	467	462	457	344
KANE	144	145	149	144	146	153	140	159	136	137	132	103
WASHINGTON	876	746	707	676	686	683	610	586	519	506	472	328
UINTAH BASIN	1,223	1,208	1,216	1,176	1,110	1,095	933	907	877	878	874	557
DAGGETT	38	40	41	38	46	48	42	38	31	35	38	32
DUCHESNE	448	432	424	411	415	399	326	339	336	337	348	177
UINTAH	737	736	751	727	649	648	565	530	510	506	488	348
SOUTHEASTERN	1,392	1,365	1,396	1,398	1,423	1,453	1,296	1,255	1,150	1,079	1,048	977
CARBON	591	583	587	579	589	589	513	490	459	445	435	379
EMERY	238	239	247	237	237	235	203	185	158	147	137	113
GRAND	312	307	311	327	341	350	335	336	307	275	266	255
SAN JUAN	251	236	251	255	256	279	245	244	226	212	210	230

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

UTAH'S LARGEST EMPLOYERS

FIRM NAME	BUSINESS	APPROXIMATE EMPLOYMENT DECEMBER 1985
Hill Air Force Base	Military Installation	15,500
Brigham Young University	Higher Education	12,000
University of Utah (Including Hospital)	Higher Education	11,500
Morton Thiokol, Inc.	Aerospace	6,500
Granite School District	Public Education	6,500
Jordan School District	Public Education	5,500
Hercules, Inc.	Aerospace	5,500
Sperry Rand Corporation	Computers, Defense	4,500
Utah Power & Light Co.	Electricity	4,500
Salt Lake County	County Government	4,500
Utah State University	Higher Education	4,000
Mountain Bell	Communications	4,000
Tooele Army Depot	Military Installation	4,000
Internal Revenue Service Center	Federal Government	4,000
ZCMI	Department Store	4,000
U.S. Post Office	Mail Distribution	3,500
Davis School District	Public Education	3,500
Salt Lake School District	Public Education	3,500
Utah Department of Social Services	State Government	3,500
Alpine School District	Public Education	3,000
Smith's Food King	Food Store	2,500
Western Airlines	Air Transportation	2,500
Skaggs Company	Drug & Variety Store	2,500
Union Pacific Railroad	Railroad Transportation	2,500
K-Mart	Drug & Variety Store	2,500
LDS Hospital	Hospital	2,500
Albertson's, Inc.	Food Store	2,500
U.S. Steel Corporation	Steel Manufacturer	2,500
Weber School District	Public Education	2,500
Salt Lake City Corporation	City Government	2,500
Safeway Stores	Food Store	2,000
First Security Bank of Utah	Banking	2,000
Weber State College	Higher Education	2,000
Defense Depot Ogden	Military Installation	2,000
Utah Department of Transportation	State Government	2,000
Deseret Pharmaceutical	Medical Apparatus Mfg.	2,000
Grand Central/Fred Meyer	Drug & Variety Store	2,000
Southland/7-11	Convenience Store	2,000
American Express	Traveler Check Processing	2,000

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security,
Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
SELECTED YEARS 1970 TO 1985
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

	1985p	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1970
STATE TOTAL	$17,011.0	$16,045.8	$14,594.4	$13,700.5	$12,703.2	$11,304.0	$10,062.6	$ 8,809.0	$ 7,661.8	$ 6,748.4	$ 3,432.1
BEAR RIVER	965.1	893.7	814.6	755.3	701.8	625.0	552.9	477.5	429.5	393.0	202.3
BOX ELDER	408.5	361.6	328.8	304.0	278.3	248.4	219.9	190.5	177.8	165.0	89.1
CACHE	541.5	516.0	470.6	436.6	410.2	364.9	322.7	278.6	245.4	222.5	108.3
RICH	15.1	16.1	15.2	14.7	13.3	11.7	10.3	8.4	6.3	5.5	4.9
WASATCH FRONT	12,030.7	11,298.8	10,271.8	9,583.8	8,857.6	7,895.0	7,016.6	6,205.9	5,439.1	4,799.5	2,504.2
NORTH	3,699.6	3,374.9	3,078.6	2,864.4	2,638.6	2,339.3	2,077.0	1,825.4	1,617.9	1,438.3	764.3
DAVIS	1,818.6	1,640.0	1,487.1	1,370.0	1,252.3	1,108.4	972.6	848.2	745.7	644.8	311.6
MORGAN	58.7	54.7	50.6	48.9	45.8	41.6	37.6	32.3	26.3	24.1	13.4
WEBER	1,822.3	1,680.2	1,540.9	1,445.5	1,340.5	1,189.3	1,066.8	944.9	845.9	769.4	439.3
SOUTH	8,331.1	7,923.9	7,193.2	6,719.4	6,219.0	5,555.7	4,939.6	4,380.5	3,821.2	3,361.2	1,739.9
SALT LAKE	8,029.8	7,639.0	6,930.3	6,477.3	5,990.2	5,357.2	4,764.2	4,223.0	3,684.9	3,240.1	1,668.0
TOOELE	301.3	284.9	262.9	242.1	228.8	198.5	175.4	157.5	136.3	121.1	71.9
MOUNTAINLAND	2,090.3	1,983.5	1,796.4	1,693.7	1,637.0	1,461.2	1,321.0	1,124.9	958.6	822.3	392.1
SUMMIT	150.7	151.3	135.4	120.9	114.5	102.2	86.7	69.4	44.9	37.0	18.1
UTAH	1,866.6	1,753.3	1,587.7	1,498.7	1,451.4	1,299.6	1,181.4	1,011.5	876.7	753.6	358.3
WASATCH	73.0	78.9	73.3	74.1	71.1	59.4	52.9	44.0	37.0	31.7	15.7
CENTRAL	459.6	447.2	386.3	355.5	325.7	293.1	270.8	236.2	193.5	176.2	92.6
JUAB	44.8	43.8	40.9	38.7	39.7	33.3	29.2	24.9	21.4	18.7	10.8
MILLARD	137.2	110.1	82.3	68.6	60.2	52.5	50.0	42.9	35.6	34.0	18.7
PIUTE	9.5	9.9	9.0	9.0	9.4	8.4	6.8	6.2	5.1	4.7	2.8
SANPETE	110.6	115.1	102.5	97.2	84.1	78.2	74.2	67.0	53.5	50.9	28.9
SEVIER	141.1	153.9	137.9	129.8	120.6	109.3	99.4	85.9	70.5	61.5	28.1
WAYNE	16.4	14.4	13.7	12.2	11.7	11.4	11.2	9.3	7.4	6.4	3.3
SOUTHWESTERN	593.2	527.6	471.2	434.5	399.5	357.6	312.6	263.7	218.5	189.5	90.8
BEAVER	41.0	37.7	34.1	30.0	29.2	27.7	25.3	23.4	20.8	18.9	10.1
GARFIELD	31.7	31.3	30.9	29.9	28.6	27.0	21.9	19.1	16.7	15.1	7.8
IRON	158.7	155.2	139.2	127.7	118.6	108.8	99.8	86.0	73.7	64.2	32.5
KANE	47.2	41.7	37.9	36.8	31.9	28.2	24.0	20.6	16.9	14.4	6.6
WASHINGTON	314.6	261.7	229.1	210.1	191.2	165.9	141.6	114.6	90.4	76.9	33.8
UINTAH BASIN	363.0	393.8	359.0	356.3	317.0	264.8	227.6	190.0	158.1	139.9	51.6
DAGGETT	6.6	6.4	5.9	5.5	5.6	5.4	4.3	4.0	3.4	2.9	1.5
DUCHESNE	131.5	135.9	125.6	118.5	110.6	95.9	80.0	67.7	58.0	52.2	17.7
UINTAH	224.9	251.5	227.5	232.3	220.8	163.5	143.3	118.3	96.7	84.8	32.4
SOUTHEASTERN	509.1	501.1	494.8	521.7	464.6	407.2	360.8	310.6	264.5	228.0	98.5
CARBON	266.9	252.1	241.6	261.8	225.0	196.5	178.1	148.8	127.5	110.9	47.6
EMERY	104.5	102.8	110.7	115.6	95.4	78.3	70.0	60.2	50.8	40.5	11.8
GRAND	71.5	73.3	73.4	78.2	76.0	69.5	59.1	53.6	47.4	41.8	20.8
SAN JUAN	66.2	72.9	69.1	66.1	68.2	62.9	53.6	48.0	38.8	34.8	18.3

SOURCES: 1970-1984: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, unpublished printouts prepared April 1986 and in earlier years.
1985: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN UTAH, BY DISTRICT AND COUNTY
SELECTED YEARS 1970 TO 1985
(DOLLARS)

	1985p	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1970
STATE TOTAL	$10,316	$ 9,715	$ 9,022	$ 8,718	$ 8,338	$ 7,678	$ 7,106	$ 6,457	$ 5,882	$ 5,305	$ 3,220
BEAR RIVER	9,105	8,577	7,932	7,576	7,265	6,713	6,171	5,476	5,092	4,799	2,798
BOX ELDER	10,836	9,806	9,133	8,628	8,072	7,436	6,780	6,040	5,773	5,482	3,165
CACHE	8,217	7,965	7,338	7,040	6,844	6,340	5,844	5,179	4,747	4,441	2,545
RICH	6,292	6,361	5,905	5,798	5,996	5,505	5,271	4,540	3,405	3,235	3,063
WASATCH FRONT	11,180	10,667	9,809	9,511	9,032	8,333	7,675	7,009	6,390	5,805	3,510
NORTH	10,936	10,132	9,152	9,045	8,570	7,853	7,204	6,533	5,972	5,452	3,318
DAVIS	10,452	9,687	9,007	8,575	8,143	7,485	6,931	6,339	5,598	5,034	3,129
MORGAN	11,075	10,490	9,815	9,424	9,169	8,433	7,910	6,793	5,717	5,346	3,309
WEBER	11,461	10,593	9,874	9,521	8,989	8,209	7,449	6,710	6,355	5,864	3,467
SOUTH	11,292	10,913	10,120	9,724	9,243	8,554	7,892	7,229	6,585	5,971	3,602
SALT LAKE	11,326	10,954	10,155	9,769	9,278	8,594	7,938	7,269	6,628	6,007	3,614
TOOELE	10,462	9,912	9,264	8,641	8,423	7,594	6,817	6,308	5,621	5,142	3,329
MOUNTAINLAND	7,829	7,545	6,928	6,687	6,662	6,104	5,791	5,215	4,571	4,117	2,594
SUMMIT	11,773	11,979	11,281	10,503	10,677	9,821	9,204	8,057	5,314	4,713	3,068
UTAH	7,619	7,287	6,676	6,446	6,381	5,897	5,618	5,077	4,526	4,080	2,572
WASATCH	7,526	8,100	7,759	7,953	7,825	6,911	6,312	5,565	4,901	4,403	2,639
CENTRAL	8,193	8,101	7,261	6,943	6,647	6,200	5,913	5,430	4,548	4,256	2,616
JUAB	7,226	7,147	6,918	6,711	6,959	6,007	5,373	4,688	4,155	3,703	2,348
MILLARD	10,088	8,587	7,093	6,612	6,330	5,817	5,636	5,078	4,422	4,277	2,652
PIUTE	6,552	6,865	6,324	6,426	6,968	6,292	5,306	5,079	4,250	3,917	2,435
SANPETE	6,623	6,849	6,238	6,053	5,539	5,280	5,343	5,144	4,100	4,072	2,627
SEVIER	8,764	9,593	8,738	8,356	7,943	7,362	6,923	6,262	5,261	4,713	2,768
WAYNE	8,000	6,859	6,373	6,019	5,763	5,897	6,053	5,215	4,353	3,879	2,276
SOUTHWESTERN	8,474	7,922	7,386	7,111	6,864	6,374	5,932	5,253	4,477	4,075	2,547
BEAVER	8,200	7,391	6,915	6,239	6,454	6,298	5,959	5,579	5,012	4,725	2,623
GARFIELD	7,372	7,460	7,432	7,576	7,382	7,315	6,195	5,460	4,985	4,646	2,476
IRON	7,975	7,852	7,267	6,845	6,604	6,225	5,926	5,292	4,606	4,142	2,642
KANE	10,261	9,442	8,592	8,563	7,702	7,022	5,707	5,161	4,507	4,114	2,694
WASHINGTON	8,691	7,918	7,360	7,147	6,910	6,249	5,896	5,131	4,195	3,798	2,432
UINTAH BASIN	8,316	8,889	8,507	8,952	8,830	7,788	6,814	5,882	5,715	4,759	2,475
DAGGETT	8,800	7,658	6,991	6,345	6,433	6,978	5,691	5,750	4,857	3,867	2,308
DUCHESNE	8,539	8,746	8,351	8,430	8,443	7,669	6,262	5,286	5,088	4,682	2,392
UINTAH	8,178	8,984	8,621	9,369	9,183	7,895	7,243	6,277	5,241	4,846	2,531
SOUTHEASTERN	8,932	8,508	8,358	8,903	8,296	7,444	6,885	6,237	5,415	4,919	2,648
CARBON	10,676	9,948	9,748	10,809	9,833	8,821	8,073	7,027	6,328	5,702	3,022
EMERY	8,228	7,655	8,026	8,554	7,776	6,695	6,721	6,286	5,237	4,576	2,291
GRAND	9,662	9,136	8,972	9,348	9,017	8,358	7,318	7,036	6,196	5,726	3,152
SAN JUAN	5,563	6,000	5,557	5,296	5,494	5,097	4,552	4,209	3,419	3,237	1,887

Note: These estimates were calculated using the U.S. Census Bureau's county population estimates.

SOURCE: 1970-1984: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, unpublished printouts prepared April 1986 and in earlier years.
1985: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	May 1986(f)	May 1985	% Change	Apr. 1986(p)	Apr. 1985	% Change	Mar. 1986(r)	Mar. 1985	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**742,600**	727,000	2.1	738,800	724,100	2.0	734,200	721,500	1.8
Employed	**704,100**	685,900	2.7	699,400	680,300	2.8	692,100	672,800	2.9
Unemployed	**38,500**	41,100	−6.3	39,400	43,800	−10.0	42,100	48,700	−13.6
Percent of Labor Force	**5.2**	5.6	—	5.3	6.1	—	5.7	6.8	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**5.2**	5.7	—	5.3	6.0	—	5.2	6.3	—

f forecast, p preliminary, r revised
Source Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	May 1986(f)	May 1985	% Change	Apr. 1986(p)	Apr. 1985	% Change	Mar. 1986(r)	Mar. 1985	% Change
Total	**637.1**	621.7	2.5	634.2	618.7	2.5	631.9	614.3	2.9
Mining	**8.3**	9.5	−12.6	8.6	9.8	−12.2	8.8	10.8	−18.5
Metal Mining	**1.6**	2.1	−23.8	1.7	2.3	−26.1	1.7	3.0	−43.3
Bituminous Coal Mining	**3.1**	2.7	14.8	3.2	2.8	14.3	3.2	2.8	14.3
Other Mining & Quarrying	**3.7**	4.7	−21.3	3.7	4.7	−21.3	3.9	5.1	−23.5
Contract Construction	**33.9**	36.2	−6.4	31.9	34.1	−6.5	31.0	31.1	−0.3
Manufacturing	**92.5**	93.8	−1.4	92.3	93.6	−1.4	92.0	93.6	−1.7
Durable Goods	**63.9**	66.1	−3.3	63.8	66.0	−3.3	63.5	65.9	−3.6
Primary Metals	**3.9**	5.2	−25.0	4.1	5.4	−24.1	4.1	5.4	−24.1
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**19.4**	20.2	−4.0	19.6	20.4	−3.9	19.7	20.8	−5.3
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**8.1**	8.6	−5.8	8.2	8.7	−5.7	7.9	9.0	−12.2
Transportation Equipment	**14.7**	14.2	3.5	14.7	14.2	3.5	14.8	13.8	7.2
Other Durable Goods	**17.7**	17.8	−0.6	17.2	17.3	−0.6	17.0	16.9	0.6
Non-Durable Goods	**28.6**	27.7	3.2	28.5	27.6	3.3	28.5	27.7	2.9
Food & Kindred Products	**9.3**	8.8	5.7	9.1	8.6	5.8	9.1	8.5	7.1
Textile & Apparel Products	**5.6**	5.8	−3.4	5.8	6.0	−3.3	5.9	6.1	−3.3
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3.4**	3.6	−5.6	3.5	3.7	−5.4	3.6	3.7	−2.7
Other Non-Durable Goods	**10.1**	9.5	6.3	10.0	9.4	6.4	9.9	9.4	5.3
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**37.3**	36.6	1.9	37.1	36.4	1.9	37.0	36.5	1.4
Railroad Transportation	**3.5**	3.9	−10.3	3.6	4.0	−10.0	3.6	4.0	−10.0
Other Transportation	**17.6**	16.5	6.7	17.5	16.4	6.7	17.4	16.4	6.1
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**16.1**	16.2	−0.6	15.9	16.0	−0.6	15.9	16.0	−0.6
Trade	**151.4**	146.3	3.5	149.6	144.6	3.5	148.5	143.4	3.6
Wholesale Trade	**35.8**	35.5	0.8	35.5	35.2	0.9	35.4	35.2	0.6
Retail Trade	**115.7**	110.9	4.3	114.1	109.4	4.3	113.1	108.2	4.5
Building Materials	**5.5**	5.6	−1.8	5.3	5.4	−1.9	5.2	5.1	2.0
Food Stores	**20.4**	19.2	6.2	20.0	18.8	6.4	19.8	18.7	5.9
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**14.2**	13.7	3.6	13.9	13.4	3.7	13.8	13.1	5.3
Eating & Drinking Places	**38.1**	36.2	5.2	37.4	35.5	5.4	36.9	34.9	5.7
Other Retail	**37.4**	36.2	3.3	37.5	36.3	3.3	37.4	36.3	3.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**32.9**	30.8	6.8	32.7	30.6	6.9	32.5	30.6	6.2
Services	**135.0**	127.2	6.1	137.4	129.5	6.1	138.0	130.1	6.1
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**9.5**	8.9	6.7	9.9	9.3	6.5	10.2	9.6	6.2
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**47.1**	43.5	8.3	46.9	43.3	8.3	47.4	43.9	8.0
Medical & Other Health Services	**35.9**	33.5	7.2	35.6	33.2	7.2	35.5	33.3	6.6
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**28.9**	28.4	1.8	31.8	31.2	1.9	32.1	31.5	1.9
Other Services	**11.5**	12.8	−10.2	11.1	12.4	−10.5	12.8	11.8	8.5
Government	**145.8**	141.2	3.3	144.6	140.0	3.3	144.1	138.2	4.3
Federal Government	**40.9**	39.7	3.0	40.9	39.7	3.0	40.4	38.3	5.5
U.S. Federal Defense	**23.4**	23.3	0.4	23.4	23.3	0.4	23.5	22.7	3.5
Other Federal Government	**17.5**	16.4	6.7	17.5	16.4	6.7	17.0	15.7	8.3
State Government	**39.1**	37.2	5.1	39.0	37.1	5.1	38.9	37.2	4.6
State Education	**21.7**	21.0	3.3	21.7	21.0	3.3	21.6	21.2	1.9
Other State Government	**17.4**	16.2	7.4	17.3	16.1	7.5	17.2	16.0	7.5
Local Government	**65.7**	64.3	2.2	64.7	63.3	2.2	64.8	62.7	3.3
Local Education	**41.6**	40.7	2.2	41.3	40.4	2.2	41.6	40.4	3.0
Other Local Government	**24.1**	23.6	2.1	23.4	22.9	2.2	23.2	22.3	4.0
Labor—Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f forecast, p preliminary, r = revised.
Source Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY

(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	May '86 (f)	May '85	% Change	Apr. '86 (p)	Mar. '86 (r)	Feb. '86	Jan. '86	Dec. '85	Nov. '85	Oct. '85	Sept. '85
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	**1,674.2**	1,646.4	1.7	1,671.9	1,669.6	1,667.3	1,665.0	1,662.7	1,660.3	1,658.0	1,655.7
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	**1,115.2**	1,093.3	2.0	1,113.4	1,111.6	1,109.8	1.108.0	1,106.2	1,104.3	1,102.5	1,100.7
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**741.2**	725.6	2.2	742.8	740.0	747.2	752.7	739.7	742.8	738.9	730.7
Participation Rate	**66.5**	66.4	0.0	66.7	66.6	67.3	67.9	66.9	67.3	67.0	66.4
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	**702.6**	684.4	2.7	703.7	701.2	706.0	708.8	696.7	696.1	698.5	689.2
Employment Ratio[2]	**59.6**	57.1	0.0	59.7	59.9	58.2	58.3	56.2	56.5	56.5	56.5
Nonagricultural Employment	**640.3**	616.8	3.8	639.8	637.1	639.5	640.1	620.3	620.8	624.5	621.5
Self-employed & Domestics[3]	**52.7**	57.7	—8.7	52.8	52.5	54.5	58.1	58.3	58.3	59.2	58.0
Agricultural Employment	**11.9**	12.1	—1.6	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**38.6**	41.2	—6.3	39.1	38.8	41.2	43.9	43.0	46.7	40.4	41.5
Unemployment Rate	**5.2**	5.7	0.0	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.8	6.3	5.5	5.7
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	**374.0**	367.7	1.7	370.6	371.6	362.6	355.3	366.5	361.5	363.6	370.0
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	**131.1**	128.0	2.4	131.0	131.4	132.0	132.1	127.5	127.9	127.5	127.8
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	**638.1**	622.7	2.5	636.2	637.2	639.1	639.4	631.1	631.3	629.2	627.9
Mining	**8.4**	9.7	—12.9	8.7	8.9	8.7	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.3
Contract Construction	**34.0**	36.3	—6.3	34.1	35.1	36.7	36.6	33.6	34.0	34.9	35.5
Manufacturing	**93.2**	94.5	—1.4	93.5	93.1	93.9	93.4	92.4	93.5	94.1	93.7
Durable Goods	**64.4**	66.6	—3.3	64.6	64.2	64.8	64.6	64.4	64.9	65.5	65.4
Nondurable Goods	**28.8**	27.9	3.1	28.9	28.9	29.1	28.8	28.0	28.7	28.5	28.3
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	**37.2**	36.5	1.9	37.4	37.4	37.8	38.0	37.9	37.7	37.4	37.1
Trade	**152.3**	147.1	3.5	152.0	151.4	152.2	152.0	149.3	149.9	148.9	148.4
Wholesale	**35.8**	35.5	0.9	35.7	35.7	35.8	35.9	35.4	35.6	35.6	35.7
Retail	**116.5**	111.6	4.4	116.3	115.8	116.4	116.1	113.8	114.3	113.3	112.7
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**33.0**	30.9	6.8	32.8	32.5	32.4	32.2	31.9	31.8	31.6	31.4
Services	**137.9**	129.9	6.1	135.9	137.2	136.4	137.3	134.9	134.7	133.4	133.9
Government	**142.1**	137.7	3.2	141.8	141.5	141.0	141.2	142.1	140.6	139.7	138.6
Federal	**40.4**	39.2	3.0	40.5	40.4	40.3	40.6	41.0	40.1	40.0	40.2
State	**37.9**	36.0	5.0	38.1	37.5	37.4	37.2	37.4	37.3	36.6	36.6
Local	**63.8**	62.5	2.2	63.2	63.5	63.3	63.4	63.8	63.2	63.1	61.7

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private hoseholds.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH

(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Apr. 1986(p)	% Change from Apr. '85	% Distribution	Apr. 1986(p)	% Change from Apr. '85	% Distribution	Apr. 1986(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	**359.2**	0.1	100.0	**275.0**	5.8	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**8.0**	—14.0	2.2	**0.6**	20.0	0.2	**6.9**	80.2
Contract Construction	**28.4**	—7.8	7.9	**3.5**	6.1	1.3	**22.8**	71.5
Manufacturing	**63.6**	—2.3	17.7	**28.7**	0.7	10.4	**60.5**	65.5
Durable Goods	**46.1**	—4.6	12.8	**17.7**	0.0	6.4	**41.1**	64.4
Nondurable Goods	**17.5**	4.2	4.9	**11.0**	1.9	4.0	**19.4**	68.1
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**25.9**	2.4	7.2	**11.2**	0.9	4.1	**25.6**	69.0
Total Trade	**79.8**	2.2	22.2	**69.8**	5.0	25.4	**130.3**	87.1
Wholesale Trade	**26.5**	1.1	7.4	**9.0**	0.0	3.3	**29.3**	82.5
Retail Trade	**53.3**	2.7	14.8	**60.8**	5.7	22.1	**101.0**	88.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**11.9**	4.4	3.3	**20.8**	8.3	7.6	**25.2**	77.1
Services	**65.7**	3.1	18.3	**71.7**	9.0	26.1	**104.3**	75.9
Total Government	**75.9**	1.2	21.1	**68.7**	5.5	25.0	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**25.0**	0.8	7.0	**15.9**	6.7	5.8	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**16.5**	—0.6	4.6	**6.9**	3.0	2.5	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**8.5**	3.7	2.4	**9.0**	9.8	3.3	**NA**	NA
State Government	**18.5**	4.5	5.2	**20.5**	5.7	7.5	**NA**	NA
State Education	**12.1**	1.7	3.4	**9.6**	5.5	3.5	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**6.4**	10.3	1.8	**10.9**	5.8	4.0	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**32.4**	—0.3	9.0	**32.3**	4.9	11.7	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**16.7**	0.6	4.6	**24.6**	3.4	8.9	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**15.7**	—1.3	4.4	**7.7**	10.0	2.8	**NA**	NA

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p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	May '86(f)	May '85	% Chg.	Apr. '86(p)	Mar. '86(r)	May '86(f)	May '85	% Chg.	Apr. '86(p)	Mar. '86(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**495.7**	481.6	2.9	491.4	486.1	**91.4**	89.5	2.1	94.6	95.1
Employed	**472.5**	457.2	3.3	468.0	460.9	**86.9**	83.8	3.7	89.7	89.6
Unemployed	**23.2**	24.4	—4.9	23.4	25.2	**4.5**	5.7	—21.1	4.9	5.5
Percent of Labor Force	**4.7**	5.1	0.0	4.8	5.2	**4.9**	6.4	0.0	5.2	5.8
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**446.5**	433.6	3.0	441.7	438.6	**69.4**	67.8	2.4	72.3	72.6
Mining	**2.1**	2.5	—16.0	2.1	2.1	**0.0**	0.1	—54.9	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	**23.7**	23.8	—0.4	22.1	21.4	**3.1**	3.5	—11.4	2.9	2.8
Manufacturing	**62.3**	63.6	—2.0	62.2	62.1	**11.3**	11.5	1.7	11.3	11.2
Durable Goods	**44.5**	46.4	—4.1	44.4	44.2	**8.2**	8.5	—3.5	8.1	8.0
Nondurable Goods	**17.8**	17.2	3.5	17.8	17.9	**3.1**	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.2
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**29.1**	28.8	1.0	29.0	28.8	**2.2**	2.1	4.8	2.2	2.3
Total Trade	**111.5**	107.7	3.5	110.1	108.9	**14.6**	14.0	4.3	14.7	14.9
Wholesale Trade	**30.9**	30.6	1.0	30.6	30.5	**1.6**	1.5	6.7	1.6	1.6
Retail Trade	**80.6**	77.1	4.5	79.5	78.4	**13.0**	12.5	4.0	13.1	13.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**27.1**	25.4	6.7	26.7	26.5	**2.3**	2.1	9.5	2.3	2.3
Services	**95.3**	89.7	6.2	94.4	94.2	**22.1**	20.7	6.8	25.2	25.5
Total Government	**95.4**	92.1	3.6	95.1	94.6	**13.8**	13.8	0.0	13.7	13.6

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo — Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	May '86(f)	Apr.'86(p)	Mar.'86(r)	May'85	May'86(f)	May'85	% Change	May'86(f)	May'85	% Change
State Total	**5.2**	5.3	5.7	5.6	**742,590**	726,990	2.1	**637,090**	621,570	2.5
Bear River	**4.0**	4.0	4.3	4.3	**44,630**	43,770	2.0	**37,670**	36,360	3.6
Box Elder	**3.6**	3.5	4.1	4.1	**16,220**	15,880	2.1	**14,090**	13,630	3.4
Cache	**4.2**	4.2	4.4	4.5	**27,600**	27,030	2.1	**23,200**	22,330	3.9
Rich	**5.2**	5.3	5.8	2.0	**810**	860	—5.8	**380**	400	—5.0
Wasatch Front	**4.7**	4.8	5.2	5.1	**509,290**	494,920	2.9	**458,180**	445,010	3.0
North	**4.0**	4.1	4.5	4.4	**159,080**	154,650	2.9	**113,070**	109,560	3.2
Davis	**3.4**	3.4	3.7	3.4	**80,740**	78,150	3.3	**52,690**	51,600	2.1
Morgan	**5.8**	5.9	6.6	6.0	**1,660**	1,710	—2.9	**960**	980	—2.0
Weber	**4.7**	4.8	5.2	5.4	**76,680**	74,790	2.5	**59,420**	56,980	4.3
South	**5.0**	5.1	5.5	5.4	**350,210**	340,270	2.9	**345,110**	335,450	2.9
Salt Lake	**5.0**	5.1	5.5	5.4	**338,280**	328,690	2.9	**334,290**	325,000	2.9
Tooele	**5.0**	4.9	5.4	5.9	**11,930**	11,580	3.0	**10,820**	10,450	3.5
Mountainlands	**5.7**	5.7	6.0	7.0	**101,800**	99,400	2.4	**76,560**	74,490	2.8
Summit	**10.3**	9.1	5.8	13.0	**6,180**	5,910	4.6	**5,110**	4,810	6.2
Utah	**4.9**	5.2	5.8	6.4	**91,420**	89,570	2.1	**69,500**	67,760	2.6
Wasatch	**16.2**	12.7	12.7	11.9	**4,200**	3,920	7.1	**1,950**	1,920	1.6
Central	**8.2**	9.6	11.1	7.2	**23,440**	25,120	—6.7	**15,730**	16,830	—6.5
Juab	**11.6**	14.3	17.8	12.6	**2,030**	2,090	—2.9	**1,610**	1,620	—0.6
Millard	**5.1**	5.8	6.1	5.0	**7,760**	9,330	—16.8	**4,970**	6,010	—17.3
Piute	**5.7**	15.0	17.0	10.6	**370**	420	—11.9	**190**	200	—5.0
Sanpete	**13.0**	16.2	17.9	10.3	**5,890**	6,020	—2.2	**3,540**	3,670	—3.5
Sevier	**6.9**	6.8	8.5	5.5	**6,470**	6,320	2.4	**4,970**	4,880	1.8
Wayne	**6.4**	8.8	11.9	5.9	**920**	940	—2.1	**450**	450	0.0
Southwestern	**5.0**	5.6	6.2	5.8	**28,660**	28,160	1.8	**20,740**	19,990	3.8
Beaver	**5.8**	5.8	6.0	4.4	**2,160**	2,470	—12.6	**1,300**	1,520	—14.5
Garfield	**8.8**	17.1	18.6	10.5	**1,510**	1,530	—1.3	**1,460**	1,420	2.8
Iron	**5.6**	5.6	5.7	6.4	**8,590**	8,450	1.7	**6,550**	6,430	1.9
Kane	**6.1**	8.1	10.5	9.3	**2,270**	2,220	2.3	**1,340**	1,240	8.1
Washington	**3.9**	4.1	4.7	4.5	**14,130**	13,490	4.7	**10,090**	9,380	7.6
Uintah Basin	**11.8**	12.7	12.4	9.3	**15,040**	15,920	—5.5	**11,290**	12,340	—8.5
Daggett	**1.1**	2.3	4.3	3.1	**360**	350	2.9	**270**	260	3.8
Duchesne	**13.4**	14.9	15.6	10.7	**5,630**	5,750	—2.1	**4,110**	4,300	—4.4
Uintah	**11.3**	11.7	10.8	8.8	**9,050**	9,820	—7.8	**6,910**	7,780	—11.2
Southeastern	**9.4**	9.6	9.0	11.0	**19,740**	19,700	0.2	**16,960**	16,580	2.3
Carbon	**10.9**	9.9	7.9	11.1	**8,960**	8,800	1.8	**7,650**	7,470	2.4
Emery	**8.2**	9.5	9.0	13.2	**4,140**	4,140	0.0	**4,150**	3,900	6.4
Grand	**10.2**	11.4	13.5	11.1	**3,150**	3,180	—0.9	**2,300**	2,290	0.4
San Juan	**6.2**	7.1	7.3	7.9	**3,490**	3,580	—2.5	**2,860**	2,920	—2.1

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr.(p) 1986	**Mar.(r) 1986**	**Apr. 1985**	**Apr.(p) 1986**	**Mar.(r) 1986**	**Apr. 1985**	**Apr.(p) 1986**	**Mar.(r) 1986**	**Apr. 1985**
MINING	**$442.34**	$434.71	$509.41	**36.8**	37.9	42.1	**$12.02**	$11.47	$12.10
CONSTRUCTION	**437.67**	471.46	498.72	**30.8**	32.9	39.3	**14.21**	14.33	12.69
MANUFACTURING	**391.31**	375.17	351.95	**40.3**	39.7	39.5	**9.71**	9.45	8.91
Durable Goods	**409.36**	394.13	364.50	**41.1**	40.8	40.5	**9.96**	9.66	9.00
Nondurable Goods	**346.23**	328.93	318.69	**38.3**	37.0	36.8	**9.04**	8.89	8.66
TRADE	**233.02**	230.43	232.50	**30.5**	30.4	31.0	**7.64**	7.58	7.50
Wholesale Trade	**375.76**	361.18	358.43	**36.2**	35.1	36.8	**10.38**	10.29	9.74
Retail Trade	**181.48**	182.53	186.12	**28.4**	28.7	28.9	**6.39**	6.36	6.44
AVERAGE	**315.90**	316.96	312.99	**33.5**	33.9	34.7	**9.43**	9.35	9.02

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr.(p) 1986	**Mar.(r) 1986**	**Apr. 1985**	**Apr.(p) 1986**	**Mar.(r) 1986**	**Apr. 1985**	**Apr.(p) 1986**	**Mar.(r) 1986**	**Apr. 1985**
MINING	**$600.48**	$579.48	$540.12	**42.8**	44.0	42.0	**$14.03**	$13.17	$12.86
Metal Mining	**517.29**	536.33	543.60	**39.1**	40.6	40.0	**13.23**	13.21	13.59
Bituminous Coal Mining	**626.26**	625.87	621.91	**40.3**	40.8	38.7	**15.54**	15.34	16.07
CONSTRUCTION	**439.73**	466.05	484.11	**34.3**	36.1	38.3	**12.82**	12.91	12.64
MANUFACTURING	**391.88**	392.60	368.95	**40.4**	40.6	39.8	**9.70**	9.67	9.27
Durable Goods	**416.33**	419.05	390.52	**41.8**	42.2	41.5	**9.96**	9.93	9.41
Primary Metal Industries	**607.94**	621.15	600.17	**41.3**	41.8	42.9	**14.72**	14.86	13.99
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach	**393.60**	401.31	363.13	**43.3**	44.1	41.5	**9.09**	9.10	8.75
Transportation Equipment	**498.58**	494.10	484.72	**40.7**	40.6	41.5	**12.25**	12.17	11.68
Nondurable Goods	**337.78**	336.29	322.01	**37.2**	37.2	36.1	**9.08**	9.04	8.92
Food & Kindred Products	**320.34**	331.10	297.86	**38.0**	38.5	35.8	**8.43**	8.60	8.32
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	**556.39**	559.86	540.59	**43.4**	43.0	42.6	**12.82**	13.02	12.69
TRADE	**217.56**	216.21	218.83	**29.4**	29.1	30.1	**7.40**	7.43	7.27
Wholesale Trade	**379.70**	369.41	356.82	**36.9**	35.9	36.9	**10.29**	10.29	9.67
Retail Trade	**170.82**	171.81	177.31	**27.2**	27.1	28.1	**6.28**	6.34	6.31
Food Stores	**217.42**	215.81	213.67	**28.2**	28.1	28.3	**7.71**	7.68	7.55
Other Retail	**180.78**	176.11	182.94	**29.3**	29.4	28.9	**6.17**	5.99	6.33
AVERAGE	**316.11**	320.20	316.94	**33.7**	34.1	34.6	**9.38**	9.39	9.16

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast May '86	**Preliminary Apr. '86**	**Final Mar. '86**	**Final May '85**	**Final Apr. '85**	**Final Mar. '85**
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	**7,694**	7,450	7,812	9,509	9,207	7,716
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	**7,279**	8,785	4,723	5,682	6,858	5,304
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	**14,973**	16,235	12,535	15,191	16,065	13,020
Number of New Applications for Jobs	**8,657**	9,100	7,952	9,131	9,598	8,154
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	**5,649**	5,285	5,547	6,767	6,331	4,709
Initial Claims (Key Week)	**1,940**	2,470	1,951	2,058	2,323	2,656
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	**13,640**	14,278	16,886	11,335	13,636	16,342
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	**2.40**	2.52	2.99	2.09	2.51	3.05
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	**$8,076,000**	$9,192,164	$9,807,854	$6,525,088	$8,194,264	$9,186,914

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

1967 100

Item	Index					% Change				
	Apr. '86	Mar. '86	Feb. '86	Jan. '86	Apr. '85	From Last Month	Apr. '85 to Apr. '86	Mar. '85 to Mar. '86	Feb. '85 to Feb. '86	Jan. '86 to Jan. '86
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**325.3**	326.0	327.5	328.4	320.1	**—0.2**	1.6	2.3	3.2	3.9
Food and Beverages	**308.5**	307.8	307.7	307.9	301.6	**0.2**	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.9
Food at Home	**301.5**	301.2	301.5	302.5	297.7	**0.1**	1.3	0.9	1.0	2.2
Housing	**358.0**	357.0	356.5	356.8	345.9	**0.3**	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.3
Rent Residential	**277.9**	275.0	273.7	273.4	260.4	**1.1**	6.7	6.1	5.9	6.3
Fuel and Other Util.	**381.8**	385.5	390.0	394.6	388.7	**—1.0**	—1.8	—0.7	0.9	1.8
Medical Care	**428.0**	425.8	422.3	418.2	398.0	**0.5**	7.5	7.4	7.2	6.9
Apparel and Upkeep	**207.3**	206.3	204.1	205.0	205.9	**0.5**	0.7	0.5	1.1	2.6
Transportation	**303.3**	309.6	319.2	323.9	320.0	**—2.0**	—5.2	—2.2	1.6	2.9
Gasoline	**278.6**	307.7	350.8	372.5	373.8	**—9.5**	—25.5	—14.5	—0.2	4.4
Energy[2]	**361.8**	381.3	408.9	424.7	424.4	**—5.1**	—14.8	—8.5	—0.6	2.5
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**297.9**	300.3	304.7	309.0	309.3	**—0.8**	—3.7	—2.7	—1.5	—0.3
Finished Goods	**286.9**	288.1	292.3	296.2	293.1	**—0.4**	—2.1	—1.4	—0.1	1.2
Intermediate Materials	**307.0**	309.4	313.5	317.2	319.4	**—0.8**	—3.9	—2.9	—1.6	—0.8
Crude Materials	**272.8**	280.9	290.5	301.3	311.3	**—2.9**	—12.3	—10.1	—8.7	—5.7

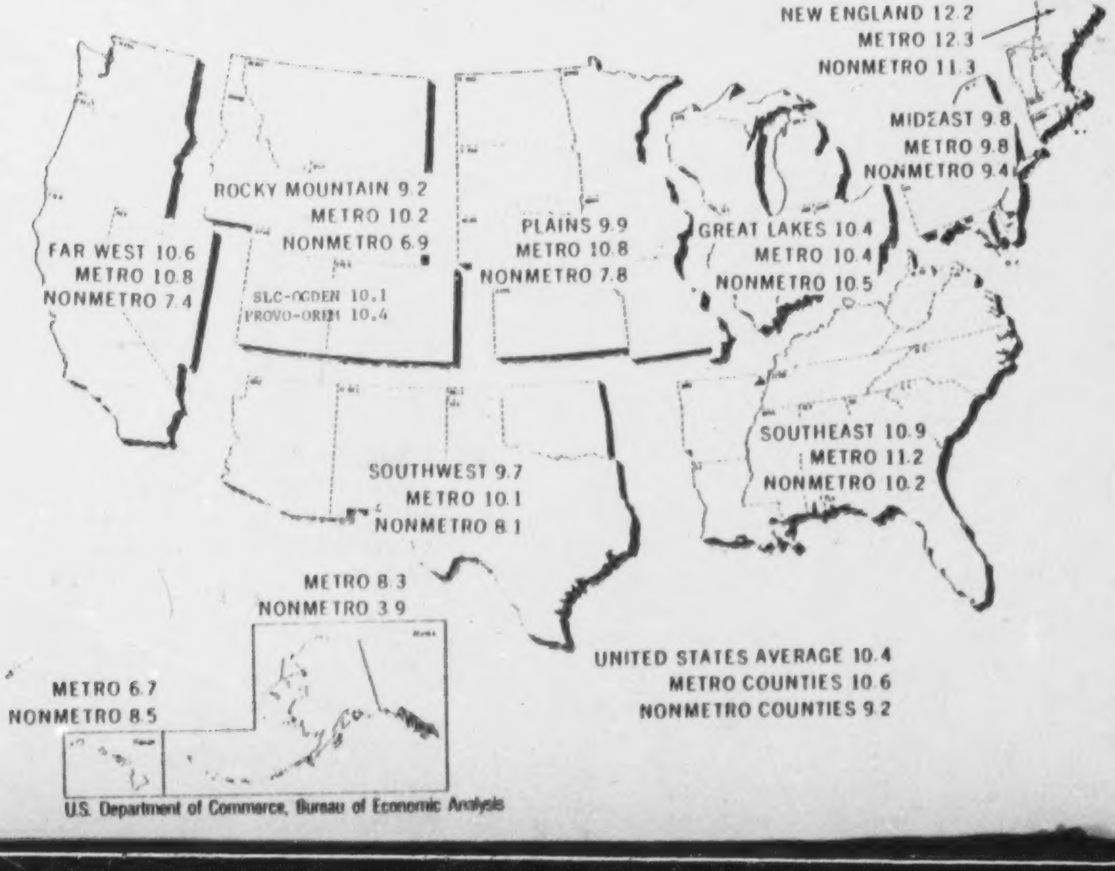
---

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Percent Change in Nonfarm Earnings, 1984


NEW ENGLAND 12.2
METRO 12.3
NONMETRO 11.3
MIDEAST 9.8
METRO 9.8
NONMETRO 9.4
ROCKY MOUNTAIN 9.2
METRO 10.2
NONMETRO 6.9
PLAINS 9.9
METRO 10.8
NONMETRO 7.8
GREAT LAKES 10.4
METRO 10.4
NONMETRO 10.5
FAR WEST 10.6
METRO 10.8
NONMETRO 7.4
SLC-OGDEN 10.1
PROVO-OREM 10.4
SOUTHEAST 10.9
METRO 11.2
NONMETRO 10.2
SOUTHWEST 9.7
METRO 10.1
NONMETRO 8.1
METRO 8.3
NONMETRO 3.9
METRO 6.7
NONMETRO 8.5
UNITED STATES AVERAGE 10.4
METRO COUNTIES 10.6
NONMETRO COUNTIES 9.2

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

JUNE 1986

published July 1986

UNEMPLOYMENT—FACTS AND FIGURES

Utah's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for June 1986 registered at 5.2 percent—no change at all from the previous month and again the lowest rate since early 1980. In addition, the June jobless figure registered three-tenths of a percentage point below the year-ago rate. In people terms and on a seasonally adjusted basis, approximately 38,500 Utahns were out of work during the month of June.

ECONOMICS 101

Several years ago in Economics 101, professors taught that by general consensus (an unusual occurrence among economists) "full employment" was reached when **unemployment** was between three and four percent. So what happened? Here we are in the midst of one of the longest recoveries of the post-war era, and the national unemployment rate is still hovering around seven percent. And although Utah's seasonally adjusted rate of 5.2 percent outshines the U.S. ratio, it doesn't exactly register in that magic full employment range.

WHAT IS FULL EMPLOYMENT ANYWAY?

For those of you who might have missed Economics 101, full employment occurs when labor demand and

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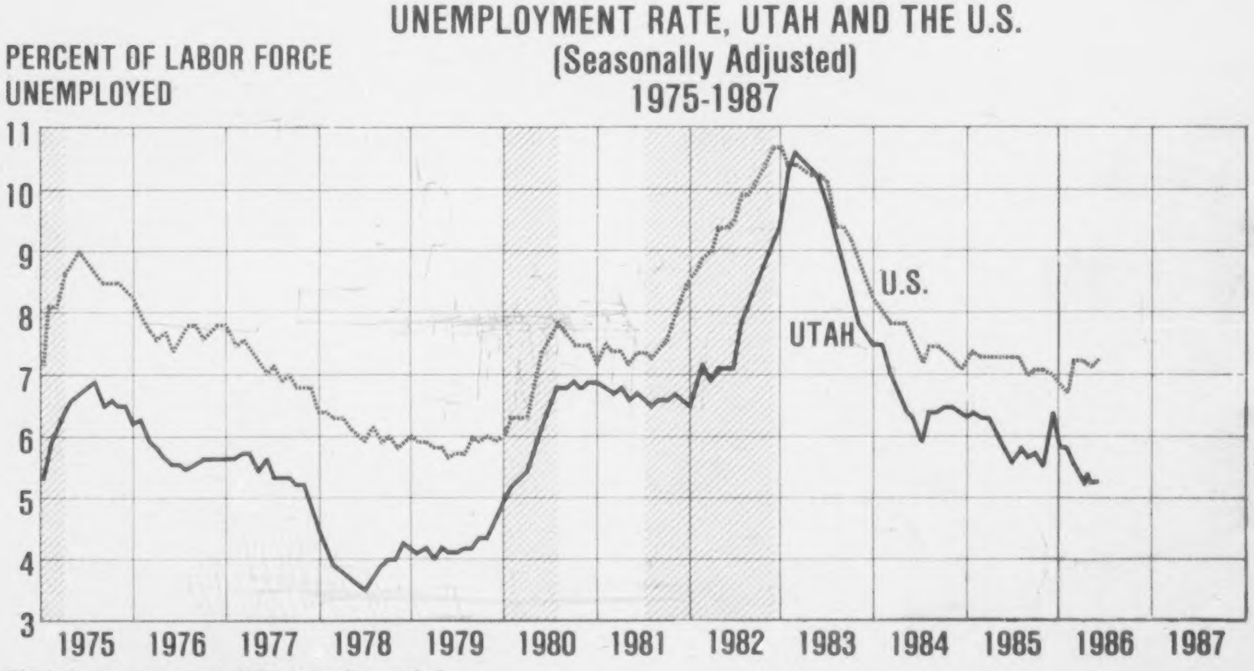
Feature: Full Time/Part Time Jobs and Payrolls in Utah, 1985.

Export Related Employment in Utah, 1983, page 7



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987

Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security

supply are approximately in balance. In common parlance, there are enough jobs in the economy for anybody who wants one. Of course, those jobs often do not match the skills, education, or wage expectations of a certain number of individuals. In other words, unemployment remains an economic fact of life, even at "full employment." This unemployment can be "frictional"—people between jobs, just entering the labor force, passing up jobs in hopes of receiving the highest possible return, etc. This unemployment can also be "structural"—people who have involuntarily lost jobs due to the shifting nature of the economy. For example, structural unemployment occurs when the country moves from a goods to a service producing economy. Individuals who are structurally unemployed may need new training and new skills to fill the available positions, may need to make a long-distance move, or may need to lower their wage requirements in order to obtain the available jobs. We economists (generally a hard-hearted lot) classify this category of the jobless as "voluntarily" unemployed since there are jobs available.

But why has unemployment in business cycle "troughs" been creeping higher and higher in the nation as a whole? Is full employment a phenomenon of the past? Since the early seventies, circumstances have wrought a demographic change in the labor force—women joined the labor force in record numbers and baby-boomers came of working-age. These groups with limited employment histories tend to experience proportionately more joblessness; consequently a higher unemployment rate is coincidental with full employment. Other changes in the economy—rising import competition, delclining productivity, and a substantial increase in government transfer payments—also make the list of reasons for higher unemployment. Currently no clear agreement exists among economists on the unemployment rate which signals full employment. Some economists retain the old four percent rule, econometric models generally place full employment between 5.5 and 6.5 percent, and still other individuals fix the full employment unemployment rate (FEUR for short) as high as seven percent.

Of course that information is fascinating to some of us, but how does this discussion relate to Utah? A recent study by Kevin Murphy of the University of Tennessee makes estimates of the FEUR for each of the fifty states.[1] In 1983 (the last year included in the study), he estimated Utah's FEUR at 6.2 percent. Over the past twenty years, the State's FEUR has risen one-tenth of a percentage point every two to three years. For the moment then, Utah appears to be at full employment. And, this is more than an academic concern. If policy makers know the State is at full employment, governmental decisions aimed at further reducing unemployment should probably be focused on training, relocation, and dissemination of information. On the other hand, unemployment of a recessionary nature would require a different strategy.

NONFARM JOBS—GROWTH IN THE SLOW LANE

However, if Utah is to maintain its present full employment unemployment rate, nonagricultural jobs must be created. Unfortunately, growth in nonfarm employment has slowed to a snail's pace. Only 13,800 new jobs have been added to Utah's economy since June of 1985, an increase of a mere 2.1 percent. The State's unemployment cannot stay at its current low level unless the rate of nonagricultural job expansion picks up considerably.

Even those industries which have been the back bone of the recovery have begun to exhibit substantially declining growth rates. The finance/insurance/real estate industry made the best progress this month with a year-over gain of 7.1 percent (2,200 jobs). Growth in the powerful services industry slacked off some to 5.8 percent. However, services made the most substantial numerical gain of any major industry by adding 7,600 new jobs over June 1985. Trade (retail and wholesale) also performed above the norm with 5,100 new positions—a 4.3 percent expansion over last year. On the other hand, government's increase of 2.3 percent registered little better than average, although their expansion did result in an additional 3,200 jobs.

The industries which showed year-to-date employment losses were joined by transportation/communications/public utilities. However, the decline in this industry resulted from striking AT&T workers not being included in the job counts. Mining lost its one growth sector as significant layoffs hit the coal excavation industry. Overall, the mining industry has lost 1,500 positions since last year. The construction industry also continued to lose employment—1,900 jobs since last year. However, while total manufacturing jobs have dropped, nondurable goods have shown above average growth (4.0 percent). Manufacturing's main problems have stemmed from layoffs in the steel, electronics, and aerospace industries. Transportation equipment (aerospace) manufacturing, one of the strong employment growth industries of the past year, increased not at all when compared to June of last year.

THE FINAL WORD

On one hand, the labor market in Utah looks bright. We're seeing the lowest unemployment in five years. Moreover, the figures seem to indicate we're at that illusive state of "full employment." On the other hand, growth in jobs is beginning to slow substantially. If the State is unable to create enough jobs to employ its growing labor force, Utah may be in line for higher unemployment. Furthermore, the State is faced with significant levels of unemployment in many of its rural counties.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

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[1] Murphy, Kevin J., *The Full Employment Unemployment Rate: Changes in Tennessee, the South, and the U.S., 1961-1983*, Center for Business and Economic Research, College of Business Administration, The University of Tennessee, August 1985.

Full-Time/Part-Time Distribution of Nonagricultural Jobs and Payrolls in Utah 1985

NOTES OF INTEREST

1. Of Utah's 624,386 Nonagricultural Jobs in 1985, 83.3 percent or 519,936 were full time, and 16.7 percent, or 104,450 were part-time positions.

2. Utah's Nonagricultural employers in 1985 paid a total of $10.8 billion in wages and salaries. Of this, 94.7 percent, or $10.2 billion was paid to full time employees; and 5.3 percent, or $0.6 billion was paid to part-time workers.

3. Part-time employment is most prevalent in the private sector service producing industries, where 24.5 percent of all jobs are part-time. The goods producing industries--Mining, Construction, Manufacturing--by comparison, have only 7.4 percent of all jobs as part-time jobs.

4. Part-time workers in private sector service producing industries, in 1985, earned 8.2 percent of those industries' total wages; while part-time workers in the goods producing industries earned only 2.6 percent of total wages.

5. Part-time workers in Utah in 1985 worked an average of 20.9 hours per week. Compared to an average work week of 45.9 hours for full time workers.

6. The average monthly wage for all part-time workers was $454, compared to $1,639 per month for full time workers. Thus, full time workers earned, on the average, 3.61 times as much as part-time workers.

7. The trade and service industries are the major providers of part-time jobs, with 30.8 percent and 25.2 percent, respectively, of their industry's total jobs being part-time.

8. These two industries, Trade and Services, accounted for 43.6 percent, and 31.6 percent respectively, of all part-time jobs; a combined share of 75.2 percent of all part-time jobs. In other words, 3 of every 4 part-time jobs in Utah last year were in the Trade and Service industries.

9. The goods producing industries--Mining, Construction and Manufacturing-- combined accounted for only 9.8 percent of total part-time jobs.

10. Trade provided 36.3 percent and services 30.4 percent of all part-time wages; a combined total of 66.7 percent-or two thirds, of all part-time wages.

11. The goods producing industries paid 13.7 percent of total part-time wages.

12. Not only are Trade and Services the major providers of part-time jobs, they rank 2nd and 3rd, respectively, behind Government, as providers of full time jobs. In 1985 Trade provided 19.7 percent, and Services, 18.9 percent of all full time jobs in Utah. Government provided 24.8 percent, the same as the combined goods producing sectors.

13. Among full time payrolls in 1985, the goods producing industries--Mining, Construction, Manufacturing--as a group provided 29.2 percent of the total Government provided 24.0 percent; with Services providing 16.7 percent, and Trade providing 16.0 percent of total full time payrolls.

FULL TIME, PART TIME DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS IN UTAH, 1985

	PART TIME		FULL TIME		TOTAL
	JOBS	%	JOBS	%	JOBS
TOTAL	104,450	16.73	519,936	83.27	624,386
MINING *	478	4.91	9,260	95.09	9,738
CONSTRUCTION *	4,187	11.79	31,323	88.21	35,510
MANUFACTURING *	5,606	5.96	88,393	94.04	93,999
DURABLE	2,941	4.46	63,001	95.54	65,942
NON DURABLE	2,665	9.50	25,392	90.50	28,057
TRANS. COMM. UTICITIES	3,128	8.45	33,885	91.55	37,013
TRADE	45,544	30.79	102,375	69.21	147,919
FIN. INS. REAL ESTATE	3,435	11.06	27,624	88.94	31,059
SERVICES	33,046	25.16	98,296	74.84	131,342
GOVERNMENT	9,026	6.55	128,780	93.45	37,806
* GOODS PRODUCING	10,271	7.38	128,976	92.62	139,247
SERVICE PRODUCING	94,179	19.41	390,960	80.59	485,139
PRIVATE	85,153	24.52	262,180	75.48	347,333
PUBLIC	9,026	6.55	128,780	93.45	137,806

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Figures in this table reflect the application of national part time/full time job distributions by industry sector for 1985, as shown on page 190 of the January 1986 issue of "Employment and Earnings", published by the U.S. Departmen. of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The national characteristics were applied to Utah's 1985 Annual Average Nonagricultural Job totals for each industry sector.

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY,
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION (LMI) SERVICES, (RLS6).

FULL TIME, PART TIME DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS IN UTAH, 1985

	PART TIME		FULL TIME		TOTAL
	WAGES	%	WAGES	%	WAGES
TOTAL	568,876,956	5.3	$10,223,367,225	94.7	$10,792,244,181
MINING *	5,466,408	1.8	299,937,850	98.2	305,404,258
CONSTRUCTION *	30,548,352	4.3	680,164,619	95.7	710,712,971
MANUFACTURING *	42,065,196	2.1	2,001,110,615	97.9	2,043,175,811
DURABLE	25,339,656	1.6	1,534,244,880	98.4	1,559,584,536
NON DURABLE	16,725,540	3.5	466,865,735	96.5	483,591,275
TRANS. COMM. UTILITIES	28,827,648	3.1	906,973,563	96.9	935,801,211
TRADE	206,587,584	11.2	1,636,624,913	88.8	1,843,212,497
FIN. INS. REAL ESTATE	22,588,560	4.0	537,220,031	96.0	559,808,591
SERVICES	172,896,672	9.2	1,712,008,201	90.8	1,884,904,873
GOVERNMENT	59,896,536	2.4	2,449,327,433	97.6	2,509,223,969
* GOODS PRODUCING	78,079,956	2.6	2,981,213,084	97.4	3,059,293,040
SERVICE PRODUCING	490,797,000	6.3	7,242,151,141	93.6	7,732,951,141
PRIVATE	430,900,464	8.2	4,792,826,708	91.8	5,223,727,172
PUBLIC	59,896,536	2.4	2,449,327,433	97.6	2,509,223,969

Explanatory Note: Figures in this table reflect the application of national characteristics of earnings of full time and part time workers as reported in the U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census Consumer Income Series P-60 No. 149 Report, entitled "Money Income and Poverty Status of Families in the U.S. - 1984." These characteristics were applied to Utah's 1985 total payrolls by industry sector.

SOURCE: UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY,
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION (LMI) SERVICES, (RLS6).

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	June 1986(f)	June 1985	% Change	May 1986(p)	May 1985	% Change	Apr. 1986(r)	Apr. 1985	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**748,800**	734,300	2.0	740,400	727,000	1.8	739,000	724,100	2.1
Employed	**708,100**	692,200	2.3	702,200	685,900	2.4	699,500	680,300	2.8
Unemployed	**40,700**	42,000	−3.1	38,200	41,100	−7.1	39,400	43,800	−10.0
Percent of Labor Force	**5.4**	5.7	—	5.2	5.6	—	5.3	6.1	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**5.2**	5.5	—	5.2	5.7	—	5.3	6.0	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH

(Numbers in Thousands)

	June 1986(f)	June 1985	% Change	May 1986(p)	May 1985	% Change	Apr. 1986(r)	Apr. 1985	% Change
Total	**639.2**	625.9	2.1	635.9	621.7	2.3	634.3	618.7	2.5
Mining	**7.8**	9.3	−16.1	8.5	9.5	−10.5	8.6	9.8	−12.2
Metal Mining	**1.6**	1.9	−14.3	1.8	2.1	−14.3	1.7	2.3	−26.1
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2.6**	2.8	−7.1	3.0	2.7	11.1	3.2	2.8	14.3
Other Mining & Quarrying	**3.5**	4.6	−23.4	3.6	4.7	−23.4	3.7	4.7	−21.3
Contract Construction	**36.1**	38.0	−5.0	34.4	36.2	−5.0	32.4	34.1	−5.0
Manufacturing	**93.2**	94.5	−1.4	92.5	93.8	−1.4	92.3	93.6	−1.4
Durable Goods	**64.2**	66.5	−3.5	63.8	66.1	−3.5	63.8	66.0	−3.3
Primary Metals	**3.9**	5.0	−21.2	4.1	5.2	−21.2	4.1	5.4	−24.1
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**19.8**	20.3	−2.5	19.7	20.2	−2.5	19.7	20.4	−3.4
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**8.1**	8.4	−3.5	8.3	8.6	−3.5	8.2	8.7	−5.7
Transportation Equipment	**14.4**	14.4	0.0	14.2	14.2	0.0	14.7	14.2	3.5
Other Durable Goods	**18.0**	18.4	−2.2	17.4	17.8	−2.2	17.2	17.3	−0.6
Non-Durable Goods	**29.1**	28.0	4.0	28.8	27.7	4.0	28.4	27.6	2.9
Food & Kindred Products	**9.8**	9.1	8.0	9.5	8.8	8.0	9.1	8.6	5.8
Textile & Apparel Products	**5.7**	5.8	−1.7	5.7	5.8	−1.7	5.8	6.0	−3.3
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3.5**	3.6	−2.8	3.5	3.6	−2.8	3.5	3.7	−5.4
Other Non-Durable Goods	**10.1**	9.6	5.3	10.0	9.5	5.3	10.0	9.4	6.4
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**36.7**	36.8	−0.3	37.0	36.6	1.1	37.0	36.4	1.6
Railroad Transportation	**3.7**	3.9	−5.1	3.6	3.9	−7.7	3.7	4.0	−7.5
Other Transportation	**17.7**	16.7	6.1	17.5	16.5	6.1	17.5	16.4	6.7
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**15.3**	16.1	−5.0	15.9	16.2	−1.9	15.8	16.0	−1.2
Trade	**153.4**	148.2	3.5	151.4	146.3	3.5	149.7	144.6	3.5
Wholesale Trade	**36.1**	35.9	0.6	35.7	35.5	0.6	35.5	35.2	0.9
Retail Trade	**117.2**	112.3	4.3	115.7	110.9	4.3	114.2	109.4	4.4
Building Materials	**5.6**	5.6	0.0	5.6	5.6	0.0	5.3	5.4	−1.9
Food Stores	**20.5**	19.5	5.2	20.2	19.2	5.2	20.0	18.8	6.4
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**14.4**	14.0	2.9	14.1	13.7	2.9	13.9	13.4	3.7
Eating & Drinking Places	**38.8**	36.9	5.2	38.1	36.2	5.2	37.6	35.5	5.9
Other Retail	**37.8**	36.3	4.1	37.7	36.2	4.1	37.4	36.3	3.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**33.2**	31.0	7.1	33.6	30.8	7.1	32.7	30.6	6.9
Services	**137.7**	130.1	5.8	134.6	127.2	5.8	137.4	129.5	6.1
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**10.2**	9.6	6.7	9.5	8.9	6.7	9.8	9.3	5.4
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**48.6**	45.1	7.8	46.9	43.5	7.8	46.8	43.3	8.1
Medical & Other Health Services	**36.2**	33.8	7.2	35.9	33.5	7.2	35.6	33.2	7.2
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**28.9**	28.5	1.4	28.8	28.4	1.4	31.9	31.2	2.2
Other Services	**13.7**	13.0	5.5	13.5	12.8	5.5	11.1	12.4	−10.5
Government	**141.1**	137.9	2.3	144.5	141.2	2.3	144.2	140.0	3.0
Federal Government	**41.2**	40.1	2.8	40.8	39.7	2.8	40.9	39.7	3.0
U.S. Federal Defense	**23.6**	23.4	0.9	23.5	23.3	0.9	23.4	23.3	0.4
Other Federal Government	**17.5**	16.6	5.5	17.3	16.4	5.5	17.5	16.4	6.7
State Government	**36.6**	35.1	4.3	38.8	37.2	4.3	38.8	37.1	4.6
State Education	**19.3**	18.9	1.9	21.4	21.0	1.9	21.5	21.0	2.4
Other State Government	**17.4**	16.2	7.4	17.4	16.2	7.4	17.3	16.1	7.5
Local Government	**63.3**	62.7	0.9	64.9	64.3	0.9	64.5	63.3	1.9
Local Education	**38.8**	38.2	1.5	41.3	40.7	1.5	41.2	40.4	2.0
Other Local Government	**24.6**	24.6	0.0	23.6	23.6	0.0	23.4	22.9	2.2
Labor—Management Disputes	**450**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	June '86 (f)	June '85	% Change	May '86 (p)	Apr. '86 (r)	Mar. '86	Feb. '86	Jan. '86	Dec. '85	Nov. '85	Oct. '85
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	**1,676.5**	1,648.7	1.7	1,674.2	1,671.9	1,669.6	1,667.3	1,665.0	1,662.7	1,660.3	1,658.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	**1,082.7**	1,061.1	2.0	1,080.9	1,079.1	1,077.3	1.075.5	1,072.3	1,071.9	1,070.1	1,068.3
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**738.4**	723.8	2.0	739.0	742.9	740.0	747.2	752.7	739.7	742.8	738.9
Participation Rate	**68.2**	68.2	0.0	68.4	68.8	68.7	69.5	70.2	69.0	69.4	69.2
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	**699.9**	684.0	2.3	700.7	703.8	701.2	706.0	708.8	696.7	696.1	698.5
Employment Ratio[2]	**58.9**	58.9	0.0	59.3	59.3	59.6	60.0	60.2	58.1	58.4	58.4
Nonagricultural Employment	**638.6**	618.6	3.2	637.3	639.9	637.1	639.5	640.1	620.3	620.8	624.5
Self-employed & Domestics[3]	**53.2**	57.0	—6.7	53.8	52.8	52.5	54.5	58.1	58.3	58.3	59.2
Agricultural Employment	**11.9**	12.1	—1.6	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**38.5**	39.9	—3.3	38.3	39.1	38.8	41.2	43.9	43.0	46.7	40.4
Unemployment Rate	**5.2**	5.5	0.0	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.8	6.3	5.5
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	**344.3**	337.3	2.1	341.9	336.2	337.3	328.3	319.6	332.2	327.3	329.4
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	**130.6**	127.8	2.2	131.1	131.0	131.4	132.0	132.1	127.6	127.9	127.7
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	**636.4**	622.8	2.2	638.1	636.2	637.2	639.1	639.4	631.1	631.3	629.2
Mining	**7.8**	9.3	—16.2	8.4	8.7	8.9	8.7	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.1
Contract Construction	**33.8**	35.6	—5.0	34.0	34.1	35.1	36.7	36.6	33.6	34.0	34.9
Manufacturing	**92.5**	93.7	—1.3	93.2	93.5	93.1	93.9	93.4	92.4	93.5	94.1
Durable Goods	**63.7**	65.9	—3.4	64.4	64.6	64.2	64.8	64.6	64.4	64.9	65.5
Nondurable Goods	**28.8**	27.7	3.8	28.8	28.9	28.9	29.1	28.8	28.0	28.7	28.5
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	**36.2**	36.3	—0.2	37.2	37.4	37.4	37.8	38.0	37.9	37.7	37.4
Trade	**153.4**	148.3	3.4	152.3	152.0	151.4	152.2	152.0	149.3	149.9	148.9
Wholesale	**35.8**	35.6	0.6	35.8	35.7	35.7	35.8	35.9	35.4	35.6	35.6
Retail	**117.6**	112.7	4.3	116.5	116.3	115.8	116.4	116.1	113.8	114.3	113.3
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**33.0**	30.8	7.2	33.0	32.8	32.5	32.4	32.2	31.9	31.8	31.6
Services	**138.5**	130.9	5.8	137.9	135.9	137.2	136.4	137.3	134.9	134.7	133.4
Government	**141.1**	138.0	2.3	142.1	141.8	141.5	141.0	141.2	142.1	140.6	139.7
Federal	**40.1**	39.0	2.8	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.3	40.6	41.0	40.1	40.0
State	**37.6**	36.0	4.3	37.9	38.1	37.5	37.4	37.2	37.4	37.3	36.6
Local	**63.5**	62.9	0.9	63.8	63.2	63.5	63.3	63.4	63.8	63.2	63.1

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.

[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private hoseholds.

[4] Base year 1977 = 100.

[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	May 1986(p)	% Change from May '85	% Distribution	May 1986(p)	% Change from May '85	% Distribution	May 1986(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	**360.4**	—0.4	100.0	**275.4**	5.9	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**7.9**	—11.2	2.2	**0.6**	0.0	0.2	**6.5**	76.5
Contract Construction	**30.7**	—6.7	8.5	**3.7**	12.1	1.3	**25.0**	72.7
Manufacturing	**63.6**	—2.3	17.6	**28.8**	0.3	10.5	**61.5**	66.6
Durable Goods	**45.8**	—5.0	12.7	**17.8**	—0.6	6.5	**41.9**	65.9
Nondurable Goods	**17.8**	5.3	4.9	**11.0**	1.9	4.0	**19.6**	68.1
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**25.9**	1.6	7.2	**11.1**	0.0	4.0	**25.6**	69.2
Total Trade	**80.7**	1.6	22.4	**70.7**	5.5	25.7	**133.0**	87.8
Wholesale Trade	**26.5**	0.0	7.4	**9.2**	2.2	3.3	**29.4**	82.4
Retail Trade	**54.2**	2.5	15.0	**61.5**	6.0	22.3	**103.6**	89.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**12.0**	4.3	3.3	**21.0**	8.8	7.6	**25.5**	77.3
Services	**63.9**	2.9	17.7	**70.7**	8.6	25.7	**104.7**	77.8
Total Government	**75.7**	—0.8	21.0	**68.8**	6.0	25.0	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**24.8**	—2.0	6.9	**16.0**	11.1	5.8	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**16.6**	—0.6	4.6	**6.9**	4.5	2.5	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**8.2**	—4.7	2.3	**9.1**	16.7	3.3	**NA**	NA
State Government	**18.3**	2.8	5.1	**20.5**	5.7	7.4	**NA**	NA
State Education	**12.0**	0.8	3.3	**9.4**	3.3	3.4	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**6.3**	6.8	1.7	**11.1**	7.8	4.0	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**32.6**	—1.8	9.0	**32.3**	3.9	11.7	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**16.8**	0.0	4.7	**24.5**	2.5	8.9	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**15.8**	—3.7	4.4	**7.8**	8.3	2.8	**NA**	NA

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p = preliminary.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	June '86(f)	June '85	% Chg.	May '86(p)	Apr. '86(r)	June '86(f)	June '85	% Chg.	May '86(p)	Apr. '86(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**499.2**	485.5	2.8	494.1	491.4	**91.4**	90.5	1.0	90.8	94.7
Employed	**474.7**	460.3	3.1	471.2	467.9	**86.7**	84.8	2.2	86.2	89.8
Unemployed	**24.5**	25.2	—2.8	22.9	23.5	**4.7**	5.7	—17.5	4.6	4.9
Percent of Labor Force	**4.9**	5.2	0.0	4.6	4.8	**5.1**	6.3	0.0	5.1	5.2
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**448.6**	436.4	2.8	445.5	441.7	**69.7**	68.3	2.0	69.4	72.3
Mining	**2.0**	2.3	—13.0	2.1	2.1	**0.0**	0.1	—100.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	**25.0**	24.9	0.4	24.0	22.5	**3.3**	3.8	—13.2	3.2	2.9
Manufacturing	**62.7**	63.9	—1.9	62.3	62.1	**11.3**	11.5	—1.7	11.4	11.3
Durable Goods	**44.6**	46.5	—4.1	44.4	44.4	**8.2**	8.5	—3.5	8.2	8.1
Nondurable Goods	**18.1**	17.4	4.0	17.9	17.7	**3.1**	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.2
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**28.7**	28.9	—0.7	28.9	28.9	**2.2**	2.1	4.8	2.2	2.2
Total Trade	**112.6**	108.9	3.4	111.4	110.1	**14.7**	14.0	4.3	14.6	14.7
Wholesale Trade	**31.1**	30.9	0.6	30.8	30.6	**1.6**	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.6
Retail Trade	**81.5**	78.0	4.5	80.6	79.5	**13.1**	12.5	4.8	13.0	13.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**27.4**	25.5	7.5	27.1	26.7	**2.3**	2.1	9.5	2.3	2.3
Services	**97.2**	91.3	6.5	95.0	94.4	**22.3**	21.1	5.7	22.1	25.2
Total Government	**93.0**	90.7	2.5	94.7	94.9	**13.6**	13.5	0.7	13.6	13.7

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo — Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	June'86(f)	May'86(p)	Apr.'86(r)	June'85	June'86(f)	June'85	% Change	June'86(f)	June'85	% Change
State Total	**5.4**	5.2	5.3	5.7	**748,830**	734,270	2.0	**639,250**	625,720	2.2
Bear River	**3.9**	3.6	4.0	4.4	**44,850**	44,230	1.4	**37,050**	36,140	2.5
Box Elder	**3.8**	3.1	3.5	4.0	**16,510**	16,310	1.2	**14,100**	13,890	1.5
Cache	**4.0**	3.9	4.2	4.7	**27,340**	26,930	1.5	**22,520**	21,830	3.2
Rich	**3.5**	4.1	5.2	3.4	**1,000**	990	1.0	**430**	420	2.4
Wasatch Front	**4.9**	4.6	4.8	5.2	**513,090**	499,020	2.8	**460,650**	448,080	2.8
North	**4.5**	4.2	4.1	4.7	**160,620**	156,120	2.9	**113,150**	110,270	2.6
Davis	**3.7**	3.4	3.4	3.8	**81,360**	78,980	3.0	**52,840**	52,240	1.1
Morgan	**5.8**	5.3	6.1	6.0	**1,730**	1,690	2.4	**1,010**	960	5.2
Weber	**5.3**	5.0	4.8	5.6	**77,530**	75,450	2.8	**59,300**	57,070	3.9
South	**5.1**	4.8	5.1	5.4	**352,470**	342,900	2.8	**347,500**	337,810	2.9
Salt Lake	**5.1**	4.8	5.1	5.4	**340,300**	331,090	2.8	**336,500**	327,150	2.9
Tooele	**5.4**	4.9	4.9	5.8	**12,170**	11,610	3.0	**11,000**	10,660	3.2
Mountainlands	**5.8**	5.9	5.7	6.7	**101,800**	100,470	1.3	**76,840**	75,320	2.0
Summit	**9.5**	12.6	9.1	10.5	**6,070**	6,020	0.8	**5,130**	5,000	2.6
Utah	**5.1**	5.1	5.2	6.3	**91,400**	90,450	1.1	**69,720**	68,370	2.0
Wasatch	**16.0**	13.0	12.7	10.8	**4,330**	4,000	8.3	**1,990**	1,950	2.1
Central	**8.7**	8.7	9.6	7.7	**24,530**	25,580	—4.1	**16,000**	16,740	—4.4
Juab	**12.4**	13.5	14.3	11.3	**2,160**	2,120	1.9	**1,680**	1,640	2.4
Millard	**5.4**	5.9	5.8	5.2	**8,150**	9,480	—14.0	**5,140**	6,020	—14.6
Piute	**9.4**	11.0	14.9	12.5	**400**	430	—7.0	**190**	200	—5.0
Sanpete	**14.2**	13.2	16.2	11.8	**6,200**	6,160	0.6	**3,490**	3,550	—1.7
Sevier	**6.7**	6.3	6.8	6.0	**6,670**	6,490	2.8	**5,060**	4,920	2.8
Wayne	**6.1**	7.2	8.9	7.1	**950**	900	5.6	**440**	410	7.3
Southwestern	**5.1**	5.2	5.7	6.0	**29,190**	28,440	2.6	**20,730**	19,900	4.2
Beaver	**5.7**	6.3	5.9	5.6	**2,260**	2,530	—10.7	**1,340**	1,510	—11.3
Garfield	**9.3**	8.6	17.3	8.6	**1,700**	1,690	0.6	**1,620**	1,600	1.3
Iron	**5.4**	6.0	5.6	7.1	**8,340**	8,240	1.2	**6,250**	6,120	2.1
Kane	**5.6**	5.1	8.2	5.7	**2,460**	2,330	5.6	**1,440**	1,340	7.5
Washington	**4.2**	4.3	4.1	5.2	**14,430**	13,650	5.7	**10,080**	9,330	8.0
Uintah Basin	**13.6**	12.1	12.7	9.1	**15,540**	16,540	—6.0	**11,320**	12,810	—11.6
Daggett	**1.8**	8.6	2.3	10.7	**390**	410	—4.9	**270**	270	0.0
Duchesne	**15.7**	13.8	14.9	10.4	**5,920**	5,860	1.0	**4,170**	4,370	—4.6
Uintah	**12.8**	11.2	11.7	8.3	**9,230**	10,270	—10.1	**6,880**	8,170	—15.8
Southeastern	**10.3**	8.6	9.6	11.0	**19,840**	19,990	—0.8	**16,700**	16,750	—0.3
Carbon	**10.9**	9.1	9.9	10.9	**9,070**	8,930	1.6	**7,680**	7,570	1.5
Emery	**9.5**	8.3	9.5	12.4	**3,790**	4,150	—8.7	**3,650**	3,910	—6.6
Grand	**10.2**	9.5	11.4	10.4	**3,330**	3,380	—1.5	**2,430**	2,460	—1.2
San Juan	**9.6**	7.1	7.1	9.8	**3,650**	3,530	3.4	**2,940**	2,810	4.6

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May(p) 1986	Apr.(r) 1986	May 1985	May(p) 1986	Apr.(r) 1986	May 1985	May(p) 1986	Apr.(r) 1986	May 1985
MINING	$462.66	$442.34	$480.65	38.3	36.8	41.4	$12.08	$12.02	$11.61
CONSTRUCTION	504.70	453.47	480.53	35.0	31.8	37.6	14.42	14.26	12.78
MANUFACTURING	379.14	381.20	361.10	39.7	40.0	39.9	9.55	9.53	9.05
Durable Goods	399.84	398.11	376.69	40.8	41.0	40.9	9.80	9.71	9.21
Nondurable Goods	330.34	339.59	318.69	37.2	37.4	37.1	8.88	9.08	8.59
TRADE	237.46	234.40	235.56	31.0	30.6	31.2	7.66	7.66	7.55
Wholesale Trade	373.22	378.20	362.60	36.2	36.4	37.0	10.31	10.39	9.80
Retail Trade	189.22	181.48	189.15	29.2	28.4	29.1	6.48	6.39	6.50
AVERAGE	310.63	304.91	296.53	34.4	34.1	34.4	9.03	8.93	8.62

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May(p) 1986	Apr.(r) 1986	May 1985	May(p) 1986	Apr.(r) 1986	May 1985	May(p) 1986	Apr.(r) 1986	May 1985
MINING	$598.97	$566.95	$560.68	44.5	42.5	42.8	$13.46	$13.34	$13.10
Metal Mining	517.14	517.29	548.63	39.0	39.1	41.5	13.26	13.23	13.22
Bituminous Coal Mining	610.87	610.72	658.26	39.9	39.3	41.4	15.31	15.54	15.90
CONSTRUCTION	466.72	437.14	470.30	35.6	33.6	36.8	13.11	13.01	12.78
MANUFACTURING	388.85	392.69	372.53	39.8	40.4	40.1	9.77	9.72	9.29
Durable Goods	419.09	415.91	395.43	41.7	41.8	41.8	10.05	9.95	9.46
Primary Metal Industries	627.24	581.60	610.40	41.9	40.0	43.6	14.97	14.54	14.00
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	393.39	393.12	363.34	42.9	43.2	42.2	9.17	9.10	8.61
Transportation Equipment	508.81	498.58	484.76	41.4	40.7	42.3	12.29	12.25	11.46
Nondurable Goods	325.06	340.75	317.88	35.8	37.2	36.0	9.08	9.16	8.83
Food & Kindred Products	311.71	319.50	299.74	36.5	37.9	36.2	8.54	8.43	8.28
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	563.75	593.18	553.82	43.1	44.4	43.2	13.08	13.36	12.82
TRADE	222.16	218.30	222.04	29.9	29.5	30.5	7.43	7.40	7.28
Wholesale Trade	380.46	383.82	360.01	37.3	37.3	37.0	10.20	10.29	9.73
Retail Trade	177.36	171.17	180.12	27.8	27.3	28.5	6.38	6.27	6.32
Food Stores	229.61	217.42	227.92	29.4	28.2	29.6	7.81	7.71	7.70
Other Retail	186.64	180.81	182.50	30.2	29.4	29.2	6.18	6.15	6.25
AVERAGE	307.80	305.66	300.66	34.2	34.0	34.4	9.00	8.99	8.74

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast June '86	Preliminary May '86	Final Apr. '86	Final June '85	Final May '85	Final Apr. '85
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	6,356	7,706	7,450	7,843	9,509	9,207
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	9,206	10,807	8,785	4,840	5,682	6,858
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	15,262	18,513	16,235	12,683	15,191	16,065
Number of New Applications for Jobs	9,175	8,425	9,100	9,994	9,131	9,598
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	3,845	4,426	5,285	5,878	6,767	6,331
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,954	1,940	2,470	1,609	2,058	2,323
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	12,232	13,640	14,278	10,911	11,335	13,636
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	2.13	2.40	2.52	1.98	2.09	2.51
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$6,959,000	$7,402,421	$9,192,164	$5,639,852	$6,525,088	$8,194,264

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

1967 = 100

Item	Index					% Change				
	May '86	Apr. '86	Mar. '86	Feb. '86	May '85	From Last Month	May '85 to May '86	Apr. '85 to Apr. '86	Mar. '85 to Mar. '86	Feb. '85 to Feb. '86
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**326.3**	325.3	326.0	327.5	321.3	0.3	1.6	1.6	2.3	3.2
Food and Beverages	**309.4**	308.5	307.8	307.7	301.0	0.3	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.1
Food at Home	**302.1**	301.5	301.2	301.5	296.2	0.2	2.0	1.3	0.9	1.0
Housing	**358.5**	358.0	357.0	356.5	348.5	0.1	2.9	3.5	3.6	3.8
Rent Residential	**278.4**	277.9	275.0	273.7	262.6	0.2	6.0	6.7	6.1	5.9
Fuel and Other Util.	**382.5**	381.8	385.5	390.0	393.0	0.2	—2.7	—1.8	—0.7	0.9
Medical Care	**429.7**	428.0	425.8	422.3	399.5	0.4	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.2
Apparel and Upkeep	**206.4**	207.3	206.3	204.1	205.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.1
Transportation	**305.7**	303.3	309.6	319.2	321.4	0.8	—4.9	—5.2	—2.2	1.6
Gasoline	**288.7**	278.6	307.7	350.8	381.4	3.6	—24.3	—25.5	—14.5	—0.2
Energy[2]	**367.6**	361.8	381.3	408.9	431.7	1.6	—14.8	—14.8	—8.5	—0.6
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**299.2**	297.9	300.3	304.7	309.9	0.4	—3.5	—3.7	—2.7	—1.5
Finished Goods	**289.0**	286.9	288.1	292.3	294.2	0.7	—1.7	—2.1	—1.4	—0.1
Intermediate Materials	**306.8**	307.0	309.4	313.5	319.9	—0.1	—4.1	—3.9	—2.9	—1.6
Crude Materials	**278.9**	272.8	280.9	290.5	310.0	2.2	—9.8	—12.3	—10.1	—8.7

---

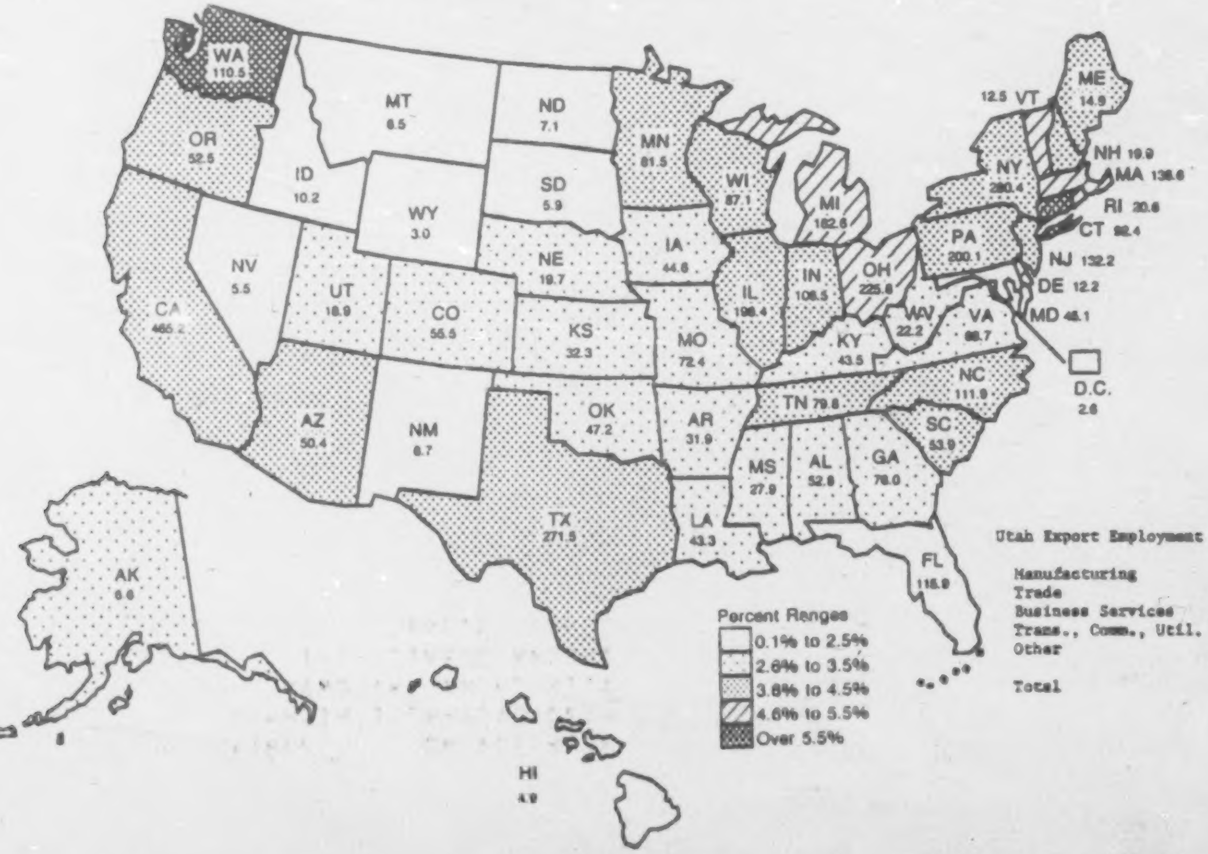
[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Employment Related to Manufactured Exports for States: 1983

(Shading indicates export – related employment as a percentage of civilian employment. Numbers are export – related employment in thousands)


WA 110.5
OR 52.5
CA 465.2
ID 10.2
NV 5.5
MT 6.5
WY 3.0
UT 18.9
CO 55.5
AZ 50.4
NM 6.7
ND 7.1
SD 5.9
NE 19.7
KS 32.3
OK 47.2
TX 271.5
MN 81.5
IA 44.6
MO 72.4
AR 31.9
LA 43.3
WI 87.1
IL 198.4
MI 162.6
IN 108.5
OH 225.6
KY 43.5
TN 79.8
MS 27.9
AL 52.8
GA 78.0
FL 116.9
SC 53.9
NC 111.9
VA 66.7
WV 22.2
PA 200.1
NY 280.4
12.5 VT
ME 14.9
NH 19.9
MA 138.6
RI 20.6
CT 92.4
NJ 132.2
DE 12.2
MD 48.1
D.C. 2.6
AK 6.6
HI 4.9
Percent Ranges
0.1% to 2.5%
2.6% to 3.5%
3.6% to 4.5%
4.6% to 5.5%
Over 5.5%

Utah Export Employment By Industry

Manufacturing	8,800
Trade	4,200
Business Services	1,700
Trans., Comm., Util.	1,200
Other	3,000
Total	18,900

SOURCE: 1983 Annual Survey of Manufactures, Origin of Exports of Manufactured Products, U.S. Department of Commerce, March 1986.

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

JULY 1986 published August 1986

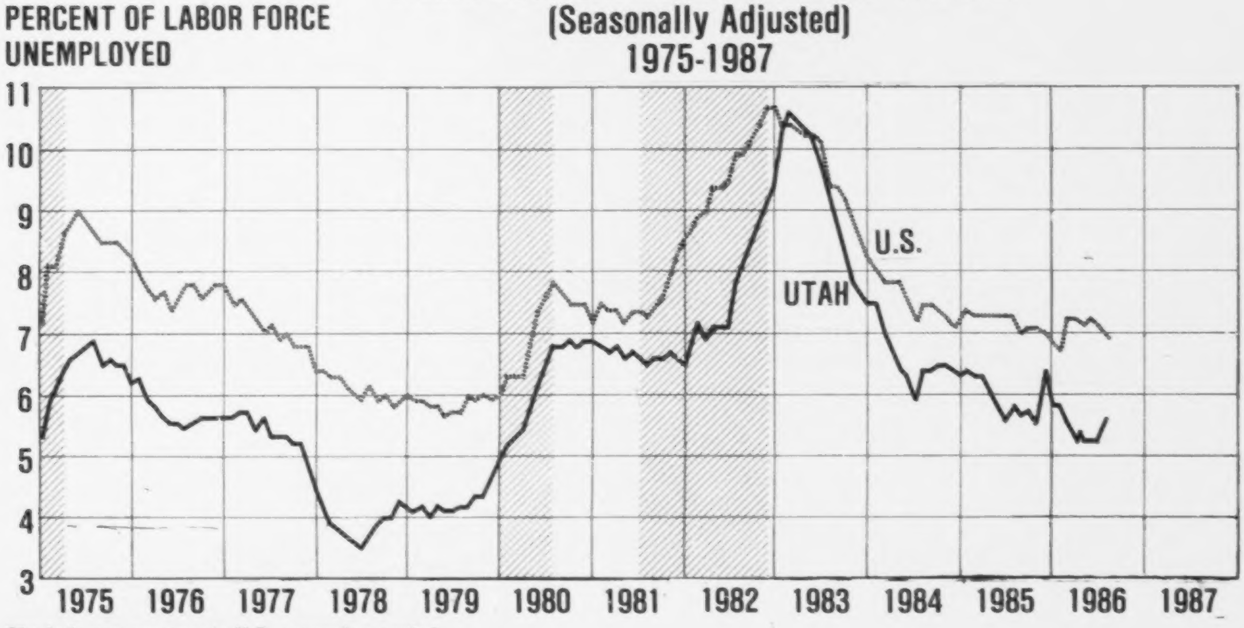
UP THE DOWN STAIRCASE?

It happened. We said it might. Utah's unemployment rate rose noticeably in July. Sluggish job growth and layoffs finally left their mark on the State's level of joblessness. At 5.6 percent, the July 1986 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate registered four-tenths of a percentage point higher than the June figure of 5.2 percent. Although Utah's unemployment rate has hovered just above the five percent mark for the past four months, this increase doesn't appear particularly alarming. First, by most definitions Utah remains in what economists term "full employment." Second, the State's rate falls about one and one-half points below the national average. Third, the current rate measures two-tenths of a percentage point below the year-ago figure. On a seasonally adjusted basis, 41,700 individuals were out of work in July 1986 compared to 41,800 the previous year. And finally, on an **unadjusted** basis, no change occurred in the jobless rate from the previous month. The July rate may just be a momentary aberration. The layoffs may be over, job expansion may accelerate.

IN THIS ISSUE:

- Feature Article: New Hires, A Measure of the Dynamic Nature of the Labor Market.
- CPI and ACCRA Cost of Living Indexes.
- Utah and U.S. Labor Force Participation Rates.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY JOB SERVICE

On the other hand, this increase in unemployment may be a portent of things to come. Right at the moment, the economy doesn't seem to be putting out any clear signals. The Dow goes down, the Dow goes up. Inflation and interest rates have fallen, but the U.S. has narrowed the trade gap only slightly. Housing construction fares well, while nonresidential building dwindles. The goods-producing sector suffers a mini-recession, but service-producing jobs continue to swell. All in all, these ambiguous indicators (and numerous others) seem to point to somewhat slower growth but not a full-blown recession, and probably increased expansion toward the end of the year.

NO BOOM IN NONFARM JOBS

As mentioned, expansion in Utah's nonagricultural employment during the first half of this year didn't exactly boom. The word "sluggish" might even bear repeating. Between July 1985 and July 1986 employment increased by only 2.2 percent, down notably from the 1985 annual average growth of nearly four percent. In numerical terms, the State has garnered 13,900 new positions over the past year.

Again, the goods producing sector took the brunt of the employment losses. Oil/gas extraction and primary metals manufacturing have sustained the hardest hits since last July. Jobs in both industries have declined by about 20 percent in comparison with last year. Even transportation equipment manufacturing (the aerospace industry), formerly the one bright spot in the durable goods sector, suffered from a minor job loss. Metal mining used to be included in the list of industries which had lost more than 20 percent of their work force. However, year-to-year employment losses in metal mining have declined in recent months as the anniversary of the Kennecott Minerals Corporation shutdown has passed. Moreover, Kennecott has announced plans to call 2,300 employees back to work by July 1987. Employment fluctuations persist in the remaining mining sector — coal. However, no outstanding changes in coal mining employment have occurred recently. Basically, industries classified as job "losers" (with the exception of oil/gas extraction and primary metals) have experienced job declines in the one to eight percent range. Not drastic employment casualties, but casualties nonetheless.

But, the gains more than offset the losses. Service producing sectors continue to show the highest levels of employment growth. Finance/insurance/real estate has added 2,300 jobs to its payrolls since July 1985, an increase of 7.4 percent. Retail trade jobs are up by 5,000, resulting in a year-to-year growth rate of 4.5 percent. Services, as usual, made the largest numeric gains adding 7,100 new jobs (a 5.7 percent increase) to the Utah economy.

I WANT MY CPS!

Often the labor force is referred to in rather amorphous terms. We tend to forget it is made up of individuals, or that people hold those nonfarm jobs. Fortunately, every year the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) publishes the characteristics of Utah's working-age populace as determined by the nationwide Current Population Survey (CPS). From these figures, labor market economists (who love to get to the bottom of an interesting statistic) discover more about those who are out in the trenches earning a living. While the CPS doesn't quite supply everything we've always wanted to know about the Utah labor force (and weren't afraid to ask), it provides a good start.

One of the more interesting CPS statistics is the labor force participation rate. What is a participation rate, you ask? It is that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population, 16 years and older, either employed or looking for a job. In Utah, the male 1985 participation rate registered 81.3 percent; the female, 56.4 percent. For both sexes, these rates measure higher than the national averages (5.0 and 1.9 percentage points respectively). Since you now know there's difference in labor force participation between Utah and the rest of the nation, let's account for it. In addition to the famous Utah work ethic, youth activity provides the main reason for the State's high labor force participation rates. Not only do Utah's youth account for a higher proportion of the population than in the nation generally, but Utah teenagers are much more likely to be members of the labor force. The 1985 participation rate for Utahns, 16 through 19 years old, registered 70.5 percent compared with a national average of only 54.5 percent. If you don't have a calculator handy that's a difference of 16.0 percentage points —quite a significant difference. Utah's high youth participation rate also tends to inflate our unemployment rate relative to the rest of the nation as teenagers invariably experience the highest joblessness.

Men are most likely to be members of the labor force between the ages of 35 and 44 (95.8 participation). On the other hand, women in the 20 to 24 year-old age bracket are most likely to participate (74.8 percent). However, male participation rates averaged higher than women's in every age category. Also, even though Utah's **total** female participation rate surpasses the national average, from ages 25 to 44 Utah women fall behind. What about marital status? Not surprisingly, married men showed the highest male participation rates (82.4 percent). The highest female participation rate occurred for single, never married women (73.6 percent). Incidentally, 54.2 percent of the married women in the State were working or looking for work in 1985. For both sexes, the group comprised of widowed/separated/divorced individuals showed the **lowest** participation rate.

THE WRAP-UP

Utah's unemployment increased this month, but it remains within the bounds of economic health. However, several areas (particularly the rural counties) and industries in the State still struggle with depressed conditions. Moreover, job growth has slowed significantly during the first half of 1986. If Utah is to maintain its low unemployment rate, job growth must pick up.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

NEW HIRES: A MEASURE OF THE DYNAMIC NATURE OF THE LABOR MARKET

Each day in Utah an average of at least 1,100 individuals are added to employers' payrolls. During 1985, over 404,000 of these "new hire" transactions occurred in the State. Considering the fact that there are about 625,000 jobs in Utah, 404,000 new hires represent a tremendous amount of job market activity. Does this mean Utah employers replace two-thirds of their workers every year? The numbers appear to support that possibility. New hires represent labor turnover. Every time an individual is put onto the payroll of a firm a "new hire" is counted. In 1985, the 404,000 level of new hires reflects the flow of job vacancies throughout the Utah economy. However, the count of new hires is not a pure measure of turnover. New companies and existing firms that are growing also add new jobs that contribute to counts of hires (nonagricultural employment grew by 23,300 between 1984 and 1985). Also, the new hires measure does not directly account for all the job opening activity within companies but only those openings that result when a new employee is added to the payroll. Usually a new hire is the last event in a series of job transactions that occur within a company. From the standpoint of measuring total labor market transactions, new hires produce a conservative estimate. This makes the measure even more interesting because it is so large.

Nearly 70 percent of all new hires in 1985 occurred in just three industry sectors: Construction, Trade, and Services. Because of the short-term duration of building projects it is not surprising that Construction produces many new hires. The same workers will be "new hires" for each construction job if they change employers. Construction activity is also affected by the weather which limits the duration of employment. During 1985, the Construction industry accounted for 5.7 percent of total nonagricultural employment in Utah but claimed 11.8 percent of total new hires. In terms of actual numbers, Construction employment was 35,510, with new hires of 47,825.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT AND NEW HIRES BY INDUSTRY IN UTAH 1985

Industry	Nonagricultural Employment Annual Average	Nonagricultural Employment Percent Distribution	New Hires Total	New Hires Percent Distribution
Total	624,387	100.0	404,356	100.0
Mining	9,738	1.6	5,818	1.4
Construction	35,510	5.7	47,825	11.8
Manufacturing	93,999	15.1	42,191	10.4
Transportation, Communication, Public Utilities	37,013	5.9	15,064	3.7
Trade	147,920	23.7	124,329	30.7
Finance, Insurance Real Estate	31,059	5.0	14,674	3.6
Services	131,342	21.0	108,750	26.9
Government	137,806	22.1	45,705	11.3

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

The Trade industry experienced the largest number of new hires among all eight major sectors with 124,329. Thirty percent of all new hires occurred in this industry, which accounted for employment of 147,920 or 23.7 percent of total employment. The Trade industry has a tremendous amount of new hiring activity, a substantial portion of which is turnover. Seasonal swings in the demand for goods in the wholesale and retail trade environment contribute to the volume of new hires. April through December—the prime buying season—is the largest new hire period for the Trade industry.

The Services industry, which includes businesses such as hotels/motels, personal and business services, entertainment, and health services, accounted for 26.9 percent, or 108,750 of the 404,000 new hires. Services, with employment of 131,342, claimed 21 percent of all employment. Much of the new hiring activity in Services is affected by the seasonal demands of tourism and travel.

Of the remaining five industry sectors, Mining contributed 1.4 percent or 5,818 new hires, Manufacturing 10.4 percent or 42,191, Transportation/Communication/Public Utilities 3.7 percent or 15,066, Finance/Insurance/Real Estate 3.6 percent or 14,674, and Government 11.3 percent or 45,705. All of these sectors, with the exception of Mining, experienced typical mid-year (April through September) expansion in the number of new hires. Mining, when analyzed over the last four years, did not show a consistent seasonal pattern in hiring activity as the demand for mining output is more sensitive to international economic conditions.

New hiring action is concentrated where the economic activity is concentrated. In fact, Salt Lake and Tooele counties claimed 53 percent — 214,567 — of all new hires in 1985. The Weber-Morgan area accounted for 39,409 or 9.7 percent, and Davis County 25,377 or 6.3 percent. The Mountainland District (Summit, Utah and Wasatch counties) captured 14.2 percent, with 57,339 of the 404,000 total new hires in Utah. With the exception of the Bear River Service Delivery Area with 19,176 (4.7 percent), each of the other districts in the State claimed less than 10,000 new hires during 1985.

In conclusion, this brief discussion of new hires points out that the job market is not static, rather it is a teeming caldron of activity reflecting the dynamic and mobile nature of the work force in our State.

John T. Mathews, Labor Market Economist

NEW HIRES IN UTAH
BY DISTRICT
1985

District	Number	New Hires Percent
Total	404,356	100.0
Bear River	19,176	4.7
Weber-Morgan	39,409	9.7
Davis County	25,377	6.3
Wasatch Front South	214,567	53.1
Mountainland	57,339	14.2
Central (Six County)	12,069	3.0
Southwestern	16,822	4.2
Uintah Basin	9,757	2.4
Southeastern	9,840	2.4

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services.

UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX — ALL ITEMS

1967 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average	% Change from Prior Year
1967	98.6	98.7	98.9	99.1	99.4	99.7	100.2	100.5	100.7	101.0	101.3	101.6	100.0	2.8
1968	102.0	102.3	102.8	103.1	103.4	104.0	104.5	104.8	105.1	105.7	106.1	106.4	104.2	4.2
1969	106.7	107.1	108.0	108.7	109.0	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.6	112.2	112.9	109.8	5.4
1970	113.3	113.9	114.5	115.2	115.7	116.3	116.7	116.9	117.5	118.1	118.5	119.1	116.3	6.0
1971	119.2	119.4	119.8	120.2	120.8	121.5	121.8	122.1	122.2	122.4	122.6	123.1	121.3	4.3
1972	123.2	123.8	124.0	124.3	124.7	125.0	125.5	125.7	126.2	126.6	126.9	127.3	125.3	3.3
1973	127.7	128.6	129.8	130.7	131.5	132.4	132.7	135.1	135.5	136.6	137.6	138.5	133.1	6.2
1974	139.7	141.5	143.1	143.9	145.5	146.9	148.0	149.9	151.7	153.0	154.3	155.4	147.7	11.0
1975	156.1	157.2	157.8	158.6	159.3	160.6	162.3	162.8	163.6	164.6	165.6	166.3	161.2	9.1
1976	166.7	167.1	167.5	168.2	169.2	170.1	171.1	171.9	172.6	173.3	173.8	174.3	170.5	5.8
1977	175.3	177.1	178.2	179.6	180.6	181.8	182.6	183.3	184.0	184.5	185.4	186.1	181.5	6.5
1978	186.9	188.3	189.8	191.3	193.2	195.1								
-U	187.2	188.4	189.8	191.5	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.8	199.3	200.9	202.0	202.9	195.4	7.7
-W	187.1	188.4	189.7	191.4	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.7	199.1	200.7	201.8	202.9	195.3	7.6
1979-U	204.7	207.1	209.1	211.5	214.1	216.6	218.9	221.1	223.4	225.4	227.5	229.9	217.4	11.3
-W	204.7	207.1	209.3	211.8	214.3	216.9	219.4	221.5	223.7	225.6	227.6	230.0	217.7	11.5
1980-U	233.2	236.4	239.8	242.5	244.9	247.6	247.8	249.4	251.7	253.9	256.2	258.4	246.8	13.5
-W	233.3	236.5	239.9	242.6	245.1	247.8	248.0	249.6	251.9	254.1	256.4	258.7	247.0	13.5
1981-U	260.5	263.2	265.1	266.8	269.0	271.3	274.4	276.5	279.3	279.9	280.7	281.5	272.4	10.4
-W	260.7	263.5	265.2	266.8	269.1	271.4	274.6	276.5	279.1	279.7	280.4	281.1	272.3	10.2
1982-U	282.5	283.4	283.1	284.3	287.1	290.6	292.2	292.8	293.3	294.1	293.6	292.4	289.1	6.1
-W	282.1	282.9	282.5	283.7	286.5	290.1	291.8	292.4	292.8	293.6	293.2	292.0	288.6	6.0
1983-U	293.1	293.2	293.4	295.5	297.1	298.1	299.3	300.3	301.8	302.6	303.1	303.5	298.4	3.2
-W	292.1	292.3	293.0	294.9	296.3	297.2	298.2	299.5	300.8	301.3	301.4	301.5	297.4	3.0
1984-U	305.2	306.6	307.3	308.8	309.7	310.7	311.7	313.0	314.5	315.3	315.3	315.5	311.1	4.3
-W	302.7	303.3	303.3	304.1	305.4	306.2	307.5	310.3	312.1	312.2	311.9	312.2	307.6	3.4
1985-U	316.1	317.4	318.8	320.1	321.3	322.3	322.8	323.5	324.5	325.5	326.6	327.4	322.2	3.6
-W	312.6	313.5	315.3	316.7	317.8	318.7	319.1	319.6	320.5	321.3	322.6	323.4	318.4	3.5
1986-U	328.4	327.5	326.0	325.3	326.3	327.9								
-W	324.3	323.2	321.4	320.4	321.4	323.0								

-U = CPI for all urban consumers.

-W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.

Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

ACCRA* COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS

FIRST QUARTER 1986

Component Index Weights:	100%	17%	22%	11%	13%	7%	30%
City	**All Items**	**Groceries**	**Housing**	**Utilities**	**Transportation**	**Health Care**	**Miscellaneous**
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	**101.5**	**103.3**	**96.5**	**87.3**	**109.0**	**92.7**	**108.0**
Provo, Utah	**89.4**	**99.0**	**73.1**	**80.7**	**92.1**	**94.6**	**96.7**
Western States							
Phoenix, Arizona	107.7	102.2	117.2	102.8	104.9	121.8	103.6
Los Angeles, California	112.3	95.0	150.4	61.2	98.4	141.8	112.0
San Diego, California	122.7	102.2	176.7	77.6	127.7	142.2	104.4
Denver, Colorado	108.0	106.9	129.8	76.9	119.1	110.4	98.7
Billings, Montana	106.1	106.1	119.8	88.3	93.4	115.4	106.0
Reno-Sparks, Nevada	109.3	105.1	121.3	98.7	105.4	118.2	106.5
Albuquerque, New Mexico	104.4	108.5	113.3	86.3	105.0	111.5	100.4
Portland, Oregon	107.3	112.8	103.8	73.1	118.3	142.6	106.2
Tacoma, Washington	104.2	108.1	110.5	64.1	102.3	136.1	105.4
Casper, Wyoming	98.7	102.5	88.0	94.4	97.2	116.6	102.6
Other Areas							
Indianapolis, Indiana	98.9	101.2	95.7	98.3	110.8	99.1	95.1
New Orleans, Louisiana	98.0	92.9	98.9	106.0	103.5	101.6	94.1
St. Louis, Missouri	98.2	92.7	100.0	97.3	102.3	103.5	97.2
New York, New York	142.0	109.4	186.9	199.9	115.8	161.2	113.3
Houston, Texas	104.7	105.3	85.9	122.8	105.8	110.3	109.7
Highest City	142.0 New York, NY	114.1 Marshall, TX	186.9 New York, NY	199.9 New York, NY	127.7 San Diego, CA	161.2 New York, NY	114.4 Seattle, WA
Lowest City	89.4 Provo/Orem, UT	87.5 Canton, OH	72.4 Gadsden, AL	51.6 Seattle, WA	76.4 Asheville, NC	74.3 Fayetteville, AR	89.3 Syracuse, NY

Note: These indexes give a "reasonably accurate" measurement of intercity cost-of-living differencs. They measure relative price levels in participating cities, as compared with the national average of 100, and are a comparison of prices at a single point in time. They do not measure inflation (price changes through time). Percentage differences between cities should not be considered as exact measures. Spreads of three or fewer index whole numbers in the All Items index do not represent statistically significant differences and may not show which city is more expensive. Differences of more than three whole numbers in the All Items index can be considered to represent actual inter-city differences in costs of consumer goods and services; but the differences should be considered a reasonable indication rather than a precise measure of the extent of difference.

Source: *American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	July 1986(f)	July 1985	% Change	June 1986(p)	June 1985	% Change	May 1986(r)	May 1985	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**744,100**	729,700	2.0	750,800	734,300	2.2	740,300	727,000	1.8
Employed	**704,200**	689,600	2.1	710,000	692,200	2.6	702,200	685,900	2.4
Unemployed	**40,000**	40,100	—0.2	40,800	42,000	—2.9	38,100	41,100	—7.3
Percent of Labor Force	**5.4**	5.5	—	5.4	5.7	—	5.1	5.6	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**5.6**	5.8	—	5.2	5.5	—	5.2	5.7	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH

(Numbers in Thousands)

	July 1986(f)	July 1985	% Change	June 1986(p)	June 1985	% Change	May 1986(r)	May 1985	% Change
Total	**635.7**	621.8	2.2	639.7	625.9	2.2	636.8	621.7	2.4
Mining	**8.0**	9.2	—13.0	8.1	9.3	—12.9	8.4	9.5	—11.6
Metal Mining	**1.7**	1.8	—5.6	1.8	1.9	—5.3	1.8	2.1	—14.3
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2.8**	3.0	—6.7	2.6	2.8	—7.1	3.0	2.7	11.1
Other Mining & Quarrying	**3.4**	4.4	—22.7	3.6	4.6	—21.7	3.6	4.7	—23.4
Contract Construction	**36.5**	38.3	—4.7	36.2	38.0	—4.7	34.4	36.2	—5.0
Manufacturing	**92.1**	93.9	—1.9	93.0	94.5	—1.6	92.5	93.8	—1.4
Durable Goods	**63.2**	65.7	—3.8	64.1	66.5	—3.6	63.8	66.1	—3.5
Primary Metals	**4.0**	4.9	—18.4	4.1	5.0	—18.0	4.1	5.2	—21.2
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**19.5**	20.1	—3.0	19.7	20.3	—3.0	19.8	20.2	—2.0
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**8.0**	8.0	0.0	8.4	8.4	0.0	8.3	8.6	—3.5
Transportation Equipment	**14.3**	14.5	—1.4	14.2	14.4	—1.4	14.2	14.2	0.0
Other Durable Goods	**17.4**	18.2	—4.4	17.6	18.4	—4.3	17.4	17.8	—2.2
Non-Durable Goods	**28.9**	28.1	2.8	28.9	28.0	3.2	28.7	27.7	3.6
Food & Kindred Products	**9.7**	9.2	5.4	9.6	9.1	5.5	9.5	8.8	8.0
Textile & Apparel Products	**5.6**	5.7	—1.8	5.7	5.8	—1.7	5.7	5.8	—1.7
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3.5**	3.6	—2.8	3.5	3.6	—2.8	3.5	3.6	—2.8
Other Non-Durable Goods	**10.1**	9.6	5.2	10.1	9.6	5.2	10.0	9.5	5.3
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**37.6**	37.2	1.1	36.6	36.8	—0.5	37.0	36.6	1.1
Railroad Transportation	**3.6**	3.9	—7.7	3.6	3.9	—7.7	3.6	3.9	—7.7
Other Transportation	**18.0**	17.1	5.3	17.6	16.7	5.4	17.5	16.5	6.1
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**16.0**	16.3	—1.8	15.4	16.1	—4.3	15.9	16.2	—1.9
Trade	**153.2**	148.1	3.4	153.2	148.2	3.4	151.7	146.3	3.7
Wholesale Trade	**36.1**	36.0	0.3	36.0	35.9	0.3	35.7	35.5	0.6
Retail Trade	**117.1**	112.1	4.5	117.2	112.3	4.4	116.0	110.9	4.6
Building Materials	**5.7**	5.6	1.8	5.7	5.6	1.8	5.6	5.6	0.0
Food Stores	**20.5**	19.5	5.1	20.5	19.5	5.1	20.2	19.2	5.2
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**14.5**	14.0	3.6	14.5	14.0	3.6	14.2	13.7	3.6
Eating & Drinking Places	**38.7**	36.7	5.4	38.9	36.9	5.4	38.4	36.2	6.1
Other Retail	**37.7**	36.4	3.6	37.6	36.3	3.6	37.7	36.2	4.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**33.5**	31.2	7.4	33.3	31.0	7.4	33.1	30.8	7.5
Services	**139.1**	132.0	5.7	137.3	130.1	5.5	134.8	127.2	6.0
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**10.2**	9.7	5.2	10.1	9.6	5.2	9.6	8.9	7.9
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**49.5**	46.3	6.9	48.2	45.1	6.9	46.9	43.5	7.8
Medical & Other Health Services	**36.4**	34.2	6.4	36.0	33.8	6.5	35.9	33.5	7.2
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**29.1**	28.6	1.7	29.0	28.5	1.8	28.8	28.4	1.4
Other Services	**13.9**	13.1	6.1	14.0	13.0	7.7	13.5	12.8	5.5
Government	**135.7**	131.9	2.9	142.0	137.9	3.0	144.9	141.2	2.6
Federal Government	**41.2**	40.2	2.5	41.1	40.1	2.5	40.8	39.7	2.8
U.S. Federal Defense	**23.7**	23.5	0.9	23.6	23.4	0.9	23.5	23.3	0.9
Other Federal Government	**17.5**	16.7	4.8	17.4	16.6	4.8	17.3	16.4	5.5
State Government	**36.5**	33.6	8.6	38.1	35.1	8.5	39.1	37.2	5.1
State Education	**19.1**	17.4	9.8	20.7	18.9	9.5	21.6	21.0	2.9
Other State Government	**17.4**	16.2	7.4	17.4	16.2	7.4	17.5	16.2	8.0
Local Government	**58.0**	58.1	—0.2	62.9	62.7	0.3	65.0	64.3	1.1
Local Education	**32.8**	32.5	0.9	38.5	38.2	0.8	41.3	40.7	1.5
Other Local Government	**25.3**	25.6	—1.2	24.3	24.6	—1.2	23.6	23.6	0.0

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	July '86 (f)	July '85	% Change	June '86 (p)	May '86 (r)	Apr. '86	Mar. '86	Feb. '86	Jan. '86	Dec. '85	Nov. '85
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	**1,676.5**	1,651.0	1.5	1,676.5	1,674.2	1,671.9	1,669.6	1,667.3	1,665.0	1,662.7	1,660.3
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	**1,082.7**	1,062.9	1.9	1,082.7	1,080.9	1,079.1	1,077.3	1,075.5	1,072.3	1,071.9	1,070.1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**741.7**	725.3	2.3	740.4	738.9	742.9	740.0	747.2	752.7	739.7	742.8
Participation Rate	**68.5**	68.2	0.0	68.4	68.4	68.8	68.7	69.5	70.2	69.0	69.4
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	**700.1**	683.5	2.4	701.8	700.7	703.8	701.2	706.0	708.8	696.7	696.1
Employment Ratio[2]	**59.0**	56.7	0.0	59.0	59.3	59.3	59.6	60.0	60.2	58.1	58.4
Nonagricultural Employment	**637.1**	617.4	3.2	639.4	637.3	639.9	637.1	639.5	640.1	620.3	620.8
Self-employed & Domestics[3]	**53.9**	56.7	—5.0	54.3	53.8	52.8	52.5	54.5	58.1	58.3	58.3
Agricultural Employment	**11.9**	12.1	—1.6	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**41.7**	41.8	—0.3	38.6	38.2	39.1	38.8	41.2	43.9	43.0	46.7
Unemployment Rate	**5.6**	5.8	0.0	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.8	6.3
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	**341.0**	337.6	1.0	342.3	342.0	336.2	337.3	328.3	319.6	332.2	327.3
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	**130.6**	127.8	2.2	130.7	131.1	131.0	131.4	132.0	132.1	127.6	127.9
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	**637.9**	623.9	2.2	636.8	637.8	636.2	637.2	639.1	639.4	631.1	631.3
Mining	**8.0**	9.1	—12.6	8.1	8.5	8.7	8.9	8.7	8.7	9.0	9.0
Contract Construction	**33.9**	35.7	—5.1	33.9	34.5	34.1	35.1	36.7	36.6	33.6	34.0
Manufacturing	**91.5**	93.5	—2.1	92.2	93.2	93.5	93.1	93.9	93.4	92.4	93.5
Durable Goods	**62.7**	65.4	—4.1	63.5	64.3	64.6	64.2	64.8	64.6	64.4	64.9
Nondurable Goods	**28.8**	28.1	2.7	28.6	28.9	28.9	28.9	29.1	28.8	28.0	28.7
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	**36.6**	36.6	—0.1	36.1	36.9	37.4	37.4	37.8	38.0	37.9	37.7
Trade	**154.4**	149.3	3.4	153.3	152.5	152.0	151.4	152.2	152.0	149.3	149.9
Wholesale	**36.0**	36.0	0.0	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.8	35.9	35.4	35.6
Retail	**118.4**	113.3	4.5	117.6	116.8	116.3	115.8	116.4	116.1	113.8	114.3
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**33.3**	31.0	7.5	33.1	33.2	32.8	32.5	32.4	32.2	31.9	31.8
Services	**140.2**	132.5	5.8	138.1	137.7	135.9	137.2	136.4	137.3	134.9	134.7
Government	**140.0**	136.1	2.9	142.1	141.3	141.8	141.5	141.0	141.2	142.1	140.6
Federal	**40.2**	39.3	2.4	40.0	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.3	40.6	41.0	40.1
State	**39.0**	35.9	8.5	39.1	37.9	38.1	37.5	37.4	37.2	37.4	37.3
Local	**60.8**	60.9	—0.2	63.0	63.2	63.2	63.5	63.3	63.4	63.8	63.2

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.

[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private hoseholds.

[4] Base year 1977 = 100.

[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	June 1986(p)	% Change from June '85	% Distribution	June 1986(p)	% Change from June '85	% Distribution	June 1986(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	**364.1**	—0.5	100.0	**275.5**	6.0	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**7.5**	—13.8	2.1	**0.6**	0.0	0.2	**6.2**	76.5
Contract Construction	**32.3**	—6.4	8.9	**3.9**	11.4	1.4	**26.5**	73.2
Manufacturing	**64.1**	—2.4	17.6	**28.9**	0.3	10.5	**62.3**	67.0
Durable Goods	**46.2**	—4.9	12.7	**17.9**	0.0	6.5	**42.3**	66.0
Nondurable Goods	**17.9**	4.7	4.9	**11.0**	0.9	4.0	**20.0**	69.2
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**25.9**	0.8	7.1	**10.7**	—3.6	3.9	**25.8**	70.5
Total Trade	**81.5**	1.7	22.4	**71.7**	5.3	26.0	**135.2**	88.3
Wholesale Trade	**26.8**	0.8	7.4	**9.2**	—1.1	3.3	**30.0**	83.3
Retail Trade	**54.7**	2.2	15.0	**62.5**	6.3	22.7	**105.2**	89.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**12.1**	3.4	3.3	**21.2**	9.8	7.7	**25.6**	76.9
Services	**65.5**	4.0	18.0	**71.8**	7.0	26.1	**106.5**	77.6
Total Government	**75.2**	—1.8	20.7	**66.7**	8.8	24.2	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**25.5**	—0.8	7.0	**15.5**	8.4	5.6	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**16.6**	—1.2	4.6	**7.0**	6.1	2.5	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**8.9**	0.0	2.4	**8.5**	10.4	3.1	**NA**	NA
State Government	**17.9**	6.5	4.9	**20.2**	10.4	7.3	**NA**	NA
State Education	**11.6**	6.4	3.2	**9.1**	13.7	3.3	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**6.3**	6.8	1.7	**11.1**	7.8	4.0	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**31.8**	—6.7	8.7	**31.0**	8.0	11.3	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**15.4**	—9.4	4.2	**23.1**	9.0	8.4	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**16.4**	—4.1	4.5	**7.9**	5.3	2.9	**NA**	NA

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p = preliminary.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	July '86(f)	July '85	% Chg.	June '86(p)	May '86(r)	July '86(f)	July '85	% Chg.	June '86(p)	May '86(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**499.0**	483.6	3.2	500.3	494.0	**91.1**	89.6	1.7	91.6	90.8
Employed	**475.0**	458.8	3.5	475.7	471.2	**86.5**	84.5	2.4	86.8	86.2
Unemployed	**24.0**	24.8	−3.2	24.6	22.8	**4.6**	5.1	−9.8	4.8	4.6
Percent of Labor Force	**4.8**	5.1	0.0	4.9	4.6	**5.0**	5.7	0.0	5.2	5.1
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**445.8**	434.0	2.7	448.9	446.0	**69.6**	67.9	2.5	69.7	69.7
Mining	**2.0**	2.2	−9.1	2.0	2.1	**0.0**	0.1	−46.4	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	**25.4**	25.6	−0.8	25.3	24.0	**3.6**	3.8	−5.3	3.3	3.2
Manufacturing	**61.9**	63.5	−2.5	62.5	62.2	**11.2**	11.3	−0.9	11.3	11.4
Durable Goods	**43.9**	46.0	−4.6	44.6	44.4	**8.1**	8.4	−3.6	8.2	8.2
Nondurable Goods	**18.0**	17.5	2.9	17.9	17.8	**3.1**	2.9	6.9	3.1	3.2
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**28.9**	29.0	−0.3	28.6	28.9	**2.3**	2.3	0.0	2.1	2.2
Total Trade	**111.9**	108.3	3.3	112.6	111.6	**15.1**	14.6	3.4	14.7	14.7
Wholesale Trade	**30.9**	30.8	0.3	31.1	30.8	**1.8**	1.8	0.0	1.6	1.6
Retail Trade	**81.0**	77.5	4.5	81.5	80.8	**13.3**	12.8	3.9	13.1	13.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**27.7**	25.7	7.8	27.4	27.2	**2.3**	2.1	9.5	2.3	2.3
Services	**98.3**	92.7	6.0	96.9	95.0	**22.5**	21.3	5.6	22.3	22.1
Total Government	**89.7**	87.0	3.1	93.6	95.0	**12.6**	12.4	1.6	13.7	13.8

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo — Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	July'86(f)	June'86(p)	May'86(r)	July'85	July'86(f)	July'85	% Change	July'86(f)	July'85	% Change
State Total	**5.4**	5.4	5.1	5.5	**746,150**	729,710	2.3	**635,700**	622,090	2.2
Bear River	**4.6**	4.0	3.6	4.3	**44,690**	44,080	1.4	**36,770**	36,070	1.9
Box Elder	**3.9**	3.5	3.1	4.1	**16,740**	16,560	1.1	**14,090**	14,090	0.0
Cache	**5.0**	4.3	3.9	4.5	**26,850**	26,480	1.4	**22,240**	21,550	3.2
Rich	**4.4**	3.7	4.1	1.8	**1,100**	1,040	5.8	**440**	430	2.3
Wasatch Front	**4.9**	4.9	4.6	5.1	**511,010**	496,960	2.8	**457,610**	445,990	2.6
North	**4.7**	4.8	4.2	4.7	**160,530**	155,720	3.1	**113,020**	110,300	2.5
Davis	**3.8**	3.9	3.4	3.7	**80,700**	78,670	2.6	**52,970**	52,210	1.5
Morgan	**5.4**	6.0	5.4	5.4	**1,780**	1,750	1.7	**1,020**	1,010	1.0
Weber	**5.6**	5.8	5.0	5.7	**78,050**	75,300	3.7	**59,030**	57,080	3.4
South	**4.9**	5.0	4.8	5.3	**350,480**	341,240	2.7	**344,590**	335,690	2.7
Salt Lake	**4.9**	5.0	4.8	5.3	**338,290**	329,640	2.6	**333,570**	324,930	2.7
Tooele	**5.8**	5.2	4.9	5.3	**12,190**	11,600	5.1	**11,020**	10,760	2.4
Mountainlands	**5.6**	5.9	5.9	6.0	**101,670**	99,820	1.9	**76,880**	74,880	2.7
Summit	**7.8**	11.5	12.5	8.6	**6,150**	6,060	1.5	**5,210**	5,090	2.4
Utah	**5.0**	5.3	5.1	5.7	**91,070**	89,650	1.6	**69,630**	67,800	2.7
Wasatch	**14.3**	12.2	13.0	9.6	**4,450**	4,110	8.3	**2,040**	1,990	2.5
Central	**8.4**	8.5	8.6	7.5	**24,000**	25,110	−4.4	**15,480**	16,350	−5.3
Juab	**12.1**	12.0	13.5	10.6	**2,030**	1,990	2.0	**1,620**	1,540	5.2
Millard	**5.5**	6.0	5.9	4.8	**7,810**	9,010	−13.3	**4,720**	5,710	−17.3
Piute	**7.6**	10.6	10.8	11.0	**400**	410	−2.4	**190**	180	5.6
Sanpete	**13.9**	12.6	13.1	12.3	**6,170**	6,240	−1.1	**3,490**	3,540	−1.4
Sevier	**6.3**	6.8	6.3	5.8	**6,570**	6,490	1.2	**4,980**	4,920	1.2
Wayne	**5.1**	6.3	7.2	4.7	**1,020**	970	5.2	**480**	460	4.3
Southwestern	**5.1**	5.4	5.2	5.5	**28,910**	28,250	2.3	**20,740**	19,860	4.4
Beaver	**6.6**	6.3	6.4	5.5	**2,380**	2,520	−5.6	**1,390**	1,480	−6.1
Garfield	**7.7**	7.4	8.2	7.5	**1,680**	1,670	0.6	**1,630**	1,600	1.9
Iron	**5.3**	6.1	5.9	5.9	**8,170**	8,140	0.4	**6,250**	6,090	2.6
Kane	**5.5**	5.3	5.0	6.3	**2,570**	2,450	4.9	**1,460**	1,390	5.0
Washington	**4.2**	4.7	4.3	4.8	**14,110**	13,470	4.8	**10,010**	9,300	7.6
Uintah Basin	**12.3**	13.1	12.1	7.8	**15,810**	16,240	−2.6	**11,460**	12,720	−9.9
Daggett	**1.6**	7.2	8.6	2.5	**450**	440	2.3	**300**	290	3.4
Duchesne	**13.9**	15.2	13.8	8.5	**5,910**	5,820	1.5	**4,150**	4,430	−6.3
Uintah	**11.8**	12.1	11.2	7.6	**9,450**	9,980	−5.3	**7,010**	8,000	−12.4
Southeastern	**9.9**	9.3	8.6	10.1	**20,090**	19,280	4.2	**16,790**	16,250	3.3
Carbon	**10.0**	9.6	9.0	10.0	**8,910**	8,660	2.9	**7,460**	7,380	1.1
Emery	**11.1**	8.8	8.3	10.7	**4,260**	4,000	6.5	**4,010**	3,820	5.0
Grand	**9.6**	9.1	9.5	9.7	**3,360**	3,290	2.1	**2,420**	2,380	1.7
San Juan	**8.5**	9.1	7.1	10.0	**3,560**	3,330	6.9	**2,900**	2,670	8.6

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June(p) 1986	**May(r) 1986**	**June 1985**	**June(p) 1986**	**May(r) 1986**	**June 1985**	**June(p) 1986**	**May(r) 1986**	**June 1985**
MINING	**$468.27**	$430.06	$482.27	**38.7**	36.2	41.9	**$12.10**	$11.88	$11.51
CONSTRUCTION	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA
MANUFACTURING	**385.12**	381.75	359.45	**40.2**	40.1	39.5	**9.58**	9.52	9.10
Durable Goods	**403.03**	402.11	372.89	**41.0**	41.2	40.4	**9.83**	9.76	9.23
Nondurable Goods	**344.96**	330.34	324.76	**38.5**	37.2	37.2	**8.96**	8.88	8.73
TRADE	**240.38**	237.29	242.12	**31.3**	31.1	31.9	**7.68**	7.63	7.59
Wholesale Trade	**382.47**	372.86	371.14	**36.6**	36.2	37.3	**10.45**	10.30	9.95
Retail Trade	**189.34**	188.05	194.35	**29.4**	29.2	29.9	**6.44**	6.44	6.50
AVERAGE	**304.66**	306.36	301.37	**34.7**	34.5	34.8	**8.78**	8.88	8.66

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June(p) 1986	**May(r) 1986**	**June 1985**	**June(p) 1986**	**May(r) 1986**	**June 1985**	**June(p) 1986**	**May(r) 1986**	**June 1985**
MINING	**$550.41**	$537.63	$566.20	**42.9**	46.7	42.7	**$12.83**	$12.58	$13.26
Metal Mining	**531.04**	517.14	529.07	**40.2**	39.0	39.9	**13.21**	13.26	13.26
Bituminous Coal Mining	**632.34**	610.87	668.13	**43.4**	51.9	42.1	**14.57**	14.32	15.87
CONSTRUCTION	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA
MANUFACTURING	**394.99**	390.80	377.87	**40.2**	40.4	40.5	**9.86**	9.80	9.33
Durable Goods	**424.03**	421.26	394.83	**42.1**	42.4	41.3	**10.13**	10.08	9.56
Primary Metal Industries	**659.90**	627.24	592.77	**47.5**	48.2	42.1	**14.59**	14.87	14.08
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	**406.41**	396.58	371.45	**43.7**	43.2	42.5	**9.30**	9.18	8.74
Transportation Equipment	**499.32**	510.04	487.41	**40.3**	41.5	42.2	**12.39**	12.29	11.55
Nondurable Goods	**332.12**	327.05	338.52	**36.1**	35.9	38.6	**9.20**	9.11	8.77
Food & Kindred Products	**332.74**	316.11	303.41	**39.1**	36.8	36.6	**8.51**	8.59	8.29
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	**545.58**	557.28	549.91	**42.0**	43.1	43.3	**12.99**	12.93	12.70
TRADE	**224.05**	221.40	228.49	**30.4**	30.0	31.3	**7.37**	7.38	7.30
Wholesale Trade	**383.44**	380.09	364.82	**37.3**	37.3	37.0	**10.28**	10.19	9.86
Retail Trade	**178.35**	176.33	187.37	**28.4**	27.9	29.6	**6.28**	6.32	6.33
Food Stores	**234.08**	229.61	237.51	**30.4**	29.4	31.5	**7.70**	7.81	7.54
Other Retail	**189.72**	183.01	187.33	**30.6**	30.2	29.5	**6.20**	6.06	6.35
AVERAGE	**308.98**	308.43	309.23	**34.6**	34.5	35.3	**8.93**	8.94	8.76

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast July '86	**Preliminary June '86**	**Final May '86**	**Final July '85**	**Final June '85**	**Final May '85**
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	**6,830**	6,195	7,706	8,647	7,843	9,509
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	**16,898**	13,266	10,807	6,165	4,840	5,682
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	**23,728**	19,461	18,513	14,812	12,683	15,191
Number of New Applications for Jobs	**11,356**	11,308	8,425	9,986	9,944	9,131
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	**6,038**	6,329	4,426	5,608	5,878	6,767
Initial Claims (Key Week)	**2,005**	1,954	1,940	1,440	1,609	2,058
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	**11,731**	12,232	13,640	10,332	10,911	11,335
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	**2.01**	2.13	2.40	1.85	1.98	2.09
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	**$6,996,000**	$6,959,000	$7,402,421	$5,784,808	$5,639,852	$6,525,088

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

1967 = 100

Item	Index					% Change				
	June '86	May '86	Apr. '86	Mar. '86	June '85	From Last Month	June '85 to June '86	May '85 to May '86	Apr. '85 to Apr. '86	Mar. '86 to Mar. '86
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**327.9**	326.3	325.3	326.0	322.3	**0.5**	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.3
Food and Beverages	**309.5**	309.4	308.5	307.8	301.4	**0.0**	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.1
Food at Home	**301.6**	302.1	301.5	301.2	296.0	**—0.2**	1.9	2.0	1.3	0.9
Housing	**361.2**	358.5	358.0	357.0	350.4	**0.8**	3.1	2.9	3.5	3.6
Rent Residential	**279.4**	278.4	277.9	275.0	263.6	**0.4**	6.0	6.0	6.7	6.1
Fuel and Other Util.	**393.8**	382.5	381.8	385.5	399.4	**3.0**	—4.2	—2.7	—1.8	—0.7
Medical Care	**432.0**	429.7	428.0	425.8	401.7	**0.5**	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.4
Apparel and Upkeep	**204.5**	206.4	207.3	206.3	204.6	**—0.9**	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5
Transportation	**308.6**	305.7	303.3	309.6	321.8	**0.9**	—4.1	—4.9	—5.2	—2.2
Gasoline	**299.1**	288.7	278.6	307.7	381.4	**3.6**	—22.2	—24.3	—25.5	—14.5
Energy[2]	**380.6**	367.6	361.8	381.3	436.8	**3.5**	—12.9	—14.8	—14.8	—8.5
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**298.9**	299.2	297.9	300.3	309.2	**—0.1**	—3.3	—3.5	—3.7	—2.7
Finished Goods	**288.9**	289.0	286.9	288.1	294.0	**0.0**	—1.7	—1.7	—2.1	—1.4
Intermediate Materials	**307.1**	306.8	307.0	309.4	319.3	**0.1**	—3.8	—4.1	—3.9	—2.9
Crude Materials	**274.9**	278.9	272.8	280.9	315.6	**—1.4**	—10.0	—9.8	—12.3	—10.1

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

UTAH AND UNITED STATES
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES FOR THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION

1985

	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	UTAH	U.S.	UTAH	U.S.	UTAH	U.S.
Age 16 +	68.7	64.8	81.3	76.3	56.4	54.5
Age 16 — 19	70.5	54.5	75.1	56.8	66.0	52.1
Age 20 — 24	80.9	78.2	86.3	85.0	74.8	71.8
Age 25 — 34	81.4	82.5	95.6	94.7	66.8	70.9
Age 35 — 44	80.6	83.1	95.8	95.0	64.5	71.8
Age 45 — 54	80.4	77.3	91.7	91.0	68.8	64.4
Age 55 — 64	59.4	54.2	77.4	67.9	43.2	42.0
Age 65 +	12.1	10.8	18.7	15.8	7.1	7.3

Note: Data are based on a probability sample of households and are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1985; and unpublished current population survey tables.

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

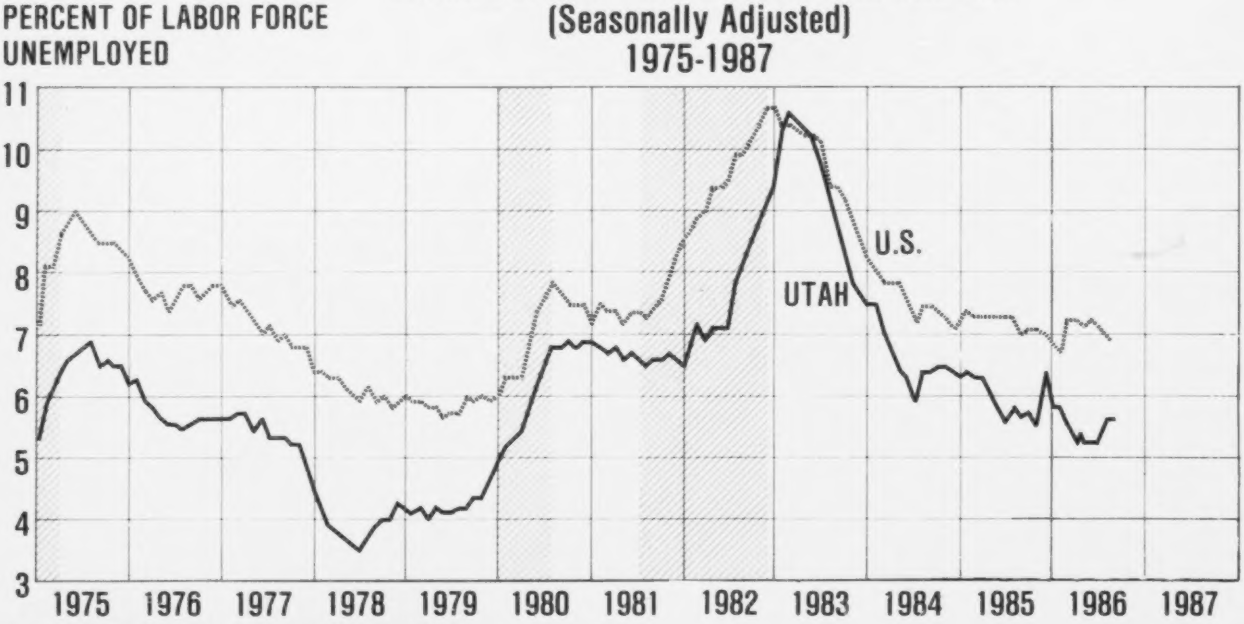
AUGUST 1986 published September 1986

Economics has been called the "dismal science," and although this month's economic news isn't necessarily dreary, it isn't very promising either. Layoffs and slow job growth are taking their toll on Utah's labor market. For the second month in a row, the State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate registered 5.8 percent — the highest rate since January of this year. Following on the heels of four months with unemployment in the 5.2 to 5.3 percent range, this rise may or may not be significant — only time will tell. Unfortunately, August 1986 also has the uneasy distinction of being the first month since the beginning of the recovery to show a higher rate of joblessness than its year-ago counterpart. On a seasonally adjusted basis, approximately 43,800 Utahns were out of work in August — up eight percent from the previous year. The employed portion of the labor force also continued to grow, but at a much slower rate.

IN THIS ISSUE:

- Feature Article: What's Happened to Utah's Wage Base?
- Occupational Projections Software for Micro Computers, page 7.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S. (Seasonally Adjusted) 1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — JOB SERVICE

STILL BELOW NATIONAL AVERAGE

Still, Utah's jobless rate remains about a percentage point below the national average — **but** the gap is narrowing. While there tends to be fluctuations in the unemployment rate during the plateau stage of a recovery, Utah's increased unemployment coupled with retarded growth in nonagricultural jobs seem to put a damper on any rosy predictions for the State's labor market. Nonetheless, the State currently maintains quite a **favorable** unemployment stance; but any further increases in the level of joblessness may be cause for concern.

NONFARM JOB GROWTH RATE SLOWS EVEN MORE

Let's talk about that sluggish expansion in nonfarm jobs. Between August 1986 and August 1985 Utah added 10,300 nonagricultural jobs, a 1.6 percent gain. That growth rate measured less than half the 1985 average. Final and revised data for 1986 indicate the drop in growth rates began as early as January of this year. The oil extraction industry, construction, and durable goods manufacturing produced the biggest job drain on the Utah economy. These industries accounted for the net loss of 5,300 Utah jobs since August of last year.

Other areas of the economy showed moderate employment accumulation although the **rate** of expansion diminished. Finance/insurance/real estate managed to retain the lead in percentage terms with a 6.4 percent, 2,000 job gain. However, services added the most new jobs in numerical terms — 6,200 since August 1985 — and also managed a respectable 4.7 percent increase. Retail trade was another big employment winner with a 4.0 percent, 4,500 position year-over accrual. State government made the largest civil service gains adding 2,800 individuals to its payroll since August 1985. One previously troubled area in durable goods manufacturing — the electronics industry —actually posted an increase of nearly five percent in August. Food and kindred products manufacturing also made a sound showing by increasing 4.3 percent from last year.

ANOTHER UNEMPLOYMENT RATE?

This newsletter talks a lot about unemployment rates — and most people are familiar with them and what they indicate about the state of the economy. In a previous issue, this newsletter also covered the FEUR (full employment unemployment rate). Now, let's examine yet another unemployment rate — one that generally remains within the governmental realm or is known only to true aficionados of labor statistics. The insured unemployment rate (or IUR) is calculated by dividing unemployment insurance claims by the employment in firms covered by the unemployment insurance law. This rate falls substantially lower than the "regular" or total unemployment rate as the IUR excludes agricultural workers, the self-employed, domestics, and new/re-entrants to the labor market. In fact, only about 40 percent of the jobless draw unemployment insurance benefits in Utah.

However, the IUR provides a topical gauge of industry joblessness not available through the normal unemployment methodology. Trouble in various sectors can be spotted rapidly as IURs are calculated weekly. What do these informative IURs tell us about the current state of Utah's economy? The most current weekly IUR registered at 2.4 percent. IURs are not adjusted for seasonal variations, so year-over comparisons are usually best. This type of analysis indicates the current IUR ranks higher than both 1985 and 1984 rates, but lower than the figures for 1980, 1981, 1982, and 1983. In other words, Utah is experiencing quite moderate "insured" unemployment.

But what about particular industries? Oil/gas extraction shows the highest IUR of any of the industrial groupings — a whopping 12.5 percent. The next highest sectors registered in the six to seven percent range and included chemical/petroleum manufacturing, pipelines/communications/utilities, and construction. Although manufacturing employment has been declining recently, the overall IUR registers only 3.0 percent; and several manufacturing sectors maintain rates below the State average. Generally, those sectors showing the greatest employment growth also tend to show the lowest IUR. For example, trade posted a 1.6 percent IUR; finance/insurance/real estate, 1.5 percent. Surprisingly, the IUR for the swelling service industry, at 2.1 percent, registers almost as high as the State average. At less than one percent, government shows a low IUR typical of that sector.

Relative movements in IURs are just as important as their current level. Mining's rate is down from last year and from the beginning of this year. While construction experienced a seasonal drop since January, its current weekly IUR measures the highest of any comparable week since the recessionary year of 1982. On the other hand, manufacturing's insured unemployment rate, barring seasonal fluctuations, has remained remarkably steady during the past few years. Transportation/communications/utilities currently exhibits an IUR higher than at any time since the most recent recession. The remaining sectors (trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and government) have shown very little nonseasonal change in IURs since 1983.

BETTER TIMES AHEAD?

Coupled with recent news about low tax revenues, the current rise in Utah's unemployment seems to paint a dull economic picture. However, on the national scene, the outlook appears a little brighter. Interest rates are continuing to fall, inflation is practically dead in the water, the leading economic indicators are rising again, factory output is up, the Federal Reserve Board is making policy decisions to spur growth, and most economists are predicting an upturn. And as the nation goes, so generally goes Utah. Moreover, several large employers will be opening or re-opening operations in the Beehive State which also should help the employment situation in upcoming months.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

WHAT'S HAPPENED TO UTAH'S WAGE BASE?

Much concern has arisen in Utah over the past few years about the wage-producing base of Utah's nonagricultural industries. This is understandable in view of the apparent loss of jobs in the goods-producing nonagricultural industries—mining, construction,and manufacturing—, and the coincident significant growth of jobs in the service-producing industries. An examination of employment and wage figures provides some insight as to what has actually occurred in Utah's industrial base.

First, the goods-producing industries:

			Change	
	1979	**1985**	**Percent**	**Number**
TOTAL	140,070	139,247	—0.6	—823
Mining	17,694	9,738	—45.0	—7,956
Construction	35,642	35,510	—0.4	—132
Manufacturing	86,734	93,999	8.4	7,265

Second, the service-producing industries:

TOTAL	408,349	485,140	18.8	76,791
Transportation, Communication, Public Utilities	33,573	37,013	10.2	3,440
Trade	129,378	147,920	14.3	18,542
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	25,817	31,059	20.3	5,242
Services	96,352	131,342	36.3	34,990
Government	132,229	137,806	11.8	14,577
Total Nonfarm Jobs	548,419	624,387	13.9	75,968

The above figures show a mild erosion in goods-producing jobs from 1979 (the last good job-growth year before the 1980-82 recessions) to 1985. There has been a net loss of 823 goods-producing jobs in this period. The goods-producing share of total nonagricultural jobs declined slightly, from 25.5 percent in 1979 to 23.3 percent in 1985. This 2.2 percentage point drop in the share of goods-producing jobs does not seen to be overly significant. Fortunately, the growth in manufacturing industry employment almost offset the loss of jobs, primarily from mining and a few in construction. Fortunate too, is the exceptional growth in service-producing industries which added 76,791 new jobs in this 1979-1985 period, which much more than offset the lost 823 jobs in goods-producing industries. The overall result was an almost 14 percent increase in the total nonfarm jobs in the state.

The impact on total payroll wages of this slight shift in distribution of jobs was somewhat more significant.

			Millions of Dollars	
	1979	**1985**	**Percent**	**Amount**
Total Payrolls	$6,605	$10,792	63.4	$4,187
Service-producing	4,493	7,733	72.1	3,240
Goods-producing	2,123	3,059	44.8	947

In 1979 goods-producing industry payrolls represented 32 percent of total payrolls. This fell to 28.3 percent in 1985. This 3.7 percentage point drop is not overly significant in terms of the total industry payroll. Fortunate for the state was the 1.6 times faster growth rate of service-producing industry payrolls.

A deeper study of the minor overall shift in employment from goods-producing to service-producing jobs provides some interesting facts. Total nonfarm employment was divided into two groups—those jobs with an average wage above the total nonagricultural average wage, and those jobs with an average wage below the total nonagricultural average wage.

A study of the following tables reveals several interesting points.

1. There has been virtually no change since 1979 in the share of Utah's nonagricultural jobs with an average wage above the total nonagricultural average wage. That share has held steady at 45.4%. (See Tables 1 and 4.)

2. There has been a minimal 0.4 percentage point decline in the share of nonagricultural wages earned by jobs with an average wage above the total nonagricultural wage. (See Tables 2 and 5.)

3. The total nonagricultural average monthly wage in Utah has increased at a slower pace, 43.4 percent, than the Consumer Price Index, 48.2 percent, from 1979 to 1985. This factor has probably been more important in reduced state tax revenues from workers' wages than the changes which have occurred in industry distribution of employment. (See Table 3.)

4. Industries that have significantly reduced shares of jobs, with average wage above total nonagricultural average wage from 1979 to 1985 are: construction, down 12.4 percentage points; wholesale trade, down 8.1 percentage points; and state government, down 9.2 percentage points. (See Table 4.)

5. Other industries have significantly increased their share of jobs with average wage above the total nonagricultural average wage from 1979 to 1985. These are: manufacturing, up 11.1 percentage points; services, up, 10.5 percentage points; and local government, up 11.7 percentage points. (See Table 4.)

6. Similar patterns of increased or decreased shares of total wages from 1979 to 1985 are also evident. (See Table 5.)

7. In the goods-producing industries—mining, construction and manufacturing—there has been a net loss of only 823 jobs from 1979 to 1985. This loss is accounted for by the loss of 2,993 jobs with average wage below the total nonagricultural average; while goods-producing jobs with average wage above the nonagricultural average wage increased by 2,170. These changes resulted from overall increased jobs in manufacturing almost offsetting lost jobs in mining and construction; and by below average wage jobs in manufacturing being shifted to above average wage jobs; and by above average wage jobs in construction being shifted to below average wage jobs. (See Table 6.)

8. The service-producing industries, including government, have added 76,791 jobs from 1979 to 1985; with increased jobs in both above average wage and below average wage groups. This resulted in the share of total service-producing jobs with average wage above the total nonagricultural wage increasing by 0.4 percentage points in this period. Concurrently, the share of wages for service jobs with above average wage remained constant from 1979 to 1985; whereas the share of total wages for goods-producing jobs with above average wages increased by 1.4 percentage points. (See Tables 5 and 7.)

9. From the foregoing it appears that state tax revenues from workers' wages have not been severely affected by changes which have occurred in the mix of jobs by industry sector from 1979 to 1985. The small net loss of goods-producing jobs (823), has been more than amply offset by a much larger increase in service-producing jobs (76,791), many of which were jobs with wages above the total nonagricultural average wage. The loss of tax revenue appears to be more related to the rates in wage increases lagging behind the rate of inflation during the 1979 to 1985 period.

TABLE 1
CHANGE IN NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS IN UTAH BY WAGE GROUP

	1979	1985	% Change	Number Change	Share
Total	548,419 100.0%	624,387 100.0%	13.9%	75,968 100.0%	100.0%
Jobs With Above Average Nonag Wage	249,136 45.4%	283,420 45.4%	13.8	34,284 45.1%	45.1
Jobs With Below Average Nonag Wage	299,283 54.6%	340,967 54.6%	13.9	41,684 54.9%	54.9

TABLE 2
CHANGE IN TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL WAGES IN UTAH BY WAGE GROUP

	1979	1985	% Change	Number Change	Share
Total	$6,605,121,488 100.0%	$10,792,244,181 100.0%	63.4%	$4,187,122,693 100.0%	100.0%
Jobs With Above Average Wage	4,090,874,392 61.9%	6,632,472,078 61.5%	62.1	2,541,597,687 60.7%	60.7
Jobs With Below Average Wage	2,514,247,096 38.1%	4,159,772,103 38.5%	65.4	1,645,525,007 39.3%	39.3

TABLE 3
CHANGE IN AVERAGE MONTHLY NONAGRICULTURAL WAGES IN UTAH BY WAGE GROUP

	1979	1985	Percent Change
Total	$1,004	$,1440	43.4
Jobs With Above Average Wage	$1,368	$1,950	42.5
Jobs With Below Average Wage	$ 700	$1,017	45.3

CHANGE IN AVERAGE ANNUAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

CPI-U	217.4	322.2	48.2

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services, RLS3.

TABLE 4
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS IN UTAH BY AVERAGE WAGE GROUP, BY INDUSTRY

	Jobs With Average Wage Above Nonfarm Average		Jobs With Average Wage Below Nonfarm Average	
	1979	1985	1979	1985
Total	45.4%	45.4%	54.6%	54.6%
Goods Producing	67.3	69.2	32.7	30.8
Mining	99.7	99.0	0.3	1.0
Construction	75.2	62.8	24.8	37.2
Manufacturing	57.4	68.5	42.6	31.5
Service Producing	44.2	44.6	55.8	55.4
Private	34.1	34.8	65.9	65.2
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	92.9	91.7	7.1	8.3
Trade	27.6	23.5	72.4	76.5
Wholesale	89.6	81.5	10.4	18.5
Retail	6.0	5.1	94.0	94.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	42.6	39.2	57.4	60.8
Service	19.9	30.4	80.1	69.6
Public	46.9	48.0	53.1	52.0
Federal Government	91.9	87.4	8.1	12.6
State Government	76.7	67.5	23.3	32.5
Local Government	0.0	11.7	100.0	88.3

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services, RLS3.

TABLE 5
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL WAGES IN UTAH BY AVERAGE WAGE LEVEL, BY INDUSTRY

	For Jobs With Average Wage Above Total Nonag Average		For Jobs With Average Wage Below Total Nonfarm Average	
	1979	1985	1979	1985
Total	61.9%	61.5%	38.1%	38.5%
Goods Producing	78.4	79.8	21.6	20.2
Mining	99.9	99.5	0.1	0.5
Construction	82.1	72.1	17.9	27.9
Manufacturing	70.3	79.6	29.7	20.4
Service Producing	54.2	54.2	45.8	45.8
Private	53.2	52.4	46.8	47.6
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	96.1	95.9	3.9	4.1
Trade	45.7	41.6	54.3	58.4
Wholesale	92.5	86.8	7.5	13.2
Retail	12.2	10.7	87.8	89.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	52.9	48.5	47.1	51.5
Service	34.7	42.6	65.3	57.4
Public	56.4	57.9	43.6	42.1
Federal Government	95.1	91.9	4.9	8.1
State Government	78.2	76.3	21.8	23.7
Local Government	0.0	13.1	100.0	86.9

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services, RLS3.

TABLE 6
DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH BY AVERAGE WAGE GROUP, BY INDUSTRY, 1979 AND 1985

	Average Employment		Change		Share
	1985	1979	Percent	Number	of Change
Total	624,387	548,419	13.9	75,968	100.0
		With Wage Above Average Wage			
Total	283,420	249,136	13.8	34,284	45.1
Mining	9,638	17,645	-45.4	-8,007	-10.5
Construction	22,305	26,791	-16.7	-4,486	-5.9
Manufacturing	64,433	49,770	29.5	14,663	19.3
Transportation, Communication, Public Utilities	33,953	31,203	8.8	2,750	3.6
Trade	34,774	35,670	-2.5	-896	-1.3
Wholesale	28,990	29,872	-3.0	-882	-1.0
Retail	5,784	5,798	-0.2	-14	-0.1
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	12,184	10,999	10.8	1,185	1.6
Services	39,923	19,220	107.7	20,703	27.3
Government	66,210	57,838	14.5	8,372	11.0
Federal	34,450	33,649	2.4	801	1.1
State	24,504	24,189	1.3	315	0.4
Local	7,256	0	100.0	7,256	9.5
		With Wage Below Average Wage			
Total	340,967	299,283	13.9	41,684	54.9
Mining	100	49	104.1	51	0.1
Construction	13,205	8,851	49.1	4,354	5.7
Manufacturing	29,566	36,964	-20.0	-7,398	-9.7
Transportation, Communication, Public Utilities	3,060	2,370	29.1	690	0.9
Trade	113,146	93,708	20.7	19,438	25.6
Wholesale	6,565	3,470	89.2	3,095	4.1
Retail	106,581	90,238	18.1	16,343	21.5
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	18,875	14,818	27.3	4,057	5.3
Services	91,419	77,132	18.5	14,287	18.8
Government	71,596	65,391	9.5	6,205	8.2
Federal	4,967	2,948	68.5	2,019	2.6
State	11,797	7,352	60.5	4,445	5.9
Local	54,832	55,091	-0.5	-259	-0.3

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services, RLS3.

TABLE 7
DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS IN UTAH, FOR JOBS BY AVERAGE WAGE GROUP, 1979 AND 1985

	Total Payrolls Paid		Change		Share of Change
	1985	1979	Percent	Amount	
Total	$10,792,244,181	$6,605,121,488	63.4	$4,187,122,693	100.0
			For Jobs With Above Average Wage		
Total	6,632,472,078	4,090,874,392	62.1	2,541,597,686	60.7
Mining	303,843,431	364,538,555	-16.6	-60,695,124	-1.5
Construction	512,085,465	442,077,152	15.8	70,008,313	1.7
Manufacturing	1,626,579,848	849,904,274	91.4	776,675,574	18.5
Transportation, Communication, Public Utilities	897,578,717	568,555,495	57.9	329,023,222	7.9
Trade	766,161,183	542,254,121	41.3	223,907,062	5.3
Wholesale	649,077,598	457,818,752	41.8	191,258,846	4.5
Retail	117,083,585	84,435,369	38.7	32,648,216	0.8
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	271,765,162	156,171,571	79.8	115,593,591	2.8
Services	802,174,156	313,428,964	155.9	488,745,192	11.7
Government	1,452,284,116	853,944,260	70.1	598,339,856	14.3
Federal	863,158,382	554,736,818	55.6	308,421,564	7.4
State	462,475,480	299,207,442	54.6	163,268,038	3.9
Local	126,650,254	0	100.0	126,650,254	3.0
			For Jobs With Below Average Wage		
Total	4,159,772,103	2,514,247,096	65.4	1,645,525,007	39.3
Mining	1,560,827	462,756	237.3	1,098,071	0.0
Construction	198,627,506	96,707,909	105.4	101,919,597	2.4
Manufacturing	416,595,963	358,822,167	16.1	57,773,796	1.4
Transportation, Communication, Public Utilities	38,222,494	23,227,458	64.6	14,995,036	0.4
Trade	1,077,051,314	644,739,706	67.1	432,311,608	10.3
Wholesale	98,619,180	36,907,490	167.2	61,711,690	1.5
Retail	978,432,134	607,832,216	61.0	370,599,918	8.8
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	288,043,429	139,135,865	107.0	148,907,564	3.6
Services	1,082,730,717	590,727,377	83.3	492,003,340	11.8
Government	1,056,939,853	660,423,858	60.0	396,515,995	9.4
Federal	76,275,396	28,649,071	167.9	47,626,325	1.1
State	143,655,462	83,399,452	72.2	60,256,010	1.4
Local	837,008,995	548,375,335	52.6	288,633,660	6.9

SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information (LMI) Services, RLS3.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Aug. 1986(f)	Aug. 1985	% Change	July 1986(p)	July 1985	% Change	June 1986(r)	June 1985	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**758,500**	734,600	3.3	757,200	729,700	3.8	747,900	734,300	1.9
Employed	**718,200**	697,600	3.0	715,000	689,600	3.7	707,000	692,200	2.1
Unemployed	**40,300**	37,100	8.6	42,200	40,100	5.2	40,900	42,000	−2.6
Percent of Labor Force	**5.3**	5.0	—	5.6	5.5	—	5.5	5.7	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**5.8**	5.6	—	5.8	5.8	—	5.2	5.5	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Aug. 1986(f)	Aug. 1985	% Change	July 1986(p)	July 1985	% Change	June 1986(r)	June 1985	% Change
Total	**634.2**	626.9	1.2	631.0	621.8	1.5	636.5	625.9	1.7
Mining	**7.9**	9.1	−13.2	7.8	9.2	−15.2	7.8	9.3	−16.1
Metal Mining	**1.9**	1.9	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	1.8	1.9	−5.3
Bituminous Coal Mining	**2.7**	2.8	−3.6	2.7	3.0	−10.0	2.6	2.8	−7.1
Other Mining & Quarrying	**3.4**	4.5	−24.4	3.3	4.4	−25.0	3.4	4.6	−26.1
Contract Construction	**37.2**	39.2	−5.1	36.3	38.3	−5.2	35.6	38.0	−6.3
Manufacturing	**91.0**	94.4	−3.6	92.4	93.9	−1.6	93.0	94.5	−1.6
Durable Goods	**61.8**	65.8	−6.1	63.7	65.7	−3.0	64.2	66.5	−3.5
Primary Metals	**1.8**	4.6	−60.9	3.9	4.9	−20.4	4.1	5.0	−18.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**19.4**	20.1	−3.5	19.4	20.1	−3.5	19.5	20.3	−3.9
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**8.5**	8.1	4.9	8.4	8.0	5.0	8.4	8.4	0.0
Transportation Equipment	**14.6**	14.6	0.0	14.5	14.5	0.0	14.5	14.4	0.7
Other Durable Goods	**17.5**	18.3	−4.4	17.4	18.2	−4.4	17.6	18.4	−4.3
Non Durable Goods	**29.2**	28.6	2.1	28.7	28.1	2.1	28.8	28.0	2.9
Food & Kindred Products	**9.8**	9.4	4.3	9.6	9.2	4.3	9.5	9.1	4.4
Textile & Apparel Products	**5.9**	5.9	0.0	5.7	5.7	0.0	5.7	5.8	1.7
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3.4**	3.6	5.6	3.4	3.6	5.6	3.5	3.6	2.8
Other Non Durable Goods	**10.1**	9.7	4.1	10.0	9.6	4.2	10.0	9.6	4.2
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**34.9**	37.5	−6.9	34.8	37.2	−6.5	37.2	36.8	1.1
Railroad Transportation	**3.6**	3.9	−7.7	3.6	3.9	−7.7	3.6	3.9	−7.7
Other Transportation	**15.4**	17.3	−11.0	15.2	17.1	−11.1	18.0	16.7	7.8
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**15.9**	16.2	−1.9	16.0	16.3	−1.8	15.6	16.1	−3.1
Trade	**154.1**	149.5	3.1	152.6	148.1	3.0	152.4	148.2	2.8
Wholesale Trade	**36.1**	36.0	0.3	36.1	36.0	0.3	36.1	35.9	0.6
Retail Trade	**118.0**	113.5	4.0	116.5	112.1	3.9	116.3	112.3	3.5
Building Materials	**5.6**	5.6	0.0	5.6	5.6	0.0	5.6	5.6	0.0
Food Stores	**21.0**	19.8	6.1	20.7	19.5	6.2	20.5	19.5	5.1
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**14.4**	14.1	2.1	14.3	14.0	2.1	14.3	14.0	2.1
Eating & Drinking Places	**38.4**	37.1	3.5	38.4	36.7	4.6	38.5	36.9	4.3
Other Retail	**38.1**	37.0	3.0	37.5	36.4	3.0	37.4	36.3	3.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**33.4**	31.4	6.4	33.3	31.2	6.7	33.1	31.0	6.8
Services	**139.5**	133.3	4.7	138.1	132.0	4.6	136.2	130.1	4.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**10.5**	10.0	5.0	10.2	9.7	5.2	10.1	9.6	5.2
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**49.7**	47.3	5.1	48.7	46.3	5.1	47.6	45.1	5.5
Medical & Other Health Services	**36.9**	34.6	6.6	36.5	34.2	6.7	36.1	33.8	6.8
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**28.6**	28.3	1.1	28.9	28.6	1.0	28.7	28.5	0.7
Other Services	**11.1**	13.1	6.1	11.1	13.1	−15.3	13.8	13.0	6.2
Government	**136.3**	132.4	2.9	138.8	131.9	5.2	141.2	137.9	2.4
Federal Government	**40.6**	40.2	1.0	40.6	40.2	1.0	40.8	40.1	1.7
U.S. Federal Defense	**23.7**	23.5	0.9	23.7	23.5	0.9	23.6	23.4	0.9
Other Federal Government	**16.9**	16.7	1.2	16.9	16.7	1.2	17.2	16.6	3.6
State Government	**36.9**	34.1	8.2	36.4	33.6	8.3	37.7	35.1	7.4
State Education	**18.9**	17.5	8.0	18.8	17.4	8.0	20.3	18.9	7.4
Other State Government	**18.0**	16.6	8.4	17.6	16.2	8.6	17.4	16.2	7.4
Local Government	**58.8**	58.1	1.2	58.8	58.1	1.2	62.7	62.7	0.0
Local Education	**33.1**	32.4	2.2	33.2	32.5	2.2	38.3	38.2	0.3
Other Local Government	**25.7**	25.7	0.0	25.6	25.6	0.0	24.4	24.6	−0.8
Labor—Management Disputes	**0**	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Aug. '86 (f)	Aug. '85	% Change	July '86 (p)	June '86 (r)	May '86	Apr. '86	Mar. '86	Feb. '86	Jan. '86	Dec. '85
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	**1,678.8**	1,653.3	1.5	1,676.5	1,676.5	1,674.2	1,671.9	1,669.6	1,667.3	1,665.0	1,662.7
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	**1,084.5**	1,064.7	1.9	1,082.7	1,082.7	1,080.9	1,079.1	1,077.3	1,075.5	1,072.3	1,071.9
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**754.1**	730.3	3.3	752.8	737.5	738.9	742.9	740.0	747.2	752.7	739.7
Participation Rate	**69.5**	68.6	0.0	69.5	68.1	68.4	68.8	68.7	69.5	70.2	69.0
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	**710.3**	689.7	3.0	708.9	698.8	700.7	703.8	701.2	706.0	708.8	696.7
Employment Ratio[2]	**65.5**	64.8	0.0	65.5	64.5	64.8	65.2	65.1	65.6	66.1	65.0
Nonagricultural Employment	**640.6**	619.2	3.5	640.9	636.7	637.3	639.9	637.1	639.5	640.1	620.3
Self-employed & Domestics[3]	**58.6**	59.2	—1.0	58.9	54.0	53.8	52.8	52.5	54.5	58.1	58.3
Agricultural Employment	**11.9**	12.1	—1.6	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	12.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**43.8**	40.5	8.0	43.9	38.7	38.2	39.1	38.8	41.2	43.9	43.0
Unemployment Rate	**5.8**	5.6	0.0	5.8	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.8
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	**330.4**	334.4	—1.2	329.9	345.2	342.0	336.2	337.3	328.3	319.6	332.2
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	**130.2**	128.1	1.6	130.3	130.1	131.1	131.0	131.4	132.0	132.1	127.6
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	**637.7**	627.5	1.6	636.3	633.7	637.8	636.2	637.2	639.1	639.4	631.1
Mining	**7.8**	9.2	—15.3	7.8	7.8	8.5	8.7	8.9	8.7	8.7	9.0
Contract Construction	**33.9**	35.9	—5.7	33.7	33.3	34.5	34.1	35.1	36.7	36.6	33.6
Manufacturing	**90.1**	93.7	—3.8	91.8	92.2	93.2	93.5	93.1	93.9	93.4	92.4
Durable Goods	**61.3**	65.5	—6.5	63.2	63.7	64.3	64.6	64.2	64.8	64.6	64.4
Nondurable Goods	**28.8**	28.2	2.3	28.6	28.5	28.9	28.9	28.9	29.1	28.8	28.0
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	**37.4**	37.0	1.1	37.2	36.7	36.9	37.4	37.4	37.8	38.0	37.9
Trade	**153.6**	149.0	3.1	153.7	152.5	152.5	152.0	151.4	152.2	152.0	149.3
Wholesale	**35.9**	35.9	0.2	35.9	35.8	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.8	35.9	35.4
Retail	**117.6**	113.2	4.0	117.8	116.6	116.8	116.3	115.8	116.4	116.1	113.8
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**33.3**	31.3	6.3	33.1	32.9	33.2	32.8	32.5	32.4	32.2	31.9
Services	**139.9**	133.6	4.7	138.8	137.0	137.7	135.9	137.2	136.4	137.3	134.9
Government	**141.7**	137.7	2.9	140.2	141.3	141.3	141.8	141.5	141.0	141.2	142.1
Federal	**40.0**	39.8	0.7	39.6	39.7	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.3	40.6	41.0
State	**39.4**	36.4	8.2	38.9	38.7	37.9	38.1	37.5	37.4	37.2	37.4
Local	**62.3**	61.5	1.2	61.6	62.9	63.2	63.2	63.5	63.3	63.4	63.8

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.

[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private hoseholds.

[4] Base year 1977 = 100.

[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	July 1986(p)	% Change from July '85	% Distribution	July 1986(p)	% Change from July '85	% Distribution	July 1986(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	**363.9**	—0.5	100.0	**270.2**	5.5	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**7.2**	—16.3	2.0	**0.6**	0.0	0.2	**5.9**	75.6
Contract Construction	**32.7**	—5.8	9.0	**3.6**	0.0	1.3	**27.2**	74.9
Manufacturing	**63.8**	—2.1	17.5	**28.6**	0.0	10.6	**61.5**	66.6
Durable Goods	**46.0**	—4.4	12.6	**17.7**	0.6	6.6	**41.9**	65.8
Nondurable Goods	**17.8**	4.1	4.9	**10.9**	—0.9	4.0	**19.6**	68.3
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**26.1**	0.8	7.2	**11.7**	3.5	4.3	**26.6**	70.4
Total Trade	**81.1**	1.2	22.3	**71.5**	5.1	26.5	**134.4**	88.1
Wholesale Trade	**26.7**	—0.4	7.3	**9.4**	2.2	3.5	**30.1**	83.4
Retail Trade	**54.4**	2.1	14.9	**62.1**	5.6	23.0	**104.3**	89.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**12.1**	2.5	3.3	**21.2**	9.3	7.8	**26.0**	78.1
Services	**65.0**	1.7	17.9	**73.1**	7.3	27.1	**107.6**	77.9
Total Government	**75.9**	0.7	20.9	**59.9**	6.0	22.2	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**25.2**	—2.3	6.9	**15.4**	6.9	5.7	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**16.7**	—1.2	4.6	**7.0**	6.1	2.6	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**8.5**	—4.5	2.3	**8.4**	7.7	3.1	**NA**	NA
State Government	**17.0**	6.3	4.7	**19.4**	10.2	7.2	**NA**	NA
State Education	**10.7**	4.9	2.9	**8.1**	12.5	3.0	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**6.3**	8.6	1.7	**11.3**	8.7	4.2	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**33.7**	0.3	9.3	**25.1**	2.4	9.3	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**16.3**	2.5	4.5	**16.9**	1.8	6.3	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**17.4**	—1.7	4.8	**8.2**	3.8	3.0	**NA**	NA

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p = preliminary.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	Aug. '86(f)	Aug. '85	% Chg.	July '86(p)	June '86(r)	Aug. '86(f)	Aug. '85	% Chg.	July '86(p)	June '86(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**505.0**	485.4	4.0	504.2	499.0	**92.4**	90.2	2.4	92.6	91.5
Employed	**481.5**	462.7	4.1	478.7	474.3	**87.0**	85.1	2.2	87.8	86.6
Unemployed	**23.5**	22.7	3.5	25.5	24.7	**5.4**	5.1	5.9	4.8	4.9
Percent of Labor Force	**4.7**	4.7	0.0	5.1	4.9	**5.8**	5.7	0.0	5.2	5.4
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**448.2**	437.7	2.4	444.9	446.9	**68.1**	68.4	−0.4	69.2	69.4
Mining	**2.0**	2.2	−9.1	2.0	2.0	**0.0**	0.1	−100.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	**26.1**	26.3	−0.8	25.4	25.0	**3.7**	3.9	−5.1	3.5	3.3
Manufacturing	**62.2**	63.5	−2.0	62.0	62.4	**9.3**	11.4	−18.4	11.2	11.3
Durable Goods	**44.1**	45.9	−3.9	44.2	44.6	**6.2**	8.4	−26.2	8.1	8.2
Nondurable Goods	**18.1**	17.6	2.8	17.8	17.8	**3.1**	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.1
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util	**29.3**	29.1	0.7	29.3	29.0	**2.4**	2.4	0.0	2.3	2.2
Total Trade	**112.7**	109.4	3.0	111.8	112.1	**15.1**	14.5	4.1	14.9	14.7
Wholesale Trade	**31.1**	31.0	0.3	30.9	31.2	**1.6**	1.6	0.0	1.8	1.6
Retail Trade	**81.6**	78.4	4.1	80.9	80.9	**13.5**	12.9	4.7	13.1	13.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est	**27.6**	26.0	6.2	27.5	27.2	**2.3**	2.2	4.5	2.3	2.3
Services	**98.4**	93.8	4.9	97.2	96.1	**22.5**	21.5	4.7	22.3	22.1
Total Government	**89.9**	87.4	2.9	89.7	93.1	**12.8**	12.4	3.2	12.7	13.5

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo — Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Aug.'86(f)	July'86(p)	June'86(r)	Aug.'85	Aug.'86(f)	Aug.'85	% Change	Aug.'86(f)	Aug.'85	% Change
State Total	**5.3**	5.6	5.5	5.0	**758,490**	734,640	3.2	**637,300**	627,530	1.6
Bear River	**4.7**	4.6	4.0	4.0	**46,000**	44,790	2.7	**36,970**	36,230	2.0
Box Elder	**4.2**	4.0	3.5	3.2	**16,820**	16,580	1.4	**14,130**	14,070	0.4
Cache	**5.0**	5.0	4.3	4.5	**28,050**	27,130	3.4	**22,390**	21,730	3.0
Rich	**4.3**	4.1	4.2	2.9	**1,130**	1,080	4.6	**450**	430	4.7
Wasatch Front	**4.7**	5.1	5.0	4.7	**519,230**	499,320	4.0	**460,250**	449,770	2.3
North	**4.7**	5.2	4.8	3.9	**163,460**	155,750	5.0	**112,940**	111,160	1.6
Davis	**3.7**	4.1	3.9	3.1	**82,540**	78,870	4.7	**53,030**	52,920	0.2
Morgan	**5.0**	6.4	6.4	5.0	**1,820**	1,820	0.0	**1,040**	1,040	0.0
Weber	**5.8**	6.4	5.8	4.6	**79,100**	75,060	5.4	**58,870**	57,200	2.9
South	**4.6**	5.0	5.0	5.1	**355,770**	343,570	3.6	**347,310**	338,610	2.6
Salt Lake	**4.6**	5.0	5.0	5.1	**343,370**	331,500	3.6	**336,320**	327,720	2.6
Tooele	**5.4**	6.2	5.3	5.2	**12,400**	12,070	2.7	**10,990**	10,890	0.9
Mountainlands	**6.2**	5.7	6.0	5.9	**102,990**	100,390	2.6	**75,350**	75,460	−0.1
Summit	**7.3**	9.8	11.7	7.8	**6,220**	6,120	1.6	**5,210**	5,120	1.8
Utah	**5.9**	5.1	5.3	5.6	**92,410**	90,220	2.4	**68,070**	68,360	−0.4
Wasatch	**11.7**	11.8	12.2	8.7	**4,360**	4,050	7.7	**2,070**	1,980	4.5
Central	**8.7**	8.6	8.7	7.0	**24,520**	25,680	−4.5	**15,550**	16,540	−6.0
Juab	**12.0**	12.0	12.3	10.2	**2,050**	2,000	2.5	**1,530**	1,530	0.0
Millard	**5.9**	5.5	6.3	4.4	**7,830**	9,230	−15.2	**4,750**	5,780	−17.8
Piute	**8.9**	10.5	10.6	7.6	**410**	400	2.5	**190**	180	5.6
Sanpete	**13.4**	14.0	12.6	11.4	**6,400**	6,370	0.5	**3,560**	3,590	−0.8
Sevier	**6.9**	6.5	6.9	5.7	**6,820**	6,690	1.9	**5,060**	5,010	1.0
Wayne	**5.4**	5.0	6.2	5.7	**1,010**	990	2.0	**460**	450	2.2
Southwestern	**5.3**	5.0	5.4	4.5	**30,140**	28,540	5.6	**20,880**	20,130	3.7
Beaver	**4.1**	5.4	6.3	4.5	**2,430**	2,430	0.0	**1,440**	1,460	−1.4
Garfield	**7.8**	7.0	7.4	6.2	**1,740**	1,670	4.2	**1,630**	1,600	1.9
Iron	**6.6**	5.6	6.1	5.1	**8,510**	7,990	6.5	**6,220**	6,040	3.0
Kane	**4.6**	5.3	5.5	4.4	**2,610**	2,470	5.7	**1,500**	1,420	5.6
Washington	**4.7**	4.3	4.7	3.9	**14,850**	13,980	6.2	**10,090**	9,610	5.0
Uintah Basin	**11.4**	12.7	13.6	6.9	**15,310**	16,220	−5.6	**11,380**	12,670	−10.2
Daggett	**1.6**	1.3	7.1	1.9	**440**	420	4.8	**290**	280	3.6
Duchesne	**13.4**	14.6	15.8	7.1	**5,660**	5,850	−3.2	**4,170**	4,460	−6.5
Uintah	**10.7**	12.1	12.5	7.0	**9,210**	9,950	−7.4	**6,920**	7,930	−12.7
Southeastern	**10.1**	11.1	9.4	9.0	**20,310**	19,730	2.9	**16,930**	16,730	1.2
Carbon	**9.8**	10.6	9.8	8.5	**9,050**	8,660	2.1	**7,650**	7,600	0.7
Emery	**12.1**	15.0	8.4	9.8	**4,300**	4,100	4.9	**3,980**	3,900	2.1
Grand	**8.8**	9.1	9.4	8.9	**3,330**	3,240	2.8	**2,390**	2,380	0.4
San Juan	**9.6**	9.9	9.3	9.3	**3,630**	3,530	2.8	**2,910**	2,850	2.1

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July(p) 1986	June(r) 1986	July 1985	July(p) 1986	June(r) 1986	July 1985	July(p) 1986	June(r) 1986	July 1985
MINING	**$415.17**	$468.36	$430.45	**38.3**	38.9	39.6	**$10.84**	$12.04	$10.87
MANUFACTURING	**384.87**	384.24	357.77	**39.8**	39.9	39.1	**9.67**	9.63	9.15
Durable Goods	**402.93**	401.30	367.88	**40.7**	40.7	39.9	**9.90**	9.86	9.22
Nondurable Goods	**341.41**	341.33	332.79	**37.6**	37.8	37.1	**9.08**	9.03	8.97
TRADE	**246.97**	242.06	243.91	**32.2**	31.6	31.8	**7.67**	7.66	7.67
Wholesale Trade	**389.09**	382.52	376.75	**36.5**	36.5	37.6	**10.66**	10.48	10.02
Retail Trade	**194.92**	191.96	194.47	**30.6**	29.9	29.6	**6.37**	6.42	6.57
AVERAGE	**311.52**	306.59	302.75	**35.2**	34.8	34.6	**8.85**	8.81	8.75

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July(p) 1986	June(r) 1986	July 1985	July(p) 1986	June(r) 1986	July 1985	July(p) 1986	June(r) 1986	July 1985
MINING	**$548.37**	$528.36	$531.14	**41.2**	40.8	40.7	**$13.31**	$12.95	$13.05
Metal Mining	**483.61**	529.32	526.55	**38.2**	40.1	39.8	**12.66**	13.20	13.23
Bituminous Coal Mining	**650.72**	563.99	577.72	**40.9**	37.4	37.2	**15.91**	15.08	15.53
MANUFACTURING	**390.44**	391.63	374.62	**39.8**	39.8	39.6	**9.81**	9.84	9.46
Durable Goods	**420.75**	420.99	395.52	**41.7**	41.6	41.2	**10.09**	10.12	9.60
Primary Metal Industries	**656.12**	613.62	609.47	**42.8**	41.8	42.8	**15.33**	14.68	14.24
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	**397.11**	403.99	366.72	**42.7**	43.3	42.2	**9.30**	9.33	8.69
Transportation Equipment	**515.44**	499.32	488.45	**40.3**	40.3	42.4	**12.79**	12.39	11.52
Nondurable Goods	**326.14**	330.12	328.15	**35.0**	36.0	36.1	**9.11**	9.17	9.09
Food & Kindred Products	**325.85**	334.07	309.45	**38.2**	38.8	37.6	**8.53**	8.61	8.23
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	**508.76**	529.20	570.21	**39.5**	42.0	43.1	**12.88**	12.60	13.23
TRADE	**226.07**	225.22	229.01	**30.8**	30.6	31.2	**7.34**	7.36	7.34
Wholesale Trade	**387.62**	384.56	367.41	**37.2**	37.3	37.0	**10.42**	10.31	9.93
Retail Trade	**178.89**	178.75	186.40	**28.9**	28.6	29.4	**6.19**	6.25	6.34
Food Stores	**234.52**	234.08	240.64	**30.3**	30.4	32.0	**7.74**	7.70	7.52
Other Retail	**185.44**	190.65	186.92	**30.6**	30.9	30.1	**6.06**	6.17	6.21
AVERAGE	**311.25**	310.02	306.75	**34.7**	34.6	34.7	**8.97**	8.96	8.84

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Aug. '86	Preliminary July '86	Final June '86	Final Aug. '85	Final July '85	Final June '85
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	**7,284**	6,830	6,195	9,222	8,647	7,843
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	**18,304**	16,898	13,266	6,678	6,165	4,840
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	**25,588**	23,728	19,461	15,900	14,812	12,683
Number of New Applications for Jobs	**10,620**	11,356	11,308	9,339	9,986	9,944
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	**6,954**	6,038	6,329	6,459	5,608	5,878
Initial Claims (Key Week)	**1,537**	2,005	1,957	1,248	1,440	1,609
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	**13,937**	11,726	12,267	9,929	10,332	10,911
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	**2.42**	2.01	2.13	1.83	1.85	1.98
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	**$6,493,000**	$7,251,012	$6,825,082	$5,587,185	$5,784,808	$5,639,852

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

1967 100

Item	Index					% Change				
	July '86	June '86	May '86	Apr. '86	July '85	From Last Month	July '85 to July '86	June '85 to June '86	May '85 to May '86	Apr. '86 to Apr. '86
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**328.0**	327.9	326.3	325.3	322.8	**0.0**	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
Food and Beverages	**312.2**	309.5	309.4	308.5	301.6	**0.9**	3.5	2.7	2.8	2.3
Food at Home	**305.5**	301.6	302.1	301.5	296.2	**1.3**	3.1	1.9	2.0	1.3
Housing	**361.5**	361.2	358.5	358.0	351.6	**0.1**	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.5
Rent Residential	**281.2**	279.4	278.4	277.9	265.0	**0.6**	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.7
Fuel and Other Util.	**389.4**	393.8	382.5	381.8	399.9	**—1.1**	—2.6	—4.2	—2.7	—1.8
Medical Care	**434.8**	432.0	429.7	428.0	404.0	**0.6**	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.5
Apparel and Upkeep	**203.2**	204.5	206.4	207.3	202.8	**—0.6**	—0.2	0.5	0.5	0.7
Transportation	**304.7**	308.6	305.7	303.3	321.8	**—1.3**	—5.3	—4.1	—4.9	—5.2
Gasoline	**279.8**	299.1	288.7	278.6	385.3	**—6.5**	—27.4	—22.2	—24.3	—25.5
Energy[2]	**366.5**	380.6	367.6	361.8	437.1	**—3.7**	—16.2	—12.9	—14.8	—14.8
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**297.7**	298.9	299.2	297.9	309.9	**—0.4**	—2.9	—3.3	—3.5	—3.7
Finished Goods	**288.0**	288.9	289.0	286.9	294.8	**—0.3**	2.3	—1.7	—1.7	—2.1
Intermediate Materials	**305.0**	307.1	306.8	307.0	318.6	**—0.7**	—4.3	—3.8	—4.1	—3.9
Crude Materials	**278.0**	274.9	278.9	272.8	303.7	**1.1**	—8.5	—10.0	—9.8	—12.3

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS SOFTWARE FOR THE MICRO COMPUTER

The Utah Occupational Projections Service Center has entered into a contract with the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (NOICC) and the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies (ICESA) to develop a microcomputer version of their occupational forecasting model.

The Occupational Projections Service Center is housed in the Labor Market Information Section of the Utah Department of Employment Security. The Center has for the past five years served as a regional processing center for occupational data, including projections of labor demand by occupation.

Under terms of the NOICC/ICESA Contract, the Utah Center will develop a microcomputer system which will be interactive and much easier to use than the present mainframe system. Replacement of the Mainframe Computer with the microcomputer will sharply lower the cost of producing occupational data. The system software, as well as a documentation and procedures manual, will be provided to all interested states later this year.

If you have any questions, or would like further information feel free to contact the Utah Occupational Projections Service Center at (801) 533-2396.

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

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10/14/86 S 7820-3

Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

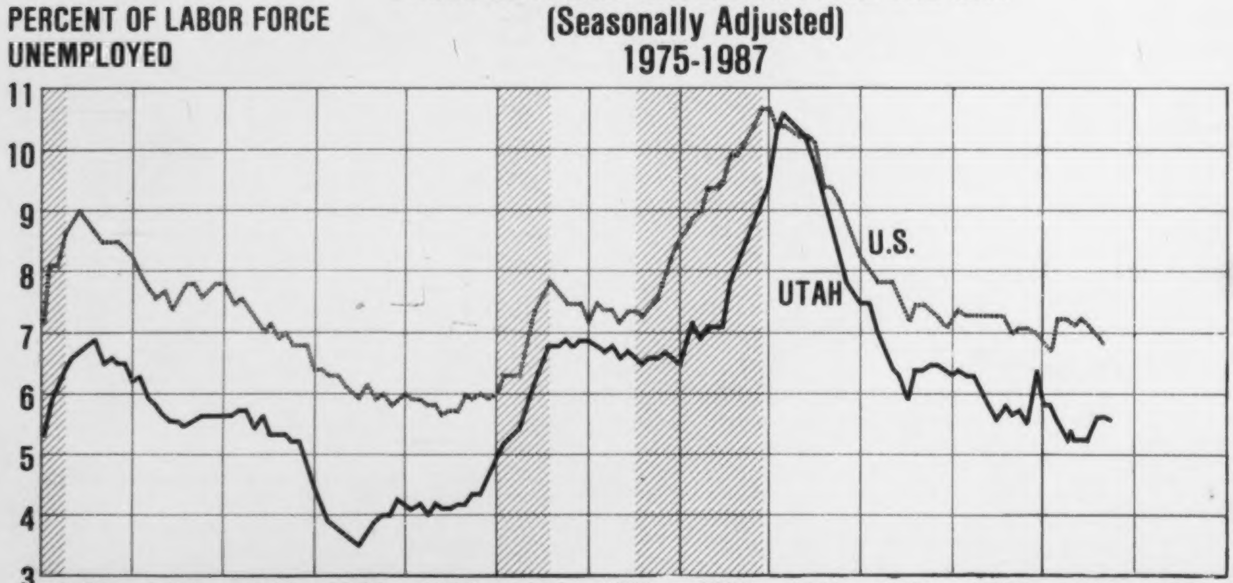
SEPTEMBER 1986

published October 1986

A NEW MONTH, A NEW UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Utah's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate edged down one-tenth of a point to 5.7 percent in September. Of course, a drop in the unemployment rate (even a small one) is nearly always welcomed and Utah's current rate places the State in a rather enviable economic position. (Believe it or not, some people actually relish a higher unemployment rate for reasons not pertinent to the discussion here.) However, the days of "low five" unemployment seem to be a phenomenon of the past—at least for the time being. Still, Utah continues to manifest an unemployment rate about one point lower than the national average, although during the past few months the two rates have begun to converge. Also, the September 1986 jobless rate remained unchanged from last September. This absence of any improvement in the unemployment rate illustrates the general lackluster appearance of the economy. On a seasonally adjusted basis, 43,600 Utahns were in the unenviable position of looking for paid employment during the month.

IN THIS ISSUE:

Utah Personal Income 1929 -1985.
Average Annual Pay by State and Industry, 1985.
New Labor Market Information Publications, see page 7.



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987

Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security

EXPANSION CONTINUES TO TAPER-OFF

September also proved to be another month of rather sluggish performance in terms of nonagricultural employment growth. Since September 1985, Utah has netted only 8,100 new jobs, an increase of 1.3 percent. On the other hand, just last month, the year-over rate of growth for the United States measured 2.6 percent. The State appears to have sunk below the level of moderate employment growth and has entered the realm of lethargic expansion. Layoffs in construction, mining, and manufacturing have been sorely felt in recent months and have impacted the growth of the Utah economy as a whole.

A GOODS-PRODUCING RECESSION?

Is Utah suffering from a recession in the goods-producing industries? It appears so. For example, since September of last year, Utah has lost 1,500 mining jobs, 2,300 construction jobs, and 3,200 manufacturing jobs—a total net loss of 7,000 positions. This loss falls not so far below the 9,700 jobs lost during the course of the 1982-83 recession! Of course, primary metals manufacturing and the beleagured energy industry have been hit the hardest. Of the major goods-producing sectors, only electric machinery (computer-related) manufacturing and food/kindred products manufacturing have made any employment advances over the past year.

SERVICES STILL STEADY

Fortunately, on the service-producing side of the coin, things looked better. However, the moderate expansion in the service-producing industries even appears subdued when compared to 1984 and 1985. Finance/insurance/real estate made the strongest year to year percentage gain by expanding 6 percent and adding 1,900 new jobs to Utah's economy. Growth in the services industry has slowed in recent months, but its year-over expansion rate of 4 percent is more than respectable—particularly since the industry added 5,400 new positions. Retail trade registered as another moderate employment gainer. Since September 1985, retail trade has added 3,800 new positions to its payrolls, an increase of almost 4 percent. Government, spurred by a 6.6 percent year-over increase in state government employment, contributed 4,000 additional jobs. And finally, transportation/communications/utilities made a small advance over its September 1985 level in spite of recent job losses in the airline industry.

THE STABILIZING EFFECT

The following fact becomes readily apparent: If Utah were heavily dependent on mining, construction, and manufacturing, the State would be facing a serious slump. As Allen Sinai, chief economist at Shearson Lehman Brothers, commented on the national scene, "ten years ago, the weak sectors would have resulted in a recession."[1] Luckily, the State and the rest of the nation have seen the major **share** of employment move (relatively speaking) to the services side. And, the service-producing sector displays substantially higher immunity to swings in consumer demand and recessionary pressures than does it counterpart. Therefore, the shift to services has had (along with a number of other factors) a stabilizing effect on the economy. However, even with the steadying force of the service sector, Utah has seen its unemployment rate rise one-half point since June 1986 and has witnessed a severe slowing in nonfarm job growth.

A RHETORICAL QUESTION

While openings and reopenings of certain business operations within the State during the next year or so will bolster employment some, will they be enough to stave off a serious rise in the unemployment rate? Of course, rhetorical questions don't demand answers, especially those of an economic nature. At this point, the future is not particularly clear. However, the majority of this country's leading economists still predict a national upswing which should extend itself to Utah. Certainly, the current conditions do not portray an economy ripe for recession. Economists generally get the trend right — its usually the timing and/or level that's off. Moreover, the worst of Utah's employment losses appear to be over.

THE COUNTY SCENE

This newsletter has not examined the joblessness in Utah's various counties in several months, and now seems a good time to scrutinize the situation on a smaller scale. Although the State in general retains a "good" level of unemployment, several counties are suffering pronounced joblessness. Wasatch, Juab, Piute, Sanpete, Duchesne, Uintah, and Emery counties all registered **unadjusted** unemployment rates above the 10 percent mark. Notice that the majority of these areas are (or were) heavily dependent on industries experiencing economic trauma. Mining seems to be the prime culprit. On the other hand, Box Elder, Cache, Davis, and Daggett counties all maintained jobless rates of 4 percent or less. In fact, ten counties, accounting for more than 77 percent of the Utah civilian labor force, sustained rates below the 5 percent mark. Counties above the 10 percent jobless level accounted for a mere 4 percent of the labor force.

THE FINAL ANALYSIS . . .

Although Utah's unemployment rate has moved up one-half point during the last three months, the State still maintains a covetable level of joblessness. **However**, the declining rate of growth in nonagricultural jobs remains a major area of concern. This languid rate of expansion reflects even more closely the general sluggishness of the economy than does the unemployment rate. Inevitably, if low growth in nonfarm jobs lingers, the State's unemployment rate cannot help but be affected in a negative manner.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist.

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[1] Sinai, Allen as quoted by Henry F. Meyers, "Growth in Services May Moderate Cycles," *Wall Street Journal*, September 22, 1986.

UTAH PERSONAL INCOME
1929-1985

The following is a sampling of information contained in a soon-to-be released report by the same title.

* Utah's 1985 total personal income (TPI), at $17.3 billion, is 6.1 percent higher than the revised 1984 total. This growth rate is slightly lower than that experienced by the U.S. (6.7%). The 1985 TPI growth rates of 23 other states exceed the Utah performance. In 1977, Utah's personal income growth rate ranked fourth of the fifty states. This change in ranking reflects Utah's economic slowdown that is of current concern.

* The composition of Utah's TPI has changed considerably during the past 56 years. Earnings income, still the largest component, has lost some ground to transfer payments. Not surprisingly, the relative importance of "personal contributions for social insurance" (mainly Social Security payments), a major component of transfer payments, has increased dramatically from 1929's 0.2 percent of total earnings by place of work to 1985's 6.4 percent. Dividends, interest and rent is presently about the same share (13%) of TPI as it was in 1929, although in both of these years its share was relatively much higher than for the years between 1930 and 1980.

* The relative importance of various industries to Utah's economy in 1985 is far different than in 1929. Agriculture, mining and "transportation, communication and public utilities" are far less significant now; while government, services, construction, and manufacturing have become more important to Utah. The following pie charts depict the changing importance of Utah's industry sectors in this 56-year period.

* The geographical distribution of Utah's total personal income has also undergone dramatic changes since 1929. Fifty-six years ago many non-metropolitan counties provided a greater share of TPI in Utah than at present. Declines in their agriculture and mining industries, along with buildups in the metropolitan manufacturing, government and services sectors, were the primary forces in this evolution. Table 1 presents the percentage distribution of TPI among Utah's counties for selected years from 1929 to 1985. Table 2 summarizes the county per capita income trends for this period.

* Utah's 1985 per capita personal income, at $10,500, ranks 47th among the fifty states. This figure exceeds only the estimates for Arkansas, West Virginia and Mississippi. Per capita personal income for the United States is $13,900. The Utah figure is only 76 percent of the U.S. estimate.

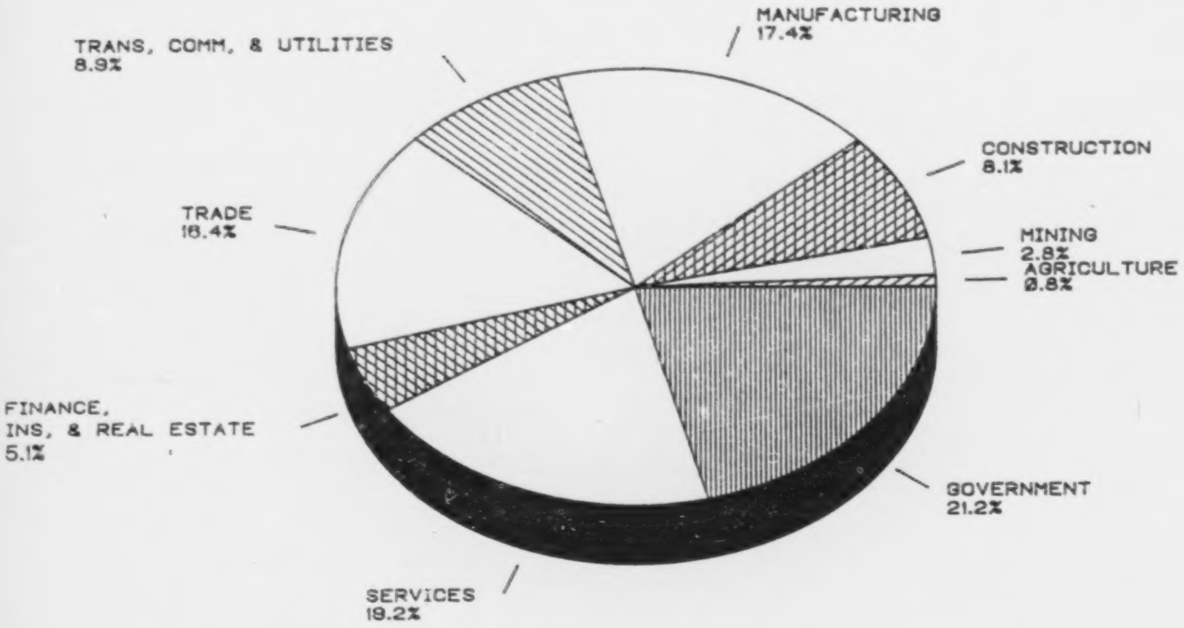
> **NOTE:** A comprehensive revision of total personal income statistics for all states for 1969 through 1985 was released by the U.S. Commerce Department, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), in September 1986. The Utah Department of Employment Security, because it contributes to BEA much of the data used to construct personal income estimates for Utah, is a member of the "BEA User Group." This Department has, therefore, received much unpublished national and state data from BEA's newly revised TPI series, some of which is included in the above-mentioned forthcoming publication. Copies may be requested by calling (801) 533-2293.

Kenneth E. Jensen, Labor Market Economist

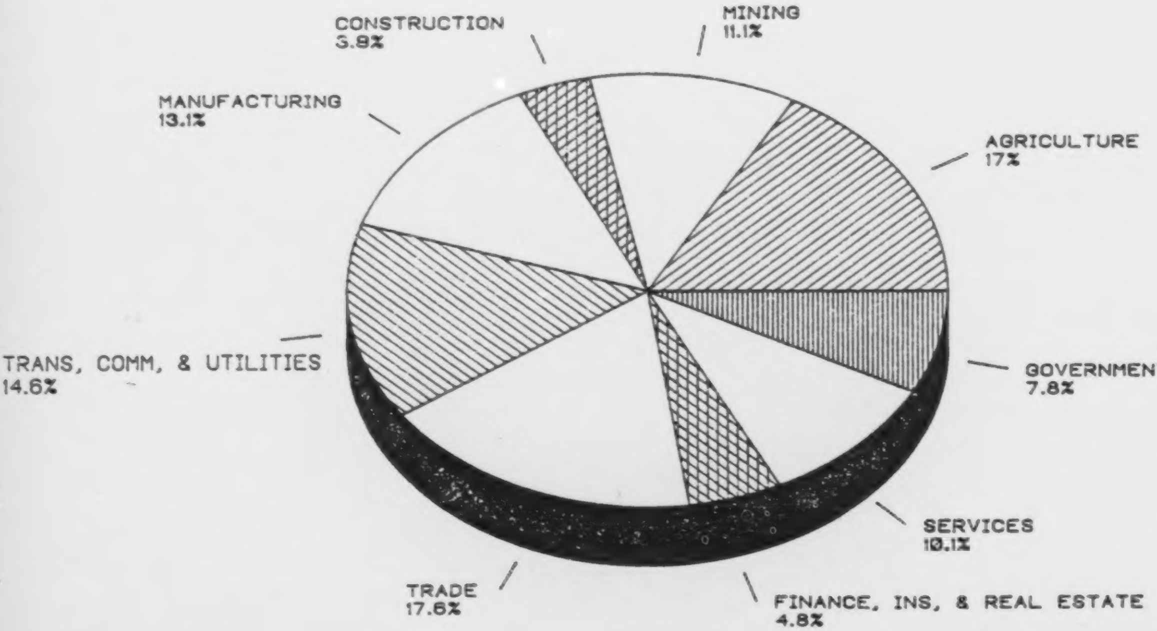
B

INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF EARNINGS INCOME IN UTAH

1985



1929



Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 1
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME OF UTAH'S COUNTIES
SELECTED YEARS 1929-1985 (Millions of dollars)

	1929		1959		1979		1985p	
	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
UTAH STATE TOTAL	$280.0	100.0	$1,659.6	100.0	$10,062.6	100.0	$ 17,259	100.0
SALT LAKE CITY - OGDEN MSA*	177.7	63.5	1,163.2	70.1	6,803.6	67.6	11,838	68.6
BEAVER	2.3	0.8	5.9	0.4	25.3	0.3	44	0.2
BOX ELDER	7.5	2.7	39.7	2.4	219.9	2.2	413	2.4
CACHE	10.4	3.7	51.5	3.1	322.7	3.2	548	3.2
CARBON	6.8	2.4	35.2	2.1	178.1	1.8	270	1.6
DAGGETT	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.1	4.3	0.0	8	0.0
DAVIS	5.9	2.1	127.6	7.7	972.6	9.7	1,839	10.7
DUCHESNE	1.9	0.7	8.7	0.5	80.0	0.8	133	0.8
EMERY	2.0	0.7	6.6	0.4	70.0	0.7	107	0.6
GARFIELD	1.6	0.6	5.1	0.3	21.9	0.2	32	0.2
GRAND	1.2	0.4	13.1	0.8	59.1	0.6	72	0.4
IRON	4.4	1.6	17.0	1.0	99.8	1.0	161	0.9
JUAB	7.7	2.8	6.2	0.4	29.2	0.3	45	0.3
KANE	0.5	0.2	4.1	0.2	24.0	0.2	50	0.3
MILLARD	3.0	1.1	9.4	0.6	50.0	0.5	154	0.8
MORGAN	1.5	0.6	4.8	0.3	37.6	0.4	59	0.3
PIUTE	0.8	0.3	1.5	0.1	6.8	0.1	10	0.1
RICH	0.8	0.3	2.4	0.1	10.3	0.1	14	0.1
SALT LAKE	139.9	50.0	831.2	50.1	4,764.2	47.3	8,122	47.2
SAN JUAN	1.0	0.4	10.2	0.6	53.6	0.5	66	0.4
SANPETE	4.8	1.7	12.7	0.8	74.2	0.7	112	0.7
SEVIER	4.7	1.7	15.5	0.9	99.4	1.0	143	0.8
SUMMIT	6.0	2.1	8.5	0.5	86.7	0.9	152	0.9
TOOELE	6.0	2.1	32.4	2.0	175.4	1.7	305	1.8
UINTAH	2.6	0.9	18.1	1.1	143.3	1.4	228	1.3
UTAH	17.2	6.1	160.4	9.7	1,181.4	11.7	1,888	11.0
WASATCH	3.2	1.1	8.0	0.5	52.9	0.5	72	0.4
WASHINGTON	3.3	1.2	16.0	1.0	141.6	1.4	318	1.8
WAYNE	0.5	0.2	1.9	0.1	11.2	0.1	18	0.1
WEBER	31.9	11.4	204.4	12.3	1,066.8	10.6	1,877	10.7

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* The Salt Lake City - Ogden MSA (Metropolitan Statistical Area) is comprised of Davis, Salt Lake and Weber counties.

p = Preliminary

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.
These estimates are based on the old TPI series. The 1985 figures have been forced to the revised state totals.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: 1929-1959 - unpublished printouts; 1979 - Local Area Personal Income, Volume 8, pages 60-68, June 1985.
(2) Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services: 1985 estimates - September 1986, (KJ4).

TABLE 2
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME OF UTAH'S COUNTIES
SELECTED YEARS 1929-1985 (Millions of dollars)

	1929		1959		1979		1985p	
	AMOUNT	PERCENT OF STATE	AMOUNT	PERCENT OF STATE	AMOUNT	PERCENT OF STATE	AMOUNT	PERCENT OF STATE
UTAH STATE TOTAL	$ 551	100.0	$ 1,908	100.0	$ 7,106	100.0	$ 10,493	100.0
SALT LAKE CITY - OGDEN MSA*	682	123.8	2,132	111.7	7,699	108.3	11,551	110.1
BEAVER	450	81.7	1,392	73.0	5,959	83.9	8,508	81.1
BOX ELDER	422	76.6	1,620	84.9	6,780	95.4	11,228	107.0
CACHE	379	68.8	1,472	77.1	5,844	82.2	8,448	80.5
CARBON	382	69.3	1,707	89.5	8,073	113.6	11,704	111.5
DAGGETT	282	51.2	1,366	71.6	5,691	80.1	10,057	95.8
DAVIS	420	76.2	2,017	105.7	6,931	97.5	10,522	100.3
DUCHESNE	235	42.6	1,245	65.3	6,262	88.1	8,689	82.8
EMERY	289	52.5	1,211	63.5	6,721	94.6	8,614	82.1
GARFIELD	350	63.5	1,446	75.8	6,195	87.2	7,835	74.7
GRAND	638	115.8	2,114	110.8	7,318	103.0	9,938	94.7
IRON	614	111.4	1,610	84.4	5,926	83.4	8,171	77.9
JUAB	894	162.3	1,375	72.1	5,373	75.6	7,514	71.6
KANE	232	42.1	1,591	83.4	5,707	80.3	10,652	101.5
MILLARD	298	54.1	1,225	64.2	5,636	79.3	10,636	101.4
MORGAN	607	110.2	1,737	91.0	7,910	111.3	11,322	107.9
PIUTE	410	74.4	1,086	56.9	5,306	74.7	6,534	62.3
RICH	405	73.5	1,476	77.4	5,271	74.2	5,789	55.2
SALT LAKE	721	130.9	2,222	116.5	7,938	111.7	11,719	111.7
SAN JUAN	299	54.3	1,160	60.8	4,552	64.1	5,779	55.1
SANPETE	300	54.4	1,180	61.8	5,343	75.2	6,695	63.8
SEVIER	423	76.8	1,502	78.7	6,923	97.4	8,944	85.2
SUMMIT	627	113.8	1,533	80.3	9,204	129.5	11,804	112.5
TOOELE	645	117.1	1,856	97.3	6,817	95.9	10,494	100.0
UINTAH	290	52.6	1,603	84.0	7,243	101.9	8,971	85.5
UTAH	351	63.7	1,534	80.4	5,618	79.1	7,946	75.7
WASATCH	567	102.9	1,538	80.6	6,312	88.8	7,478	71.3
WASHINGTON	450	81.7	1,590	83.3	5,896	83.0	8,942	85.2
WAYNE	247	44.8	1,136	59.5	6,053	85.2	8,516	81.2
WEBER	611	110.9	1,889	99.0	7,449	104.8	11,957	114.0

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* The Salt Lake City - Ogden MSA (Metropolitan Statistical Area) is comprised of Davis, Salt Lake and Weber counties.

p = Preliminary

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.
These estimates are based on the old TPI series. The 1985 figures have been forced to the revised state totals.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: 1929-1959 - unpublished printouts; 1979 - Local Area Personal Income, Volume 8, pages 60-68, June 1985.
(2) Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services: 1985 estimates - September 1986, (KJ4).

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY BY STATE AND INDUSTRY, 1985

Recently released information from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics provides comparative average annual pay data for each of the states for 1984 and 1985.

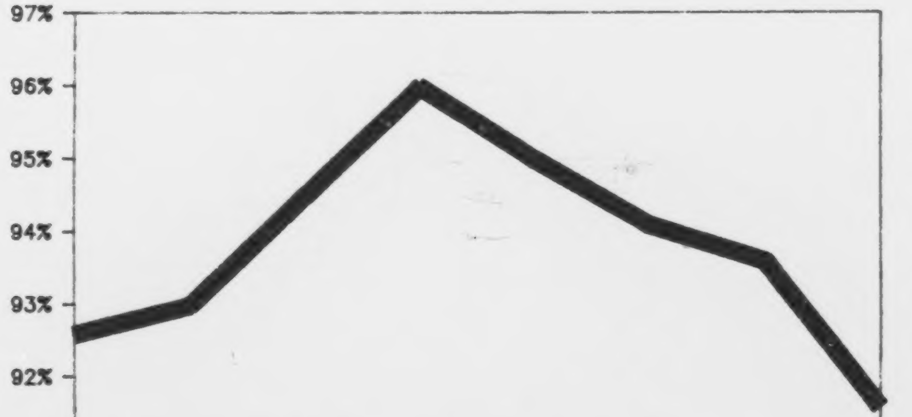
Utah's annual average pay for workers covered by Unemployment Insurance and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees programs was $17,577 in 1985. This was an increase of only 2.3 percent from 1984, and ranks Utah 47th among the increases experienced by the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The average increase for the nation was 4.5 percent, nearly double that of Utah.

Utah's average annual pay level was 91.6% of the U.S. average in 1985. This was a decrease from 1984 when Utah's average was 93.6% of the national average. These changes caused Utah to lose one place in pay level ranking — from 28th in 1984 to 29th in 1985.

Average annual pay among Utah's industry sectors ranged from $9,786 in retail trade to $31,356 in the mining industry. Mining was the only industry in which Utah's pay level exceeded the nation's, but that was only by one-tenth of one percent. 1984 to 1985 growth in average pay for the manufacturing industry in Utah was 6.6 percent, highest for any industry, and the only Utah industry in which the growth in pay exceeded the corresponding national industry increase. In all industry sectors except manufacturing, Utah's pay level as a percent of the corresponding industry national average decreased from 1984 to 1985. The average decrease for all industries was 2 percentage points (as noted above), and ranged from —0.9 point for government to —2.7 points for the construction industry.

All in all, 1985 was not a banner year for pay increases in Utah's nonfarm industries. In fact, Utah's position relative to the nation's has worsened steadily since 1981, when Utah's average pay level was 96 percent of the national average. The chart below portrays the percentage of the national average pay level attained by Utah's average for the 1978 to 1985 period. The relative position of Utah workers improved until 1981, but has dropped significantly since then.

UTAH AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY AS A PERCENT OF U.S. AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY, 1978 TO 1985



NOTE: FOR WORKERS COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES PROGRAMS.
SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Table 2. Average annual pay for 1984 and 1985 and percent change for all covered workers 1/ by State by pay level

State	Average annual pay		Percent change, 1984-85 3/
	1984	1985 2/	
Alaska	$28,806	$28,699	-0.4
District of Columbia	25,121	26,160	4.1
Michigan 4/	20,931	21,969	5.0
New York	20,752	21,901	5.5
Connecticut	20,010	21,226	6.1
New Jersey	19,871	21,077	6.1
California	19,898	20,950	5.3
Illinois	19,722	20,601	4.5
Massachusetts	18,414	19,627	6.6
Texas	18,860	19,616	4.0
Colorado	18,797	19,569	4.1
Ohio	18,786	19,433	3.4
UNITED STATES 5/	18,353	19,186	4.5
Delaware	18,505	19,150	3.5
Wyoming	18,318	18,950	3.4
Washington	18,382	18,949	3.1
Minnesota	18,043	18,818	4.3
Pennsylvania	17,931	18,649	4.0
Indiana	17,832	18,501	3.8
Missouri	17,600	18,338	4.2
Louisiana	17,768	18,216	2.5
Oklahoma	17,612	18,196	3.3
Nevada	17,565	18,179	3.5
Virginia	17,271	18,089	4.7
Arizona	17,349	18,037	4.0
West Virginia	17,479	18,019	3.1
Georgia	$16,954	$17,912	5.7
Oregon	17,392	17,837	2.6
Wisconsin	17,026	17,594	3.3
Utah	17,174	17,577	2.3
Kansas	16,675	17,331	3.9
Hawaii	16,701	17,329	3.8
New Hampshire	16,164	17,205	6.4
Alabama	16,203	17,023	5.1
New Mexico	16,426	16,989	3.4
Tennessee	16,217	16,987	4.7
Florida	16,184	16,958	4.8
Kentucky	16,627	16,941	1.9
Rhode Island	16,150	16,864	4.4
Idaho	15,793	16,353	3.5
North Carolina	15,428	16,226	5.2
Iowa	15,668	16,097	2.7
Vermont	15,264	16,023	5.0
South Carolina	15,305	15,944	4.2
Montana	15,560	15,932	2.4
Nebraska	15,162	15,616	3.0
North Dakota	15,289	15,588	2.0
Arkansas	14,973	15,553	3.9
Maine	14,850	15,428	3.9
Mississippi	14,399	14,951	3.8
South Dakota	13,530	13,987	3.4
Maryland	(6)	(6)	(6)

1/ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

2/ Data are preliminary.

3/ Percent changes were computed from unrounded average annual pay data and may differ from those computed using data rounded to the nearest dollar.

4/ Based on estimated data for the second, third, and fourth quarters of 1985.

5/ Includes data for Maryland not shown separately.

6/ Comparable data for Maryland for 1984 and 1985 are not available. See Technical Note for more information.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 3. Average annual pay for 1984 and 1985 and percent change for all covered workers 1/ by State by growth in pay

State	Average annual pay 1984	Average annual pay 1985 2/	Percent change, 1984-85 3/
Massachusetts	$18,414	$19,627	6.6
New Hampshire	16,164	17,205	6.4
Connecticut	20,010	21,226	6.1
New Jersey	19,871	21,077	6.1
Georgia	16,954	17,912	5.7
New York	20,752	21,901	5.5
California	19,898	20,950	5.3
North Carolina	15,428	16,226	5.2
Alabama	16,203	17,023	5.1
Michigan 4/	20,931	21,969	5.0
Vermont	15,264	16,023	5.0
Florida	16,184	16,958	4.8
Tennessee	16,217	16,987	4.7
Virginia	17,271	18,089	4.7
UNITED STATES 5/	18,353	19,186	4.5
Illinois	19,722	20,601	4.5
Rhode Island	16,150	16,864	4.4
Minnesota	18,043	18,818	4.3
Missouri	17,600	18,338	4.2
South Carolina	15,305	15,944	4.2
Colorado	18,797	19,569	4.1
District of Columbia	25,121	26,160	4.1
Arizona	17,349	18,037	4.0
Pennsylvania	17,931	18,649	4.0
Texas	18,860	19,616	4.0
Arkansas	$14,973	$15,553	3.9
Kansas	16,675	17,331	3.9
Maine	14,850	15,428	3.9
Hawaii	16,701	17,329	3.8
Indiana	17,832	18,501	3.8
Mississippi	14,399	14,951	3.8
Delaware	18,505	19,150	3.5
Idaho	15,793	16,353	3.5
Nevada	17,565	18,179	3.5
New Mexico	16,426	16,989	3.4
Ohio	18,786	19,433	3.4
South Dakota	13,530	13,987	3.4
Wyoming	18,318	18,950	3.4
Oklahoma	17,612	18,196	3.3
Wisconsin	17,026	17,594	3.3
Washington	18,382	18,949	3.1
West Virginia	17,479	18,019	3.1
Nebraska	15,162	15,616	3.0
Iowa	15,668	16,097	2.7
Oregon	17,392	17,837	2.6
Louisiana	17,768	18,216	2.5
Montana	15,560	15,932	2.4
Utah	17,174	17,577	2.3
Kentucky	16,627	16,941	1.9
North Dakota	15,289	15,588	2.0
Alaska	28,806	28,699	-0.4
Maryland	(6)	(6)	(6)

1/ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

2/ Data are preliminary.

3/ Percent changes were computed from unrounded average annual pay data and may differ from those computed using data rounded to the nearest dollar.

4/ Based on estimated data for the second, third, and fourth quarters of 1985.

5/ Includes data for Maryland not shown separately.

6/ Comparable data for Maryland for 1984 and 1985 are not available. See Technical Note for more information.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 4. Average annual pay for 1984 and 1985 and percent change for all covered workers 1/ by State and industry

State and industry	Average annual pay		Percent change, 1984-85 3/
	1984	1985 2/	
United States			
Private 4/			
Total	$18,178	$18,976	4.4
Mining	30,157	31,326	3.9
Construction	20,746	21,351	2.9
Manufacturing	22,575	23,859	5.7
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	24,696	25,664	3.9
Wholesale trade	22,736	23,767	4.5
Retail trade	10,408	10,732	3.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	20,720	22,306	7.7
Services	16,068	16,840	4.8
Government 5/	19,232	20,250	5.3
Utah			
Private 4/			
Total	$16,864	$17,159	1.7
Mining	30,505	31,356	2.8
Construction	19,996	20,011	.1
Manufacturing	20,399	21,756	6.6
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	24,430	24,766	1.4
Wholesale trade	20,336	21,029	3.4
Retail trade	9,719	9,786	.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	17,298	18,023	4.2
Services	14,712	15,013	2.0
Government	18,310	19,094	4.3

1/ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

2/ Data are preliminary.

3/ Percent changes were computed from unrounded average annual pay data and may differ from those computed using data rounded to the nearest dollar.

4/ Includes data for industries in addition to those shown separately.

5/ Includes data for Maryland not shown separately.

6/ Comparable data for Maryland for 1984 and 1985 are not available. See Technical Note for more information.

7/ Based on estimated data for the second, third, and fourth quarters of 1985.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Sept. 1986(f)	Sept. 1985	% Change	Aug. 1986(p)	Aug. 1985	% Change	July 1986(r)	July 1985	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**770,200**	740,600	4.0	762,000	734,600	3.7	757,300	729,700	3.8
Employed	**730,800**	703,400	3.9	721,800	697,600	3.5	715,000	689,600	3.7
Unemployed	**39,400**	37,200	5.9	40,200	37,100	8.4	42,300	40,100	5.5
Percent of Labor Force	**5.1**	5.0	—	5.3	5.0	—	5.6	5.5	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	**5.7**	5.7	—	5.8	5.6	—	5.8	5.8	—

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f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Sept. 1986(f)	Sept. 1985	% Change	Aug. 1986(p)	Aug. 1985	% Change	July 1986(r)	July 1985	% Change
Total	**643.0**	634.9	1.3	632.7	627.3	0.9	632.8	622.1	1.7
Mining	**7.8**	9.3	—16.1	7.6	9.3	—18.3	7.8	9.1	—14.3
Metal Mining	**1.6**	1.7	—5.9	1.7	1.9	—10.5	1.8	1.8	0.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	**3.0**	3.1	—3.2	2.7	3.0	—10.0	2.7	2.9	—6.9
Other Mining & Quarrying	**3.2**	4.5	—28.9	3.2	4.5	—28.9	3.3	4.4	—25.0
Contract Construction	**36.6**	38.9	—5.9	36.9	39.4	—6.3	36.2	38.5	—6.0
Manufacturing	**91.3**	94.5	—3.4	91.2	94.6	—3.6	92.6	94.1	—1.6
Durable Goods	**62.1**	65.7	—5.5	62.3	66.1	—5.7	63.8	66.0	—3.3
Primary Metals	**2.2**	4.5	—51.1	2.2	4.6	—52.2	3.9	4.9	—20.4
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	**19.6**	20.1	—2.5	19.6	20.3	—3.4	19.4	20.3	—4.4
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	**8.4**	8.0	5.0	8.5	8.1	4.9	8.4	8.0	5.0
Transportation Equipment	**14.5**	14.7	—1.4	14.4	14.6	—1.4	14.5	14.5	0.0
Other Durable Goods	**17.5**	18.4	—4.9	17.5	18.4	—4.9	17.5	18.2	—3.8
Non-Durable Goods	**29.1**	28.8	1.0	28.9	28.6	1.0	28.8	28.2	2.1
Food & Kindred Products	**10.1**	9.7	4.1	9.8	9.4	4.3	9.7	9.2	5.4
Textile & Apparel Products	**5.7**	5.8	—1.7	5.8	5.9	—1.7	5.7	5.7	0.0
Chemical & Petroleum Products	**3.3**	3.6	—8.3	3.3	3.6	—8.3	3.3	3.6	—8.3
Other Non-Durable Goods	**10.0**	9.7	3.1	10.0	9.7	3.1	10.0	9.6	4.2
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	**37.9**	37.7	0.5	37.9	37.5	1.1	38.0	37.4	1.6
Railroad Transportation	**3.5**	3.8	—7.9	3.6	3.9	—7.7	3.6	3.9	—7.7
Other Transportation	**18.3**	17.5	4.6	18.3	17.3	5.8	18.2	17.1	6.4
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	**16.1**	16.3	—1.2	16.0	16.2	—1.2	16.1	16.4	—1.8
Trade	**153.7**	149.8	2.6	153.4	149.5	2.6	152.6	148.1	3.0
Wholesale Trade	**35.9**	35.9	0.0	36.0	36.0	0.0	36.0	36.1	—0.3
Retail Trade	**117.8**	114.0	3.3	117.4	113.5	3.4	116.5	112.0	4.0
Building Materials	**5.5**	5.4	1.9	5.7	5.6	1.8	5.6	5.6	0.0
Food Stores	**21.2**	20.1	5.5	20.9	19.8	5.6	20.6	19.5	5.6
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	**14.2**	14.0	1.4	14.3	14.1	1.4	14.3	14.0	2.1
Eating & Drinking Places	**38.8**	37.4	3.7	38.5	37.1	3.8	38.2	36.7	4.1
Other Retail	**38.1**	37.1	2.7	38.0	37.0	2.7	37.8	36.3	4.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**33.4**	31.5	6.0	33.3	31.4	6.1	33.4	31.2	7.1
Services	**141.4**	136.0	4.0	138.7	133.1	4.2	137.7	131.8	4.5
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	**10.1**	9.8	3.1	10.3	10.0	3.0	10.2	9.7	5.2
Personal Business Services & Amusements	**48.7**	46.9	3.8	49.1	47.3	3.8	48.4	46.3	4.5
Medical & Other Health Services	**37.3**	35.0	6.6	36.9	34.4	7.3	36.5	34.0	7.4
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	**32.1**	31.5	1.9	28.8	28.3	1.8	28.9	28.6	1.0
Other Services	**10.9**	12.8	—14.8	11.2	13.1	—14.5	11.1	13.1	—15.3
Government	**141.1**	137.1	2.9	133.5	132.5	0.8	134.6	132.0	2.0
Federal Government	**41.3**	40.3	2.5	41.1	40.2	2.2	40.9	40.2	1.7
U.S. Federal Defense	**23.8**	23.6	0.8	23.7	23.5	0.9	23.7	23.5	0.9
Other Federal Government	**17.5**	16.7	4.8	17.5	16.7	4.8	17.2	16.7	3.0
State Government	**36.9**	34.6	6.6	36.3	34.1	6.5	36.3	33.6	8.0
State Education	**19.0**	17.8	6.7	18.7	17.5	6.9	18.7	17.4	7.5
Other State Government	**17.9**	16.8	6.5	17.7	16.6	6.6	17.6	16.2	8.6
Local Government	**62.8**	62.2	1.0	56.1	58.2	—3.6	57.4	58.2	—1.4
Local Education	**38.1**	37.2	2.4	30.6	32.4	—5.6	31.9	32.5	—1.8
Other Local Government	**24.8**	25.1	—1.2	25.4	25.8	—1.6	25.5	25.6	—0.4
Labor—Management Disputes	**1,900**	0	—	1,900	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY

(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Sept. '86 (f)	Sept. '85	% Change	Aug. '86 (p)	July '86 (r)	June '86	May '86	Apr. '86	Mar. '86	Feb. '86	Jan. '86
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	**1,681.1**	1,655.7	1.5	1,678.8	1,676.5	1,676.5	1,674.2	1,671.9	1,669.6	1,667.3	1,665.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	**1,086.3**	1,066.5	1.9	1,084.5	1,082.7	1,082.7	1,080.9	1,079.1	1,077.3	1,075.5	1,072.3
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**760.3**	730.7	4.0	757.7	752.9	740.4	739.1	742.9	740.0	747.2	752.7
Participation Rate	**70.0**	68.5	0.0	69.9	69.5	68.4	68.4	68.8	68.7	69.5	70.2
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	**716.6**	689.2	4.0	714.0	708.9	701.8	700.7	703.8	701.2	706.0	708.8
Employment Ratio[2]	**66.0**	64.6	0.0	65.8	65.5	64.8	64.8	65.2	65.1	65.6	66.1
Nonagricultural Employment	**646.4**	621.5	4.0	643.0	640.9	639.7	637.3	639.9	637.1	639.5	640.1
Self-employed & Domestics[3]	**60.5**	58.0	4.2	59.9	58.9	54.0	53.8	52.8	52.5	54.5	58.1
Agricultural Employment	**11.9**	12.1	—1.6	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	**43.6**	41.5	5.1	43.7	44.0	38.6	38.4	39.1	38.8	41.2	43.9
Unemployment Rate	**5.7**	5.7	0.0	5.8	5.8	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.8
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	**326.0**	335.8	—2.9	326.8	329.8	342.3	341.8	336.2	337.3	328.3	319.6
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	**129.6**	127.9	1.3	130.2	130.3	130.1	131.1	131.0	131.4	131.9	132.0
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	**636.2**	627.9	1.3	637.7	636.3	633.7	637.8	636.2	635.3	634.0	633.5
Mining	**7.7**	9.3	—16.4	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.5	8.7	8.4	8.7	8.8
Contract Construction	**33.2**	35.5	—6.5	33.9	33.7	33.3	34.5	34.1	34.1	34.6	34.4
Manufacturing	**90.2**	93.7	—3.8	90.1	91.8	92.2	93.2	93.5	93.8	93.8	93.4
Durable Goods	**61.5**	65.4	—5.9	61.3	63.2	63.7	64.3	64.6	65.0	65.0	64.8
Nondurable Goods	**28.6**	28.3	1.1	28.8	28.6	28.5	28.9	28.9	28.8	28.8	28.6
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	**37.4**	37.1	0.6	37.4	37.2	36.7	36.9	37.4	37.9	38.3	38.5
Trade	**152.4**	148.4	2.7	153.6	153.7	152.5	152.5	152.0	151.0	150.5	150.0
Wholesale	**35.7**	35.7	—0.1	35.9	35.9	35.8	35.7	35.7	36.2	36.2	36.2
Retail	**116.7**	112.7	3.6	117.6	117.8	116.6	116.8	116.3	114.8	114.3	113.8
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	**33.3**	31.4	6.0	33.3	33.1	32.9	33.2	32.8	32.4	32.2	32.0
Services	**139.4**	133.9	4.1	139.9	138.8	137.0	137.7	135.9	136.2	135.0	135.3
Government	**142.6**	138.6	2.9	141.7	140.2	141.3	141.3	141.8	141.4	140.9	141.1
Federal	**41.2**	40.2	2.4	40.0	39.6	39.7	40.3	40.5	40.3	40.2	40.4
State	**39.0**	36.6	6.6	39.4	38.9	38.7	37.9	38.1	37.8	37.8	37.5
Local	**62.3**	61.7	1.0	62.3	61.6	62.9	63.2	63.2	63.3	62.9	63.2

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[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.

[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private hoseholds.

[4] Base year 1977 = 100.

[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH

(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Aug. 1986(p)	% Change from Aug. '85	% Distribution	Aug. 1986(p)	% Change from Aug. '85	% Distribution	Aug. 1986(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	**362.7**	—1.5	100.0	**269.9**	4.2	100.0	**NA**	NA
Mining	**7.0**	—20.5	1.9	**0.6**	20.0	0.2	**5.7**	75.0
Contract Construction	**33.1**	—7.5	9.1	**3.8**	5.6	1.4	**27.7**	75.1
Manufacturing	**62.2**	—5.2	17.1	**29.0**	—0.3	10.7	**60.7**	66.6
Durable Goods	**44.4**	—8.3	12.2	**17.9**	1.1	6.6	**40.9**	65.7
Nondurable Goods	**17.8**	3.5	4.9	**11.1**	—2.6	4.1	**19.8**	68.5
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	**26.8**	2.3	7.4	**11.1**	—1.8	4.1	**26.7**	70.4
Total Trade	**82.4**	2.2	22.7	**71.0**	3.0	26.3	**134.6**	87.7
Wholesale Trade	**26.6**	—0.4	7.3	**9.4**	1.1	3.5	**30.1**	83.6
Retail Trade	**55.8**	3.5	15.4	**61.6**	3.4	22.8	**104.5**	89.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	**12.3**	5.1	3.4	**21.0**	6.6	7.8	**26.2**	78.7
Services	**66.0**	3.6	18.2	**72.7**	4.8	26.9	**109.9**	79.2
Total Government	**72.9**	—4.0	20.1	**60.7**	7.2	22.5	**NA**	NA
Federal Government	**25.7**	—0.4	7.1	**15.5**	7.6	5.7	**NA**	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	**16.8**	—0.6	4.6	**6.9**	4.5	2.6	**NA**	NA
Other Federal Government	**8.9**	0.0	2.5	**8.6**	10.3	3.2	**NA**	NA
State Government	**16.9**	—0.6	4.7	**19.5**	14.0	7.2	**NA**	NA
State Education	**10.6**	5.0	2.9	**8.1**	9.5	3.0	**NA**	NA
Other State Government	**6.3**	—8.7	1.7	**11.4**	17.5	4.2	**NA**	NA
Local Government	**30.3**	—8.5	8.4	**25.7**	2.4	9.5	**NA**	NA
Local Education	**13.1**	—13.2	3.6	**17.5**	1.2	6.5	**NA**	NA
Other Local Government	**17.2**	—4.4	4.7	**8.2**	5.1	3.0	**NA**	NA

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p = preliminary.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	Sept. '86(f)	Sept. '85	% Chg.	Aug. '86(p)	July '86(r)	Sept. '86(f)	Sept. '85	% Chg.	Aug. '86(p)	July '86(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**511.3**	487.8	4.8	506.4	504.3	**97.0**	93.3	4.0	93.4	92.6
Employed	**487.5**	464.6	4.9	482.3	478.7	**92.2**	88.3	4.4	88.7	87.8
Unemployed	**23.8**	23.2	2.6	24.1	25.6	**4.8**	5.0	—4.0	4.7	4.8
Percent of Labor Force	**4.7**	4.8	0.0	4.8	5.1	**4.9**	5.4	0.0	5.0	5.2
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**450.9**	441.4	2.2	446.4	444.9	**71.0**	71.2	—0.3	67.6	68.9
Mining	**2.0**	2.0	0.0	1.9	1.9	**0.0**	0.1	—100.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	**26.3**	26.4	—0.4	26.5	25.8	**3.4**	3.7	—8.1	3.4	3.4
Manufacturing	**62.4**	63.8	—2.2	62.5	62.2	**9.4**	11.2	—16.1	9.4	11.3
Durable Goods	**44.4**	46.0	—3.5	44.6	44.3	**6.3**	8.2	—23.2	6.3	8.2
Nondurable Goods	**18.0**	17.8	1.1	17.9	17.9	**3.1**	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.1
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**29.1**	29.2	—0.3	29.3	29.4	**2.4**	2.3	4.3	2.4	2.4
Total Trade	**112.8**	109.6	2.9	112.6	112.1	**15.2**	14.7	3.4	15.1	14.8
Wholesale Trade	**30.9**	30.9	0.0	31.1	31.0	**1.6**	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.7
Retail Trade	**81.9**	78.7	4.1	81.5	81.1	**13.6**	13.1	3.8	13.5	13.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**27.6**	26.0	6.2	27.5	27.5	**2.3**	2.2	4.5	2.3	2.3
Services	**97.7**	93.9	4.0	97.6	97.0	**25.4**	24.4	4.1	22.5	22.2
Total Government	**93.0**	90.5	2.8	88.5	89.0	**12.9**	12.6	2.4	12.5	12.5

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[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.

[2] Provo — Orem is Utah County.

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Sept.'86(f)	Aug.'86(p)	July'86(r)	Sept.'85	Sept.'86(f)	Sept.'85	% Change	Sept.'86(f)	Sept.'85	% Change
State Total	**5.1**	5.3	5.6	5.0	**770,160**	740,620	4.0	**643,000**	635,030	1.3
Bear River	**3.8**	4.1	4.6	3.7	**46,120**	44,770	3.0	**36,940**	36,380	1.5
Box Elder	**4.0**	4.4	4.0	3.7	**16,990**	16,720	1.6	**14,150**	14,140	—0.6
Cache	**3.6**	3.8	5.0	3.8	**28,030**	27,010	3.8	**22,450**	21,810	2.9
Rich	**4.1**	4.0	4.1	1.8	**1,100**	1,040	5.8	**440**	430	2.3
Wasatch Front	**4.7**	4.8	5.1	4.8	**525,640**	501,640	4.8	**463,050**	453,340	2.1
North	**4.5**	4.6	5.2	3.8	**164,870**	156,320	5.5	**114,320**	112,060	2.0
Davis	**3.8**	3.8	4.1	3.2	**83,520**	79,300	5.3	**53,610**	53,200	0.8
Morgan	**5.9**	6.2	6.4	6.2	**1,870**	1,830	2.2	**1,010**	1,020	—1.0
Weber	**5.3**	5.4	6.4	4.4	**79,480**	75,190	5.7	**59,700**	57,840	3.2
South	**4.7**	4.9	5.0	5.2	**360,770**	345,320	4.5	**348,730**	341,280	2.2
Salt Lake	**4.7**	4.8	5.0	5.2	**348,210**	333,310	4.5	**337,630**	330,450	2.2
Tooele	**5.1**	5.5	6.2	5.4	**12,560**	12,010	4.6	**11,100**	10,830	2.5
Mountainlands	**5.4**	5.5	5.7	5.6	**107,690**	103,580	4.0	**78,110**	78,430	—0.4
Summit	**7.8**	8.7	9.8	6.6	**6,140**	6,070	1.2	**5,070**	5,140	—1.4
Utah	**5.0**	5.1	5.1	5.4	**97,090**	93,390	4.0	**70,960**	71,250	—0.4
Wasatch	**10.3**	10.2	11.8	8.7	**4,460**	4,120	8.3	**2,080**	2,040	2.0
Central	**8.1**	8.4	8.6	6.6	**24,730**	25,860	—4.4	**15,640**	16,790	—6.8
Juab	**12.6**	12.7	12.1	10.2	**2,120**	1,960	8.2	**1,670**	1,490	12.1
Millard	**5.1**	6.1	5.5	4.3	**7,810**	9,270	—15.7	**4,690**	5,840	—19.7
Piute	**11.7**	11.9	10.5	6.6	**430**	380	13.2	**180**	170	5.9
Sanpete	**12.5**	11.7	14.1	10.9	**6,480**	6,460	0.3	**3,580**	3,670	—2.5
Sevier	**6.2**	7.0	6.5	4.7	**6,890**	6,820	1.0	**5,060**	5,180	—2.3
Wayne	**5.2**	5.1	5.0	6.0	**1,000**	970	3.1	**460**	440	4.5
Southwestern	**5.0**	5.0	5.0	4.8	**30,810**	28,750	7.2	**21,480**	20,390	5.3
Beaver	**4.3**	4.4	5.5	5.8	**2,420**	2,370	2.1	**1,400**	1,400	0.0
Garfield	**6.8**	6.3	7.1	6.1	**1,720**	1,670	3.0	**1,620**	1,590	1.9
Iron	**5.7**	5.6	5.5	5.4	**8,500**	8,200	3.7	**6,260**	6,240	0.3
Kane	**4.8**	4.3	5.3	4.3	**2,520**	2,400	5.0	**1,450**	1,400	3.6
Washington	**4.6**	4.8	4.3	4.2	**15,650**	14,110	10.9	**10,750**	9,760	10.1
Uintah Basin	**10.8**	11.4	12.7	6.7	**14,860**	16,170	—8.1	**10,820**	12,680	—14.7
Daggett	**1.2**	1.3	1.3	2.0	**430**	410	4.9	**300**	290	3.4
Duchesne	**11.6**	12.6	14.6	8.5	**5,560**	6,050	—8.1	**3,950**	4,550	—13.2
Uintah	**10.7**	11.2	12.1	5.9	**8,870**	9,710	—8.7	**6,570**	7,840	—16.2
Southeastern	**10.6**	11.2	11.2	8.4	**20,310**	19,880	2.2	**16,980**	17,020	—0.2
Carbon	**9.8**	9.7	10.6	8.4	**9,160**	8,960	2.2	**7,690**	7,740	—0.6
Emery	**15.2**	18.3	15.0	8.6	**4,500**	4,160	8.2	**4,060**	4,030	0.7
Grand	**8.8**	7.9	9.1	9.2	**3,130**	3,110	0.6	**2,220**	2,290	—3.1
San Juan	**8.4**	9.1	9.9	7.5	**3,520**	3,650	—3.6	**3,010**	2,960	1.7

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.

Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug.(p) 1986	**July(r) 1986**	**Aug. 1985**	**Aug.(p) 1986**	**July(r) 1986**	**Aug. 1985**	**Aug.(p) 1986**	**July(r) 1986**	**Aug. 1985**
MINING	**$460.08**	$456.90	$478.94	**40.5**	39.8	43.5	**$11.36**	$11.48	$11.01
MANUFACTURING	**385.88**	383.66	371.39	**39.7**	40.3	40.5	**9.72**	9.52	9.17
Durable Goods	**402.93**	396.17	386.37	**40.7**	40.8	41.5	**9.90**	9.71	9.31
Nondurable Goods	**341.32**	353.07	331.25	**37.1**	39.1	37.9	**9.20**	9.03	8.74
TRADE	**245.31**	246.21	240.41	**31.9**	32.1	31.8	**7.69**	7.67	7.56
Wholesale Trade	**392.29**	387.30	366.89	**36.8**	36.4	37.4	**10.66**	10.64	9.81
Retail Trade	**191.74**	195.23	194.00	**30.1**	30.6	29.8	**6.37**	6.38	6.51
AVERAGE	**308.00**	309.58	305.02	**35.0**	35.3	35.1	**8.80**	8.77	8.69

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug.(p) 1986	**July(r) 1986**	**Aug. 1985**	**Aug.(p) 1986**	**July(r) 1986**	**Aug. 1985**	**Aug.(p) 1986**	**July(r) 1986**	**Aug. 1985**
MINING	**$543.77**	$536.69	$579.82	**41.7**	41.0	43.4	**$13.04**	$13.09	$13.36
Metal Mining	**492.92**	518.01	521.20	**38.6**	38.6	40.0	**12.77**	13.42	13.03
Bituminous Coal Mining	**634.37**	607.11	654.52	**41.3**	40.1	39.5	**15.36**	15.14	16.57
MANUFACTURING	**385.20**	391.55	387.57	**40.0**	40.2	41.1	**9.63**	9.74	9.43
Durable Goods	**406.39**	416.25	410.43	**41.3**	41.5	42.4	**9.84**	10.03	9.68
Primary Metal Industries	**510.62**	579.68	604.89	**42.2**	39.3	42.3	**12.10**	14.75	14.30
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	**394.38**	396.68	389.80	**42.0**	42.7	43.7	**9.39**	9.29	8.92
Transportation Equipment	**513.70**	515.44	506.74	**40.9**	40.3	43.2	**12.56**	12.79	11.73
Nondurable Goods	**341.30**	340.28	335.66	**37.3**	37.6	38.1	**9.15**	9.05	8.81
Food & Kindred Products	**360.34**	356.59	306.61	**41.9**	42.1	37.3	**8.60**	8.47	8.22
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	**511.26**	522.44	553.68	**41.6**	42.2	43.7	**12.29**	12.38	12.67
TRADE	**227.00**	226.81	224.44	**30.8**	30.9	31.0	**7.37**	7.34	7.24
Wholesale Trade	**391.20**	386.95	360.27	**37.4**	37.1	36.8	**10.46**	10.43	9.79
Retail Trade	**179.76**	180.42	184.00	**28.9**	29.1	29.3	**6.22**	6.20	6.28
Food Stores	**228.46**	234.52	237.62	**30.1**	30.3	30.9	**7.59**	7.74	7.69
Other Retail	**189.73**	187.24	185.70	**30.8**	31.0	30.0	**6.16**	6.04	6.19
AVERAGE	**307.10**	306.75	312.23	**34.7**	34.7	35.4	**8.85**	8.84	8.82

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Sept. '86	**Preliminary Aug. '86**	**Final July '86**	**Final Sept. '85**	**Final Aug. '85**	**Final July '85**
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	**8,556**	7,284	6,819	10,382	9,222	8,647
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	**18,773**	18,304	11,609	6,849	6,678	6,165
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	**27,329**	25,588	18,428	17,681	15,900	14,812
Number of New Applications for Jobs	**11,366**	10,620	8,805	9,995	9,339	9,986
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	**8,739**	6,954	4,571	8,117	6,459	5,608
Initial Claims (Key Week)	**1,261**	1,537	2,005	1,591	1,248	1,440
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	**13,288**	13,937	11,726	9,858	9,929	10,332
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	**2.30**	2.42	2.01	1.78	1.83	1.85
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	**$6,593,000**	$6,267,352	$7,251,012	$5,121,354	$5,587,185	$5,784,808

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

1967 = 100

	Index					% Change				
Item	Aug. '86	July '86	June '86	May '86	Aug. '85	From Last Month	Aug. '85 to Aug. '86	July '85 to July '86	June '85 to June '86	May '86 to May '86
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**328.6**	328.0	327.9	326.3	323.5	**0.2**	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6
Food and Beverages	**314.6**	312.2	309.5	309.4	301.8	**0.8**	4.2	3.5	2.7	2.8
Food at Home	**308.9**	305.5	301.6	302.1	295.9	**1.1**	4.4	3.1	1.9	2.0
Housing	**362.4**	361.5	361.2	358.5	352.9	**0.2**	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.9
Rent Residential	**281.7**	281.2	279.4	278.4	266.0	**0.2**	5.7	6.1	6.0	6.0
Fuel and Other Util.	**389.5**	389.4	393.8	382.5	398.9	**0.0**	−2.4	−2.6	−4.2	−2.7
Medical Care	**437.5**	434.8	432.0	429.7	406.6	**0.6**	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.6
Apparel and Upkeep	**207.0**	203.2	204.5	206.4	205.3	**1.9**	0.8	−0.2	0.5	0.5
Transportation	**334.7**	334.7	308.6	305.7	320.7	**−1.1**	−6.0	−5.3	−4.1	−4.9
Gasoline	**265.3**	279.8	299.1	288.7	381.8	**−5.2**	−30.5	−27.4	−22.2	−24.3
Energy[2]	**358.6**	366.5	380.6	367.6	433.8	**−2.2**	−17.3	−16.2	−12.9	−14.8
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**297.2**	297.7	298.9	299.2	307.2	**−0.2**	−3.3	−2.9	−3.3	−3.5
Finished Goods	**288.3**	288.0	288.9	289.0	293.5	**−0.1**	−1.8	2.3	−1.7	−1.7
Intermediate Materials	**304.5**	305.0	307.1	306.8	317.8	**−0.2**	−4.2	−4.3	−3.8	−4.1
Crude Materials	**275.5**	278.0	274.9	278.9	295.5	**−0.9**	−6.7	−8.5	−10.0	−9.8

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[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.

[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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84624-9128 864-4545

EPHRAIM
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84627-0721 283-4018

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P.O. Box 847
84631-0847 743-5451

HEBER
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100 West Center Street
P.O. Box 1268
84741-1268 644-5888

LOGAN
446 North 1st West
P.O. Box 307
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NEPHI
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140 North Main
P.O. Box 115
84648-0115 623-0801

OGDEN
480 27th Street
P.O. Box 9820
84409-0820 399-2181

PANGUITCH
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84759-0061 676-8893

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84701-0670 896-6491

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#330-5(5)
84066-3703 722-2283

SALT LAKE CITY
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P.O. Box 11750
84147-0750 533-2400

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P.O. Box 70
84770-0070 673-3588

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